"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate, variable winds.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,348. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WORLD-WIDE STRIKE PLANNED BY SEAMEN

Set in Great Britain for Coronation Time, and It May Include Coast Service Here.

LONGSHOREMEN TO BE IN IT

Open-Air Camps to be Established in England and Firemen and Sailors Kept Away from the Ports.

Matthew Tearle, American agent of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, announced yesterday that a marine strike, to involve practically every port in Great Britain and her possessions, and probably the Atlantic coastwise service here as well, had been decided upon in England, to begin next May at the time of the coronation of King George V. of England. Mr. Tearle's information, he declared, was received in a letter from J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., President of the British union.

Officials of the International Seamen's Union of America, to whom Mr. Tearle's statement was reported, said that an international strike of seamen and steamship firemen was considered at a meeting in Copenhagen some months ago, and that at that time the men of Great Britain had won a sort of agreement from the American union that in the event of a British strike the men of the American coastwise service probably would go out too. The agreement was not completely binding, however, though Vice President Griffin of the International Union declared last night that a strike probably would be called on the coastwise service.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, a branch of the International, and the union which would be affected by any coastwise strike, appeared yesterday to have no desire to declare a strike, and the sentiment there and in shipping quarters all over the city seemed to be against it. In the event that the Atlantic Coast Union should decide against a strike, the International Union probably would not call a strike, despite the understanding of Copenhagen. At all events, union officials said yesterday the strike here would be restricted to the coastwise service.

Strike to be World-Wide.

The plans of the English union, however, contemplate a strike that shall be practically world-wide, and that finally shall include not only seamen and marine firemen, but longshoremen and miners in all countries as well. It is the intention of the English union to make the strike a fight to a finish on the wage question, every other demand of the union having already been granted by shipping interests. Mr. Tearle said last night:

Arrangements have been made in England for several thousand open-air camps in which the striking seamen and firemen may be kept until the conclusion of the strike. The strikers, according to the plans made public now by President Wilson, will be kept away from the ports, and only strike pickets will be allowed near them, so that there may be no opportunity for the stirring up of disorder and discontent among the strikers.

Open-air sporting events will be arranged to amuse the seamen while they are on strike, and the camps for the strikers will be maintained as long as it is necessary for the strikers to win. Our plans are to extend the strike along the entire Atlantic Coast of the Unted States, and to call out the longshoremen in all ports where non-union seamen are put to work.

"General strikes of miners will also be ordered to prevent steamships from leaving ports and to bring pressure to bear on the Governments to have the strike speedily settled. It is believed that the strike will extend eventually throughout the world, and that it will involve hundreds of thousands of sailors, longshoremen, and miners.

Strike a Foregone Conclusion.

"Everything possible to avoid the strike was done, but the officials of the Seamen's Union have now decided that the strike will have to go into effect. The interests represented in the shipping combine, the official statement from President Wilson states, were willing to concede all demands regarding working conditions and hours, but the question of uniformity of wage scales throughout the world was not acceptable to the companies.

"After a great many years of supine effort to organize the seamen of the world the unions have at last succeeded in bringing about concerted action. The seamen have been knocked from pillar to post so hard and for so many years that they have finally seen the necessity of international action to right the many wrongs from which they are now suffering. The abolition of brand markings and the Bertillon system of identification for the seamen of the Great Lakes, the officials of the International Seamen's Union believe, will be one of the immediate effects of the strike.

"The seamen of the continental countries, the officials of the American and British unions believe, will undoubtedly see the wisdom of joining in the international strike so that conditions of seamen generally throughout the world may be bettered. The strike that will now take place will be a great international industrial rebellion against the worst slave conditions to which any class of workingmen have ever been subjected."

Owners in a Federation.

Capt. E. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, when shown the statement of Secretary Tearle last night, said that he had not heard of any such movement himself.

"There have, however," he said, "been rumors of trouble on the other side between the Shipping Federation and the Sailors and Firemen's Union for some time past. A strike would not affect any of the Atlantic ships on this side, except the vessels under the American flag, as the crews are all engaged at their respective European ports for the round voyage. We have had trouble with the longshoremen, who have made demands for increased pay, but that question is, I understand, in abeyance for the present. We pay higher wages on the Lusitania and Mauretania to the firemen than we pay on our other ships, but I do not know just how that would work out in the event of a strike."

The Shipping Federation is a protective organization formed by the steamship owners to protect their own interests in the event of strikes and other difficulties. It also has charge of the shipping of crews, and they have a special form of certificate for this purpose. There is also a medical examination, and a man whose character is proved to be bad, as a result of which he loses his position with a company in the federation, cannot get employment in any other company in the federation.

The Shipping Federation includes practically every British and American steamship company engaged in the transatlantic service.

POLICEMAN, SHOT, KILLS MAN

Dying, He Drops One Brother and Directs Pursuit of Other Who Is Hurt.

In arresting two brothers for creating a disturbance in Mount Vernon yesterday, Policeman Pasquale J. Ruffalo was mortally wounded by a bullet from his own revolver, Arturo Tiso of 505 Munday Lane, one of the brothers, was killed, and Alexandro Tiso of 110 Mulberry Street, New York, the other brother, was so badly hurt that he will die. The shooting occurred in South Eighth Avenue, between West Third and Fourth Streets, about 5 o'clock in the evening. Several hundred commuters returning home saw it.

Alexandro Tiso came to Mount Vernon at noon yesterday to visit his brother Arturo. He found him in Lombardi's saloon at 218 South Eighth Avenue. Arturo Tiso was intoxicated and Lombardi told Alexandro Tiso to take his brother out. A fight followed and the Tiso brothers were ejected. Policeman Ruffalo then arrested Arturo Tiso for creating a disturbance. Alexandro Tiso remonstrated with the policeman and then attacked him.

Which of the brothers shot the policeman is not known, but witnesses allege that Alexandro Tiso picked Ruffalo's revolver up, which had fallen to the sidewalk, and putting it to the policeman's back, fired. Ruffalo fell to the sidewalk with a bullet in his spine. Arturo Tiso fell dead at the same time, the policeman having shot him before he dropped his revolver. Alexandro Tiso dropped the revolver and ran down Eighth Avenue. Ruffalo, raising himself to hands and knees, got hold of his revolver and, handing it to eighteen-year-old Frank Panzi, told him to follow Tiso. Panzi followed Tiso for several blocks and then lost him.

Answering a call for the reserves, Lieuts. Silverstein, Belding, and Atwell arrived with a patrol wagon and Policemen Ruffalo and Tiso were removed to the Mount Vernon Hospital. Tiso was dead when taken to the hospital. Policeman Ruffalo had been shot through the spine, and was paralyzed below the hips. It was said at the hospital that he could not live. Ruffalo, who is an Italian, is married, and has eight children. His record in the Police Department is exceptionally good.

Lieuts. Silverstein and Belding drove to the Tiso home in Mundy Lane in the patrol wagon and found Alexandro Tiso in bed. He was found to have a bullet wound in the chest. The policemen took him to the hospital, where it was said last night that he would probably die.

TRAPPED BY GRIFENHAGEN.

Discharged Watchman Sent Black Hand Threats to County Register.

Four men were locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with having tried to extort money from Register Max S. Grifenhagen by sending him four letters threatening to kill him, kidnap his child, and burn up his home at 522 West 149th Street, until $1,100 was forthcoming. The arrests were made by Lieut. Vachris, and Detectives Castagnino, Walsh, Campomenosi, and Trabucci, who said that the threats grew out of the desire of one of the prisoners to have the job of watchman in the bottling plant of Grifenhagen Brothers & Co., at 249 Tenth Avenue.

A man named "Mike" had been watchman at the plant for many years, and when he left four months ago to visit his relatives in Italy, Mr. Grifenhagen hired Louis Cavaleri of 425 West Twenty-sixth Street, to take his place. Cavaleri held the job three months and then, in December, "Mike" returned and Cavaleri was dismissed.

The latter, according to the detectives, complained to "Mike" that he had taken his job and demanded that "Mike" give it back. "Mike" wouldn't, but a few days later he was beaten up, and then he did quit.

Instead of taking Cavaleri back Mr. Grifenhagen gave the post to a German, and then, according to the detectives, the first of the four letters arrived. It said that Mr. Grifenhagen, if he wished to escape the most dire consequences, must discharge his watchman after first sending him across the ferry to Weehawken, where he was to leave a package containing $1,100 in a certain place in a street. On the advice of the police, Mr. Grifenhagen had this plan carried out, but no one appeared to take up the package, which was filled with paper.

Then came the second letter, this one written in English and explaining that the writer feared his first note, being in Italian, had been misunderstood. The first letter was repeated in substance. Mr. Grifenhagen paid no attention to this missive, but when a third and then a fourth appeared last Wednesday and Thursday he took the advice of the detectives and called in Louis Cavaleri, asking him, as an Italian, to give his advice regarding the letters.

According to the detectives Cavaleri declared that he could stop the letters and protect Mr. Grifenhagen from further annoyance provided he received $21 and the job as watchman back again. He was to come for the money last night.

The detectives were in hiding in the bottling plant when, according to them, Cavaleri appeared, accepted a package supposed to contain the $21, and hurried away with it to his home. The detectives followed and there arrested Cavaleri, with his cousin, Tony Cavaleri, as well as Stanislaus Valente and Peponato Blengio, all of whom live in the same house. According to the police Cavaleri had in his pocket the package supposed to contain $21.

ROSSITER HOME BURNED.

Costly Summer House at Red Spring, L. I., Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENCOVE, L. I., Jan. 13.—The handsome Summer home of A. W. Rossiter at Red Spring was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was discovered by the caretaker, Patrick Seigclock. He lives in the garage not far from the house, and was aroused by hearing the burglar alarm ringing. Upon investigation he found the second floor of the house in flames.

The Glencove firemen were summoned and soon arrived. They were unable to save the building because of the low water pressure. The loss will probably be between $25,000 and $30,000, and is thought to have been covered by insurance. The Rossiters are at their Winter home, 255 West Seventy-second Street, New York. It is believed the fire was due to a defective electric light wire.

WELLESLEY IS GROWING.

Wants to Double Its Holdings to be Prepared for the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 13.—Wellesley College petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to-day for permission to increase its holdings from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The petition was signed by Alpheus H. Hardy, Treasurer of Wellesley.

Mr. Hardy asserts that the college is growing and, although there is no immediate necessity for exceeding its holding privilege, it wishes to be prepared for eventualities. He says Wellesley needs two new dormitories and other improvements.

Publications Treaty Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day ratified a treaty entered into by all the powers, designed to discourage the circulation of obscene publications. The arrangement was signed at Paris May 4, 1910.

ANTI-MURPHY REVOLT MAY BRING DEADLOCK

Up-State Democratic Legislators Discuss a Plan to Ignore Caucus on Senatorship.

PEOPLE BRING PRESSURE

Murphy Sees Dix and Shepard Men Believe the Governor Will Take a Stand with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Charles F. Murphy to-night is confronted with a new menace to his purpose of dictating to the Legislature who shall be the next United States Senator from this State. On account of the reluctance shown by certain up-State Democratic legislators to surrender their convictions or ignore the wishes of their constituents and submit to Mr. Murphy's wishes a deadlock is threatened on the Senatorship.

It was learned to-night that Senators Howard R. Bayne of the Richmond-Rockland district, Franklin D. Roosevelt of Dutchess, and Frank M. Loomis of Erie, and others whose names have not been divulged, were considering a plan to remain away from the Senatorial caucus on Monday night in order to remain unfettered and be in a position to vote for Edward M. Shepard in the Legislature.

In the joint caucus, which will be made up of 115 Democrats, Mr. Murphy would require only 58 votes to control. In order to elect his man, however, he will require a majority of the 201 members of the two houses if all of them vote. Fifteen Democratic members, not bound by caucus action, could bring about a deadlock at the joint Assembly.

Democrats Protest to Members.

Since the Senatorial contest entered upon its present active stage Democratic members of both houses have been flooded with letters urging them to break away from Mr. Murphy and cast their votes for Mr. Shepard. Up-State members have been practically unanimous in declaring that the sentiment among the Democratic voters is overwhelmingly for Mr. Shepard, while nearly every active politician is opposed to him, even though not in every instance friendly to Mr. Sheehan. Many of the new members realize that obedience to Mr. Murphy will jeopardize their careers at the outset.

Nearly all the legislators have returned to their homes after the brief session of last night, at which no real business could be transacted because all the standing committee designations had been held up. It has been a comparatively quiet day at the Capitol.

Mr. Murphy has been a most persistent visitor in nearly all the State departments, from the legislative chamber down. To some of the State officials whom he is supposed to control he has issued orders that certain appointments must be held up until after the Senatorial contest has been settled. Nothing seems to escape the Tammany boss. He can see the possibilities in the smallest job. Even the little $5 a day stipends are used as pawns in the game he now is playing. Scores of little jobs that ordinarily are parceled out to members of the Legislature to be bestowed on workers in their districts have been held up. Bigger jobs in the State departments are being used in the same way.

Mr. Murphy's mandate that a vote for Shepard is a vote against the organization has gone through the State. Secure in his firm hold on the State organization, the Tammany boss is exercising his great power at this moment with all the ruthlessness of a despot to prevent the election of Mr. Shepard. Lesser leaders from up-State are coming to see Murphy bowing and scraping, hats in hand, and ready to do his bidding.

Murphy Confers Wth Dix.

The friends of Mr. Shepard are standing by their guns. They base their sole hope now on Gov. Dix. Somehow a belief has gained ground in the Shepard camp in the last twenty-four hours that the Governor is planning to intercede in his own way not only to stave off the election of Mr. Sheehan, but to pave the way for the victory of Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Murphy had a short talk with the Governor in the Executive Chamber this forenoon. Gov. Dix afterward said that he expected to see Mr. Murphy again during the afternoon. The Tammany chieftain did not call again, and when asked his reason said his memory generally was pretty good, and that he could not recall having made any appointment with the Governor for a later hour.

Gov. Dix after the visit of Mr. Murphy said the Senatorship had not been discussed at all.

"Will you tell Mr. Murphy whom you prefer for Senator?" he was asked.

"I doubt it," he replied.

"Would it be interference with the Legislature if you did?"

"It might be, by indirection," the Governor remarked with a smile.

"Have you indicated to any member of the Legislature whom you favor for Senator?" he was asked.

"I have not," replied the Executive.

The Governor will leave for New York early to-morrow and will return to Albany Sunday.

Members of the Republican Old Guard in the Legislature view the situation with much satisfaction. They are anxious to see Mr. Sheehan elected.

FRAZIER GAINS IN TENNESSEE.

Wins Votes from Fitzhugh and Sanders in Third Vote for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—On the third ballot by the Tennessee Legislature on the Senatorship, James B. Frazier, Fusionist, climbed to 25. Benton McMillin, Democrat, retained his 60 votes; Newell Sanders, Republican, fell to 29, and G. T. Fitzhugh, Fusionist, fell to 17; necessary to elect, 66. One member was absent. The joint convention adjourned till Monday noon.

Frazier's gain was made up of three votes each from Fitzhugh and Sanders, which accessions his followers heralded as significant.

RIVAL FOR SENATOR MARTIN.

Representative Jones Intends to Fight the Machine in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative William A. Jones, senior member of the Virginia delegation in Congress, has announced his candidacy for the Senate to succeed Senator Martin, whose term will expire March 3, 1913.

The Virginia Democrats will next August decide two Senatorships at the primaries. In the statement announcing his candidacy Representative Jones declares he will wage unremitting war on the "organization" and "political machine" in the State.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. SAVES A NIGHT ON SLEEPER TO PALM BEACH. Lvs. N. Y. 11:16 A. M. Ar. Palm Beach 10:10 P. M. All-Pullmans. Electric Lighted. One night out service also to Tampa, Orlando, Sarasota. Inquire P. R. R. or Seaboard office, 1183 B'way. —Adv.

A BILLION MORE TO BE TAXED.

For 1911 $897,048,683 has been added to the assessed valuation of real estate in the City of New York. In the Borough of Manhattan alone the addition is $267,752,565, or 6.1 per cent.

The New York Times to-morrow (Sunday) will publish an analysis, invaluable to every citizen, of the figures for the Borough of Manhattan showing the assessments and increases for the smaller subdivisions of the borough, so that every taxpayer may apply the figures to his own property. The analysis will be made clearer by accompanying maps.

Order The Sunday Times of your newsdealer to-day.

C. R. FLINT MAY BUY TOLSTOY'S ESTATE

His Offer Conditional on the Public Contributing to an Agriculture School for Peasants.

CARNEGIE DOESN'T WANT IT

His Time Taken Up with Universal Peace Scheme—American Farm Implement Makers Interested in It.

Michael Kousminsky, a nephew of the late Count Tolstoy, who came here from Russia ten days ago to try to find a purchaser for his uncle's estate, announced yesterday that Charles R. Flint proposed to take the property under certain conditions. Negotiations had been begun with Andrew Carnegie to take over the estate, but Mr. Carnegie declined on the ground that Russia was a long way from New York, and that all his time would be taken up by his $10,000,000 universal peace scheme.

At the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Mr. Kousminsky said that the entire estate left by Count Tolstoy contained 300 hectares, about 750 acres. It is situated in the Government of Tula, which is about six hours' train journey to the south of Moscow. The land is very rich from a productive point of view, and is valued by the sons of the late Count at $1,500,000.

"The proposal I made to Mr. Carnegie," said Mr. Kousminsky, "was that 150 acres should be set aside to form an educational settlement, in accordance with the views often expressed by Count Tolstoy, and the remaining 600 acres utilized in any manner subject to the approval of the Russian Government.

"Mr. Flint has made an offer to purchase the estate, on condition that the 150 acres for the Tolstoy settlement and the cost of erecting a school of agriculture, a hospital, and a library should be paid for by an international subscription fund, to which admirers of the late Count might send donations.

"On the remaining 600 acres Mr. Flint proposes to erect a permanent exhibition of American agricultural machinery and cultivate the surrounding land by modern methods, to demonstrate to the Russian farmers how they can produce twice the amount of crops on their fertile lands and save labor and expense.

"In the letter which I received from Mr. Flint to-day he has given me the names of five of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States who are interested with him in taking up this question, and he will let me know the result in a few days."

"Did you send word to Russia that, as Mr. Carnegie had declined to buy the estates, it would be better to rush a bill authorizing the purchase by the Government through the Duma, to get it in this year's budget?" he was asked.

"I had cabled to that effect to Count Tolstoy's sons, who have the matter in hand over there, but when I received the communication from Mr. Flint yesterday I cabled again, requesting that nothing be done for a day or two, until Mr. Flint lays his plans before his associates.

"From what he told me, I have every reason to believe that the negotiations will be carried through successfully. The Russian peasant farmer sticks to implements that were old in the days of Peter the Great, and nothing but seeing the benefit of adopting modern machinery, demonstrated under his own eyes, will influence him to make a change."

Mr. Kousminsky added that Charles R. Flint knew Russia very well and had been received in audience by the Czar at St. Petersburg two years ago.

NEW BUILDING FOR BROADWAY

Prudential Said to Have Bid $2,000,000 for Liberty Street Corner.

A new office building on lower Broadway is likely to be built at an early date provided negotiations now pending for the purchase from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street are successful. The Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., is said to have made an offer of about $2,000,000 for the property, although the plot has been held at about $2,500,000. The property has a frontage of 78.10 feet on Broadway and 135.5 feet on Liberty Street. On the corner is a seven-story building erected by the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1863. The company had its office in this building until it moved to its building on Nassau Street in 1883.

The Liberty Street end of the lot is opposite the Chamber of Commerce. The corner is one of the very few remaining sites on lower Broadway that are available for modern building operations.

OUR FIRST CHINESE CRUISER.

Million-Dollar Craft to be Built at Camden, N. J., for Empire.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., confirmed to-day reports that it had received a contract to build a cruiser for the Chinese Government. The vessel will weigh some 2,600 tons and will cost more than $1,000,000. The armor and guns will be supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The warship will be the first ever built in this country for the Chinese. England and Japan are keen competitors for Chinese contracts.

The contract given to the Camden company is the direct result of the visit to this country last Summer of Prince Tsai Hsun, uncle of the infant emperor of China and head of the reorganized Chinese Navy.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and neatness and cleanliness of preparation. —Adv.

GUARD OF REPORTERS WAITING FOR HYDE

Surround His Houseboat, Stuck in a Florida Swamp, to Ask Why He Stays Away.

THINK HE'S IN THE CABIN

But They Are Going to Follow the Boat, Sure That He'll Have to Come Out for Air Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., Jan. 13.—Still stuck in the mud the houseboat Stop-a-while, on which it is reasonably certain that Charles H. Hyde, missing Chamberlin of the City of New York, is hiding, has been unable to continue its journey to the East Coast of Florida. Every avenue of escape for Mr. Hyde, if he is on the boat, has been cut off. Reporters are on guard at every point.

In spite of the denials yesterday that Hyde is on board the Stop-a-while it has been ascertained that he boarded the vessel at St. Augustine on Tuesday. As there is no possible way by which he could have left the boat since he must be in the cabin on the lower deck, but efforts to board the houseboat to-day were stopped by John Wiswell, father-in-law of Mr. Hyde, who commanded all launches, including that carrying THE TIMES correspondent, not to come within touching distance.

From the upper deck Mr. Wiswell demanded to know what was wanted. In reply to the question whether Mr. Hyde was on board or not he anwered gruffly:

"That's for me to know and you to find out."

It has been ascertained that Miss Mollie Sherman of St. Augustine took dinner with the Hyde party on Tuesday in St. Augustine, and that Mr. Hyde was a member of the dinner party. Miss Sherman is a relative of Mr. Wiswell, and knows all members of the boat party. It is also stated positively that Hyde was on board the Stop-a-While when it left St. Augustine. The canal from St. Augustine to the head of the Halifax River is cue through swamps through which no road runs, so it would have been impossible for Mr. Hyde to escape in either direction by land.

Mrs. Hyde and two children joined the boat party at St. Augustine on Tuesday, having come down from New York by train. Mrs. Hyde and the children were seen on the deck of the houseboat to-day, the wife being plainly nervous and excited. She and Mrs. Wiswell spent most of the time pacing up and down the deck wheeling the younger Hyde child and nervously watching the men who were trying to pull the Stop-a-While out of the mud.

Mr. Wiswell spent much of his time in pacing the deck, watching closely to see that no strangers came within touching distance of the houseboat, and shouting occasional orders to the men at work with the ropes and launches.

The Stop-a-While was so deeply mired in the mud that it was seen in the late afternoon that it would be impossible to release her until the tide came up, and the attempt to pull her loose was given up. High tide will come at midnight to-night, and it is probable that the efforts to pull her loose will be renewed at that time.

The canal on both sides of the houseboat is closely guarded by reporters, and as the only way Mr. Hyde can leave the Stop-a-While is by boat, he will be seen if an attempt is made to go ashore. In the bright moonlight, with the houseboat occupying a position in the open water, if he comes on deck in the course of the night he will be spotted by the newspaper men.

Mr. Hyde is believed to be in the boat's small cabin, so it is considered quite likely that he will be unable to stand the cramped quarters for a great length of time and will come out for air and exercise. The Stop-a-While will be closely followed if she is released from her position in the canal and starts south, and it is believed that the missing Chamberlain, finding escape impossible, will soon come out and make a statement as to why he left New York and when he expects to return.

The only excuse expected to be offered in his behalf now is that he has been too ill to appear, although his presence at the dinner party in St. Augustine on Tuesday would offset this. Nobody, however, has seen Mr. Hyde closely enough to converse with him since Tuesday.

A list of questions to be put to Mr. Hyde, when he does show himself, has been prepared by the correspondents of New York newspapers on the launches watching the houseboat. They include queries as to why he has been avoiding everybody for forty-five days, whether Mayor Gaynor knows where he is and approves his absence, what he has to say about the race-track fund, why he didn't appear before the Graft Committee, when he intends to return to New York, what explanation he has for the big city deposits in the Carnegie Trust Company and the Northern Bank, whether he will appear at the trial for bribery of ex-Senator Gardner of Brooklyn, when he last saw Gardner, and, finally, is he (Mr. Hyde) really ill? Most of these questions have already been put to those in the houseboat but have elicited no response.

To-night additional help has been obtained from Daytona to pull the houseboat off the mud bar on which she is stuck. The extra launches are ordered to be on hand at midnight for high tide. It is expected that the work of releasing the boat will take about an hour. The launches have orders then to tow the houseboat to Root's Dock, Daytona, where a bent shaft is to be straightened. It is expected that the Stop-a-While will reach this city about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow. The length of time the boat will remain here will depend upon the repairs necessary.

When arrangements were made to drydock the boat for repairs, one of the first questions asked was whether it would be necessary for the people on board to leave her. Assurances were given that it would not.

Slow progress will be made in bringing the houseboat through the canal and the Halifax River to-night because of a heavy fog, but the Captain of the Stop-a-While has orders to make the trip as fast as possible and permit no unnecessary delays. Every indication points to the fact that Mr. Hyde is on board and that he knows his presence is known. Apparently, he is anxious to get the boat down the East Coast as rapidly as possibly.

No official word from City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde had yet been received in this city last night, though yesterday was the forty-fifth day of his absence from his office. Both Deputy Chamberlain Walsh and John V. Smith, Mr. Hyde's secretary, said that they had received no word from him and did not know when he would return to town.

Ex-Senator Frank Gardner, who has not been seen in town in many weeks and is supposed to be with Mr. Hyde, was not at his home, 220 Wadsworth Avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Gardner said last night that she did not know where he was, but she was certain that he would be back at his office within a day or two.

"He doesn't know a thing about Mr. Hyde, however," Mrs. Gardner volunteered. "He doesn't know where he is or when he's coming back."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 204.

Violent Shock in Kebery, Asiatic Russia—Dead Found Under Ruins.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—A dispatch received here to-day from Vyerny, capital of the territory of Seminyetchensk, Asiatic Russia, says that a violent earthquake occurred last night at Kebery in the Pishpek district of the territory.

It is said that the bodies of 204 Kirghis have been dug from the ruins of fallen buildings.

MRS. BLOOD DIES SUDDENLY.

New York Woman Stricken with Ptomaine Poisoning on Trip to California.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Blood arrived here from New York to-night. Half an hour after reaching here Mrs. Blood died at the Alexandria Hotel from ptomaine poisoning, with which she was stricken on the train.

A trained nurse accompanied her from Barstow.

Mr. Blood is a wealthy wine importer in New York City.

Harry E. Blood's home in this city is at 601 West 112th Street.

TAFT ASCENDS MONUMENT.

First Time He Has Been to the Top—Visits Senate Subway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Taft, after office hours to-day, went on one of his long walks and visited the Washington Monument. He ascended that historic shaft, by elevator, for the first time.

He then walked to the Capitol, where he descended to the subterranean passage to the Senate office building. He went through the tunnel by automobile, and was much impressed by the conveniences with which Senators have surrounded themselves.

CARRIE NATION COLLAPSES.

Temperance Lecturer and Saloon Smasher Fears Her Career Is Over.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Carrie Nation suffered a nervous collapse in her home here to-day. Her condition was such that she expressed the fear that her career as temperance lecturer and active foe of intoxicants is ended.

MUST PUT FARE IN REGISTER.

Court Decides Passengers Shall Do What Car Company Orders.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that it is a reasonable regulation that passengers be required to insert nickles in the automatic fare collectors used by the Rhode Island Company on its street car system here.

The question arose in a suit brought by a passenger against the railroad company for being put off a car after he had refused personally to put his fare in the register. It is believed that this is the first time this question has been decided by the courts.

WOMAN TRIED BY WOMEN.

Woman Prosecutes Gas Meter Case In Washington State.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Ida M. Anderson was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Brown to-day charged with having interfered with a public utility device, a gas meter. Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Reah Whitehead appeared to conduct the case against her. Counsel for Mrs. Anderson demanded a woman jury and the request was granted.

Among the six jurywomen chosen were Mrs. Thomas Murphine, wife of the manager of Miles Poindexter's combination for United States Senatorship; Mrs. Homer Hill, President of a State suffrage organization; Mrs. Sylvia Hunsucker, another suffrage worker, and Miss Alice Lord, a labor union organizer.

TREACHERY, SAYS HARAHAN.

Retiring Railroad Man Attacks His Former Friends at Farewell Banquet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Accusing former friends of treachery in connection with looting the treasury of the Illinois Central Railroad by car repair frauds, James T. Harahan, retiring President of the road, bade farewell to the transportation world last night with a scorching address at a banquet, of which he was the honor guest.

"It is my deepest regret that anything should have occurred during my administration to warrant criticism of the management of the Illinois Central Railroad Company," Mr. Harahan said. "While betrayal of any position of honor and responsibility is much to be deplored, the particular feature of this whole matter which has caused me pain is the treachery to me of men whom I have trained and educated, some of them more than thirty years, and whom I have caused to be placed in the positions they now occupy."

18 DEAD IN BOMBAY RIOTS.

Fire of Troops Wounded 24 Others Gathered for Mohammedan Festival.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—Eighteen persons were killed and twenty-four others wounded during yesterday's rioting, in the course of which several volleys were fired into the crowds by troops called out to quell the disorder.

Riots each year mark the celebration of the Muharram, the first month of the Mohammedan year, when trouble is bound to arise between the Sunnites, or orthodox section, and the Shiahs, the second great division of Mohammedans. A great procession arranged for yesterday to mark the close of the festival was prohibited by the police.

Mobs gathered in force, the police were stoned and found themselves unable to stop the fighting. Then troops were rushed to the scene of the fiercest rioting, and orders were given to fire on the mobs.

TRAIN IN SNOW FIVE DAYS.

6 Engines and Plow Get Cars Through —Worst Blizzard in 20 Years.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 13.—With a rotary plow and six locomotives, the Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day got the first express train through snowdrifts near North Bend, B. C. The first of the westbound trains, due last Monday, will arrive Saturday evening.

The temperature in Field last night was 42 degrees below zero, with a bitter wind and snow. The workmen with shovels are making practically no progress.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 13.—With more than two feet of snow on the level, and great drifts piling up, this city is experiencing the greatest storm since 1890.

More than 300 feet of Southern Pacific snowsheds are down west of Truckee, Cal. Eight feet of snow at Summit and six feet in Truckee are reported. Snow is still falling in both places.

The storm is general throughout Nevada.

MOTHER CONFESSES SHE KILLED CHILD

Mrs. Edith Melber Admits She Gave Boy Acid in Swamp Near Albany.

ARRESTED IN ROCHESTER

Unable to Support Him, and Asylum Wouldn't Take Him, She Says—Body Identified by Grandfather.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13.—Albany's child murder mystery was cleared up to-night when Mrs. Edith Gibeau Melber, a young Schenectady widow, confessed that she had killed her five-year-old son George in the suburbs of the capital last Friday. She gave as her motive her inability to support the child properly or place him in proper hands.

"Yes, I did it. I don't know why. I was distracted, and wasn't aware of what I was doing," were the first words of her confession, which was made after a protracted and calm denial of guilt, under examination by Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley and Detectives O'Brien and McDonald of this city.

Mrs. Melber was arrested in the baggage room of the New York Central Station when she appeared to claim her trunk. Detective J. J. Reed of Albany had telephoned a description of the fugitive, with the information that she had her trunk checked for this city and the number of the check. The detectives had been waiting about five hours when she came into the baggage room, at 5 o'clock. The detectives recognized her instantly, and after she identified her trunk they told her she was wanted under suspicion of having stolen jewelry concealed in it. She denied she had stolen anything, and was cool and self-contained during the ride on a car to the police station. Once she exclaimed:

"I don't see why they are taking me to the police station. I haven't taken anything. Why don't they look in my trunk?"

She seemed about to faint then, but regained her composure. When taken to the office of the Director of Detectives she said her name was Ada Janes and that she was staying in the Young Women's Christian Association. A letter in her bag addressed to Edith Melber, she said, was not hers. Later she said her name was Edith Miller. She also at first denied having been married, but later said she had been, and admitted she had a 4-year-old boy named George, who, she said, was in the children's home at Schenectady.

When caught in contradictions she did not appear to lose confidence that she would convince her questioners of her innocence. She then told a pitiful story of her efforts to support the child and herself. A matron had brought him to her from the home, she said, and told her that she would have to look after him. Her efforts to place him in the Albany Home for Children failed, and she was unable to keep him with her where she worked.

A relative cared for him a while, she said, but she had to take him back after the holidays. Since then, she said, she had had a bitter struggle, as she was able to earn but $3 a week. She had not been able to pay for his keep at the home for children, and they would not take him back.

Asked what had become of the lad, she said a cousin named George Teller had taken him to his home in Cleveland. She said she met Teller in Albany, gave the boy to him, and had not seen him since. Teller, who had promised to write to her, had not done so, she said, and she had become frightened and started for Cleveland, getting as far as Rochester.

Informed that she was charged with the murder of her son, she started up, exclaiming:

"My God, I'm an innocent woman." This she maintained in the face of questioning by the detectives.

Chief Quigley had her taken to a room on the third floor of the station, where he talked quietly to her alone for a time. She then abandoned her denial, and in a burst of weeping confessed to the Chief the details of the crime.

Repeating her former story of efforts to keep the boy, she said she had gone crazy and on the afternoon of the day when the Albany home refused to take the lad, she had purchased 10 cents worth of carbolic acid in Albany, and had taken little George for a trip out the Schenectady Road. He asked her for a drink of water, she said, and she gave him the acid and left him there.

Mrs. Melber arrived in Rochester last evening and went to the Y. W. C. A., as she had told the police, registering there as Ada Janes. She said she was looking for work. The detectives went to her room and found there a bundle of boy's clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The identification this morning of the boy found frozen stiff in the swamp on the Schenectady road Wednesday as five-year-old George Melber, within twenty-four hours after the flight of his mother, Mrs. Edith Melber, from Schenectady, made the solving of the mystery which has surrounded the case an easy matter. The fact that only one trunk was checked out of Schenectady yesterday, and that this was to Rochester, resulted in the arrest this afternoon of Mrs. Melber in that city.

The clue which led up to the identification came when an Italian inmate in the Schenectady jail telephoned to the Detective Bureau that he thought the child was his. The investigations of the police led the detectives into George Melber's house, and upon being shown the picture of the child he immediately said it was his grandson.

The police learned that the boy had been an inmate of the Children's Home in Schenectady from Sept. 8, 1909, to Dec. 18 last, when he was turned over to his mother because she had failed to pay his board, according to the matron of the home. His cot was No. 50, and the shoes found in the road after the murder had that number written in them. The matron said the boy was exceptionally bright, and that she disliked to part with him, but it was the rule not to keep children free.

The boy's father, George Melber, a skilled mechanic, died in 1907, and after that time the boy was cared for by relatives and at the home. George Melber, a blacksmith, of 27 Romeyn Street, the grandfather of George, was anxious to adopt the boy, but his mother would not permit.

The child spent the holidays with his grandfather and his uncle, Charles F. Smith, a commercial traveler, and on Jan. 5 last his mother called and demanded that he be delivered to her. There never had been good feeling between Mrs. Melber and her husband's family, and although they were anxious to have him remain she would not consent. Hot words passed between Mrs. Melber and Smith, when he delivered over the boy, and he reported that Mrs. Melber said:

"You needn't be surprised if you find both me and the boy missing in a short time."

"You are too much of a coward to hurt yourself, but God help the boy!" he says he retorted.

When the grandfather identified the murdered boy to-day his anguish was great, and he turned away and gave way to tears. Then tenderly the old man lifted the hand and said:

"See those tapering fingers; we were going to make a violinist of him," and he again gave away to tears.

Grandfather and uncle were allowed to take the little body back to Schenectady with them, but it is to be held there until the Albany authorities give permission for

its interment. The mother may be conducted to its presence to-morrow.

That Mrs. Melber left Schenectady last Friday with the boy is corroborated by a woman who saw her in a Madison Avenue pharmacy buy 10 cents' worth of carbolic acid and 5 cents' worth of chocolate creams for the little boy who accompanied her about 5 o'clock on that day. The Albany police refused to tell this woman's name, but said they will call her if her evidence is needed. Because of the identification of the body and the flight of Mrs. Melber, Chief Hyatt did not have the woman come to Headquarters to-day.

Mrs. Melber, who was Miss Edith Gibeau, lived in Syracuse up to six years ago, when she was married. Her sister, Mrs. William L. Simmons, still lives in that city. Mrs. Melber had not been in Syracuse in three years, and her sister was surprised recently to receive a postal signed: "From Aunt Edith and Uncle Howard." The Howard referred to Mrs. Simmons said to-day, lived in Schenectady, but she did not know her sister had married him.

The receipt of her husband's insurance money, it was stated to-day, changed Mrs. Melber from a quiet home life to one of gayety, and she lived well as long as her money lasted. Recently Mrs. Melber had been working as a nurse for Mrs. Bartlett in 206 Parkwood Boulevard, Schenectady. She took the boy to the Bartlett house last Thursday and kept him all night. On Friday Mrs. Melber took the child, telling Mrs. Bartlett that she was going to Albany to meet a brother, who was going to take the child out West with him. She left about noon, stating that she was to meet her brother early, as he was to leave at 4 o'clock.

About 8 o'clock that evening she returned, but would not talk. She retired and said nothing about her visit in Albany. Yesterday morning Mrs. Melber said that she had received a telegram to go to Syracuse, but Mrs. Bartlett did not believe her, and after she had gone to pack her trunk telephoned to the telegraph companies. Both denied receiving any telegram.

When Mrs. Melber came downstairs she was again asked about the telegram, and confessed she had lied, but while they were talking a cab drove up in front of the house and Mrs. Melber and her trunk were carried away. She said nothing about coming back.

She was driven to the railroad station, and there purchased a ticket for Rochester. She checked her own trunk and boarded the 12:42 o'clock train. This was the last seen of her here.

It was reported to-night that Mrs. Melber had centred her affections on a young man in Schenectady and that she contemplated marriage about Feb. 1. This, however, the man denies. It is believed that he knew nothing of the crime. Only once recently, he said—on Wednesday night after she had read the evening local papers—did she display any nervousness.

SISTER THINKS HER INSANE.

Says She Has Letters Showing Mrs. Melber's Mind Was Affected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—That the defense of Mrs. Edith Melber will be insanity is the firm belief of her Syracuse relatives. Her sister, Mrs. William L. Simmons, stated to-night that she has in her possession a number of letters written by Mrs. Melber which indicate the sister has not been in her right mind.

"The girl must have been insane, or she never would have murdered her own little boy," she said. "If she was in her right mind when she killed her baby she ought to go to the chair, but if she is insane she should be saved, and we will do all in our power to save her in that event."

Mrs. E. Melber was Edith Gibau, daughter of Peter Gibau of Syracuse, who died four years ago. She was born here and spent most of her life in this city. Her mother died when she was 9 years old. Mrs. Melber went to Schenectady seven years ago. She was then 18 years old. She worked for the General Electric Company, where she met George E. Melber, a machinist.

The couple were married in June, 1905, at Schenectady and came to this city. Later they returned to Schenectady, where, on June 21, 1906, the child, whose body was found in the Albany marshes, was born. One year later the father died.

GATES GIFT FOR UNIVERSITY.

Offers Property Worth $225,000 and $50,000 Cash for One in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 13.—John W. Gates, who, a year ago, increased his offer for the establishment of a Methodist university at Port Arthur, Texas, to $200,000 if the church would raise a like amount has now made a second offer, which has been accepted. Mr. Gates donates twelve acres of land, a large three-story brick building, formerly used as a business college; a two-story building for a dormitory, and $50,000 in cash.

Mr. Gates says this gift forms a nucleus for one of the largest universities in the South. The buildings, equipments, and the land are valued at $225,000 and can be converted into an institution to accommodate about 200 students. Transfer of the property is being made.

It is understood that the Church Conference will raise an additional fund of $100,000 to be invested in the university for the education of young men for the ministry in ten or twelve States.

Mr. Gates says he has not joined the Methodist Church, and is not seeking notoriety at the expense of religion.

"The Methodists wanted to build a large university," said he, "and I agreed to help them, provided they would locate the college at Port Arthur, which offers every facility. They accepted my proposition."

OPERATION ON PEABODY.

Surgeon Believes Boston Banker Will Recover from Brain Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—George Lee Peabody, the millionaire banker of Boston, who has been at Johns Hopkins Hospital since Wednesday, was operated upon by Dr. Harvey Cushing to-day, a tumorous growth being removed from his head.

It was at first thought Mr. Peabody would be too weak to be operated upon, but under the preliminary treatment he regained strength enough to submit to the knife to-day. Of course, his condition is critical, as there is danger of brain fever and other complications, but Dr. Cushing believes his patient will recover and that the operation will permanently rid him of the terrible pains he has suffered for several months.

Miss Edyth Deacon, Mr. Peabody's fiancée, has an apartment at the hospital and is with him almost constantly. Mr. Peabody's sister is expected here to-morrow.

Hourly bulletins are wired to the family in Boston. Late to-night it was said that Mr. Peabody's condition was as good as could be expected after so delicate an operation.

WABASH STOCKHOLDER WINS

Court Allows Pollitz Suit for $10,000,000 Against Gould and Others.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, upheld yesterday the denial by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court of the motion entered by George J. Gould, John T. Terry, and Winslow S. Pierce to have dismissed the suit of James Pollitz against Directors of the Wabash Railroad for $10,000,000. The Appellate decision, Justice Scott dissenting, held that Pollitz was a stockholder in the Wabash Railroad competent to bring the suit, and under this decision the case will have to go to trial.

Pollitz sued a number of the Directors of the Wabash, contending that they had caused $10,000,000 common stock to be issued for no consideration other than $10,000,000 stock of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway, and that thereby loss ensued to the company. The ground on which dismissal of the suit was asked was that Pollitz had not properly shown that he was a stockholder of the Wabash Railroad.

BLOWS HIMSELF TO PIECES.

Man Commits Suicide with Dynamite on a San Francisco Ferry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—On a Southern Pacific ferryboat bound from this city to Oakland and carrying more than 2,000 passengers, an unknown man blew himself to pieces with a stick of dynamite to-night.

Two other passengers were seriously injured. A panic which followed was subdued with great difficulty.

TRAIN WRECK IN FOG KILLS FIVE, HURTS 20

Central Express, Passing Caution Signals, Plows Into Standing Special at Batavia.

ENGINEER LEAPS FOR LIFE

Passengers Are Pinned in Ruins of Telescoped Pullman—New York Detective Is Among the Dead.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Five men are dead, two probably fatally injured, and over a score more or less seriously hurt in the wreck of the Western Express and the Boston and Buffalo Special, both westbound, on the New York Central here early to-day. Four of the victims were killed instantly, one has since died, and two of the injured in the hospital are near death.

The Buffalo and Boston Special train, No. 49, was at a standstill in the station yards when, it is alleged by railroad officials, J. B. Lydell of Buffalo, engineer of the Western Express, train No. 23, ran past the caution signal and crashed into the rear of the standing train. The signals, Supt. Everett declares, were in perfect working order:

The dead are:

CASSIUS C. PERRIN of New York, assistant general manager of a detective agency; instantly killed.

ROBERT McFARLAND, 2,989 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; died at hospital.

FRED J. SPEAKER, traveling for Dodge Publishing Company, New York.

A. R. BROWN, 609 Tallman Street, Syracuse, a representative of the George C. Batchellor Company, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street New York.

LEON. DONCOURT, a representative of Cary Brothers, 2,228 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, (identification not positive.)

The following are probably fatally injured:

F. VAN VALKENBURG, Maple Street, Fultonville, conductor of the Boston and Buffalo special.

H. J. CADE, 6,211 Lexington Avenue, Chicago.

Among a number slightly hurt is Edward Lorrin of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heavy Fog and Rain that Froze.

Conditions near dawn this morning were those which railroad men fear the most, and which make the handling of trains a hazard at best. A heavy fog hung over everything and a drizzling rain, which at times increased to a smart shower, turned to ice the moment it touched anything. The windows of engines and coaches were opaque and the rails were covered with a coating of ice, which re-formed almost immediately after each passing train.

Train No. 49 arrived at Syracuse ahead of No. 23 and thus took precedence on the Western Division between there and Buffalo. It was ahead of time at Batavia and was awaiting the signal from the conductor to start on time. Train No. 23 followed closely behind.

Engineer Lydell admits that he saw a cautionary light 4,000 feet east of the station, and, according to the railroad officials, he also admits having passed a signal set against him. When Lydell saw the tall lights of the express through the fog it was too late to prevent disaster. He put on the brakes, reversed, and with a cry of warning to his fireman, leaped for his life. The flying train, with scarcely an appreciable check owing to the icy rails, ploughed into the Pullman coach, the last car on the standing train. The heavy coach was telescoped and tossed to one side, the engine continuing on through the wreckage to the next car, a day coach. There it reared high in the air and toppled over on the wrecked Pullman.

The work of rescue was quickly organized. The local firemen and police, railroad men, and volunteers worked heroically among the wrecked and hissing steam from the shattered engine to rescue those pinned in the débris. Vans and cabs were used as ambulances to carry the injured to the hospital.

It was two hours after the wreck occurred when the first body was taken out. It had been jammed in between the wreckage of the Pullman and the overturned engine. Soon afterward three more were found near the same spot. All four had been traveling in the rear coach of the forward train, which bore the full brunt of the first terrific impact.

Patrolman Donald Elliott, on duty at the station, was an eye-witness to the accident. He stood beside the ill-fated train and saw the Western Express bear down upon it. It was impossible to give any warning, and the officer got out of the way of the wreckage just in time to save his own life.

"I'm Burning to Death," a Man Cried

"It was not yet daylight," the officer said in describing the scene. "After the crash there was a red glow from the firebox of the overturned engine, and in the pile of wreckage, half as high as a house, on top of which the wrecked locomotive steamed, little fires started here and there.

Passengers in the Pullman who were able were endeavoring to crawl out of the wreckage. There were cries and groans from those who were pinned down. One man succeeded in getting his head and shoulders to the side of the car and drew himself as far as he was able up on top of the wrecked engine. He cried frantically to the railroad men scurrying about with lanterns and to the people who came running to the station from all directions: "My God, help get me out of here. I'm caught and I'm burning to death."

Several railroad men went quickly to his rescue, clambering on top of the hot locomotive with axes. Portions of the car were chopped away and the man, who lost consciousness, was hurried to the hospital.

Among the uninjured passengers in the Pullman cars forward in the Boston special were Dr. Elsie Seeley Pratt of 1,434 Glenarm Street, Denver, Col., who was bound for Cleveland, and Miss Winters of Yonkers, a trained nurse, who was on her way to Tacoma, Wash. Learning that men and women had been killed and injured, the physician and nurse dressed hurriedly and went back to the wrecked coach. They were of great help in giving first aid to the injured as they were taken from the demolished car. In bandaging wounds the two women tore some of their clothes to shreds.

Presence of mind undoubtedly saved the life of James O. Moore of Buffalo, former United States District Attorney. As it is, he is in the hospital with his back injured, a possible fracture of a rib, and his entire body bruised. His physicians Dr. Joseph Burke of Buffalo, who came to Batavia to attend him, says Mr. Moore tells him that jets of live steam escaping from the boiler shot through a portion of the wreckage where he lay. He pulled toward him all the bedding he could reach and wrapped it about his head and chest, thus protecting the vital portions of his body. He was lifted from the wrecked car.

District Supt. Everett lays full blame for the accident on Engineer Lydell.

Cassus Claud Perrin of 611 West 111th Street, whose body was found under the wreckage at Batavia yesterday, had been the manager of the Thiel Detective Service Bureau in this city for the past ten years, and was considered in the West, where he came from, to be one of the ablest detectives in this country. Mr. Perrin was born in Arizona, and distinguished himself in bringing many of the so-called "bad men" of that State to justice.

His most notable work was done during the rush to the Klondike, when he was sent from Sioux City, Iowa, to arrest a murderer who had fled to the gold fields. Mr. Perrin went alone and brought his man back after meeting with much opposition from criminals, who at that time flocked to the Klondike in great numbers.

Mr. Perrin was 54 years old, and is survived by a widow and a daughter. He came to this city twelve years ago.

Train Cuts Two Men to Pieces.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 13.—A westbound Philadelphia flyer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey killed two men here at 4:30 this afternoon. The men apparently tried to board a westbound freight and ran on to the express tracks and were hit. They were cut to pieces and their remains were gathered up in baskets.

CITY FERRY QUITS IN FOG.

Thirty-ninth Street Line Stops Running—Steamship Traffic Tied Up.

The fog which hung in a thin curtain over the city all yesterday morning settled down so thick in the afternoon that shipping was interfered with, and the fog bells rang along shore and on the craft at anchor in the bay. The morning arrivals at Quarantine reached their piers with little delay, but in the afternoon not a steamship came into port after the Old Dominion liner Jefferson struggled through the fogbank, passing Quarantine at 2:41 P. M.

Capt. Jacobs of the big Dutch oil carrying ship Hainant ended a sixty days' voyage from Antwerp just in time to avoid a wait in the fog outside the Hook. The tug Dalzelline, cruising off shore, picked up the big vessel in the mist outside Sandy Hook and brought her in. She reached Quarantine about an hour before the fog shut down.

Anchored in the fog is the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana; the Texas, from Christiansand; the Inverio, from Boston with a cargo from the Far East, and a number of smaller steamships.

Ferry traffic was delayed just when the homegoing crowd was surging to the slips. All of the boats ran, though on a longer schedule, except the Municipal ferry to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. This line shut down in the afternoon.

The Fall River liner Providence did not leave her North River pier until 9 o'clock last night, when the fog had lightened.

STRIKERS FIGHT IN THE FOG.

Several Hurt In Attempt to Force Pennsylvania's Laborers to Quit.

Shooting into the air a gang of striking laborers in the heavy fog about 6 o'clock last evening dashed through the Sunnyside Yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Long Island City, creating consternation among the laborers who had remained at work and scaring several hundred porters and car cleaners.

There were more than 100 in the raiding gang, which was divided into three sections. The object of the attack was to frighten other laborers who refused to quit work into joining the strike.

The strikers were pursued by squads of the railroad's special police, and as they emerged on the Hunneywell Street Viaduct they found Capt. Maude of the Hunter's Point Precinct at the head of the stairs waiting to receive them. About fifteen were arrested in the fight that followed and were locked up charged with rioting. No one was shot, but several were hurt by stones thrown during the disturbance.

DIDN'T KNOW MONEY VALUE.

He So Informs Court in Complaining That Lawyer Got Most of It.

Berthold A. Rich, a young man who resides in the Hotel Breslin, 1,186 Broadway, and had an income of $13,000 from the estate of his father, had a referee appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to clear up the financial maze into which his inheritance has become involved. Rich, who is 29 years old, has borrowed a lot of money, he admits, and his petition to the court adds:

"I have not, however, had any training or experience in business or money matters; have never had any business or professional occupation, and having been brought up in comfort and luxury, I have never had any knowledge of the value of money."

He asks the court to compel Louis Cohen, an attorney of 302 Broadway, to repay him the sum of $19,919, most of which, he says, Cohen exacted for professional services.

Cohen arranged for the sale of Rich's property at 400 and 402 Sixth Avenue, and when Rich accepted as his share $49,538 he signed a statement showing how the proceeds were distributed. He alleges in his affidavit:

"Said Cohen then and there requested me to sign said letter stating that the sum of $17,619 was a reasonable amount to be paid to him as a fee for his services. I had no knowledge whatever as to the value of legal services, and signed the letter. Thereupon said Cohen paid to me $15,000, being the only sum of money received by me out of $49,794 awarded to me in the said proceedings.

"Said Cohen is a young attorney of about 25 years of age, and as I am informed and believe has had but little experience in the practice of the law."

In opposition to the motion to appoint a referee Louis Cohen says in defense of his affidavit:

"The money which the petition herein seeks to have me turn over was voluntarily paid by the said petitioner to me as a fee and compensation for my services rendered for him, as will more fully appear hereafter. It is in no sense money collected by me for the petitioner and retained by me without his consent."

HASN'T FOUND HIS $1,000.

Bootblack Who Distrusted the Bank Gets $4 from a Times Reader.

Louis Marcheso of 2,897 Eighth Avenue, who lost $1,000, almost all of his life savings, at the door of his bank, after drawing it out, has not yet found the person who picked it up. Marcheso said last night that he would gladly give half of the amount of his loss if the finder would only bring the rest of the $1,000 bill.

Marcheso has his stand in a saloon across the street from his home. He has worked hard, and while raising a family of four children had succeeded in saving $1,066, which he had deposited in a savings bank. He and his wife became frightened over the recent bank closings, and not knowing much about the ways of banks, decided that their money would be safer at home. Whereupon Marcheso went to the bank and got his money. While counting it the $1,000 bill slipped from his hand unnoticed, and he got home with only $66.

THE TIMES received yesterday from "X. Y. Z." $4 for the unfortunate family, and this was sent to them last night. Marcheso was grateful for the money. He said that all of his four children had whooping cough and he was sick himself.

WOULD BAR 'LA SAMARITAINE'

Philadelphia Plans a Demonstration Against Production of Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Plans for a public demonstration at the City Hall next Monday against the presentation of "La Samaritaine" were arranged this morning. The north pavement of the City Hall will be thronged with Christians of all denominations, if the expected response is made by them, to protest by their presence against Sarah Bernhardt's production in this city of Rostand's drama, in which Christ is impersonated by a Parisian actor.

Every one in the assemblage will wear a white ribbon badge as a sign of protest, while in Mayor Reyburn's office delegations representing the different religious bodies of the city will have an audience with the Mayor, the result of which they hope will be to prevent the public presentation of a play which they regard as blasphemous.

All the ministers in the city will be asked to bring the subject before their congregations, and to request as many of the latter as can do so to assemble at the City Hall at 1 o'clock on Monday. The President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and heads of other organizations will similarly be asked to use their influence to have as many members as possible of their respective societies represented in the throng.

FRIENDS SUE IN RENO.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Barker Go West Together in Search of Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Lucy Clow Jackson filed a suit for divorce to-day against Charles D. Jackson, and at the same time Mrs. Blanche E. Barker, a friend, who accompanied her to Nevada, filed a suit against Frederick N. Barker of 11 Howard Street, Newark, N. J. Both complaints are sealed and both women allege cruelty.

Mrs. Jackson says she was married in New York City on Nov. 11, 1900, and she has two children. Her husband lives, she says, at 73 Steuben Street, East Orange, N. J., and is at the head of a film manufacturing company. She is a sister of Julius Chase, a broker, of New York.

Mrs. Barker was married at New York City on Feb. 21, 1900, and has one child. Her husband is at 11 Howard Street, Newark, N. J. For a time she conducted a hairdressing parlor in that city. Since coming to Reno Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Barker have been constantly together.

SPIRIT MESSAGES FRAUDS, SAYS COURT

Surrogate Ketcham Rejects the Will of Wealthy R. H. Thompson of Brooklyn.

YOUNG WIDOW GETS SHARE

Grandchildren Receive Scathing Rebuke as Judge Denounces Alleged Spirit Communications.

Declaring that the so-called spiritual influence exercised over the late Robert H. Thompson, a millionaire paper manufacturer, was a deliberate attempt at fraud and deception on the part of the testator's two grandchildren, Surrogate Ketcham, in Brooklyn, yesterday, rejected the "spook" will of Mr. Thompson, thereby permitting the young widow, who was his second wife, to share in the large estate left by her aged husband. In refusing to admit the document to probate the Surrogate severely scored Mrs. Marion A. Funk, Mr. Thompson's granddaughter, who "received" the alleged spirit messages, which, the court asserted, were originated by her for the purpose of deceiving and influencing her grandfather in the disposition of his property.

Mr. Thompson was President of the Thompson & Norris Corrugated Paper Company and lived at 282 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He died last Spring. Four months prior to his death he married a stenographer employed by his company. He was 70 and his bride was 27 years old. The marriage was against the wishes of his relatives.

When Mr. Thompson died his young widow found that she had been left without a penny. By the will, which was upset yesterday, the testator's son, J. Linton Thompson, was to have received one-half of the estate and the two grandchildren, Mrs. Funk and Robert H. Thompson, one-fourth each. Mrs. Mabelle A. Thompson, the widow, in seeking to have the will set aside, alleged that she was excluded from sharing in the estate left by her husband through the machinations of the grandchildren. The will was made some time before the marriage.

It was alleged that as soon as the grandchildren learned of Mr. Thompson's affection for the young stenographer they sought to discourage the idea of marriage. Mrs. Funk began receiving "spirit messages" from Mr. Thompson's first wife, who, she said, was known in the other world as "Muzzie," a pet name her husband had given her in life. In substance these "communications" advised Mr. Thompson against a second marriage. However, even if he did take a second wife, he was to provide for the grandchildren above everything else. These so-called spirit messages were declared by the Surrogate to be products of the mind of the granddaughter, and he rebuked her brother for helping in the "repulsive business."

"It is not necessary in this case," said the Surrogate, "to assert a disbelief in the manifestations of one kind or another to which is given the name of spiritualism. It is only to be found that a falsehood was enacted. The granddaughter labored for months to deceive her grandfather into the belief that the messages were genuine, and by her cunning and perseverance in this treacherous purpose she imposed upon his mind the belief that the manifestations were real and her contrivance was sincere.

"The wickedness by which the testator was practiced upon is the same, whether it was a system of truth or a system of error with respect to which the granddaughter professed her capacity. A peculiar form of fraud comes into view when persons convey to their grandfather and benefactor assurances from his deceased wife that they love him, while the act itself betrays them in the unlovely attitude of corrupting his mind for their own good. When Mrs. Funk wrote one of those letters, she doubted her power, even with the aid of her tricks, to dissuade her grandfather from marriage, and therefore tendered him a supposedly supernatural permission to marry if he should provide for her and for her brother. A will which proceeded from a mind so beset and unbalanced is the product of fraud and void."

The estate left by Mr. Thompson is said to be worth about $2,000,000.

GIRL IN GOVERNOR'S JOB.

Miss Phillips on Duty Between Fort's Going and Wilson's Inauguration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Because of the wording of the State Constitution, which provides that the term of the Governor shall end "on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday in January," and the custom of not swearing in the new Executive until noon of the third Tuesday, New Jersey will again this year, as it has done each three years since the adoption of the Constitution in 1845, be without a Governor for twelve hours.

Although she will have no authority whatever to act as Governor, Miss Ida M. Phillips of this city, stenographer in the Executive office, will practically be in charge during those few hours, being the ranking clerk and with no "boss" to direct her actions.

Miss Phillips, who is to be retained by Gov. Wilson, has proved herself to be a young woman of clever executive ability and is well able to take care of the mail of other matters of routine business that demand attention and which can be transacted without Gubernatorial power. Of course, should the need of a Chief Executive be urgent, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent Mr. Wilson from taking the oath immediately at the expiration of the retiring Governor's term at midnight on Monday next.

As Gov. Fort's term will expire at midnight Monday, with him will also go his confidential secretary, Leslie R. Fort, and the executive clerk, Charles A. Ransom. Young Mr. Fort is to be replaced by ex-Assemblyman Joseph P. Tumulty of Jersey City, while Mr. Wilson's private secretary at Princeton, Mr. Ross, is slated as Ransom's successor. Samuel A. Gordon, the Governor's messenger is to be retained.

It is believed that Mr. Tumulty will be named to succeed Pierre P. Garven, Prosecutor for Hudson County, at the expiration of the latter's term, which will be in Gov. Wilson's last year. There was also a report at the capital to-day that Judge Mark A. Sullivan of the Court of Errors and Appeals will be named by the new Governor as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County, to succeed Judge John A. Blair.

Dr. Wilson will make the second of his speeches against the candidacy of James Smith, Jr., for United States Senator in Newark to-night. James E. Martine, the primary choice, will be unable to attend as he is ill with the grip at his home in Plainfield.

BAIRD NOT A CANDIDATE.

To Keep Hands Off the Jersey Contest, Says Republican Leader.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—At the State House to-day David Baird, recognized Republican leader in South Jersey, declared that his name will not be presented to the Legislature in the United States Senatorial fight as a candidate to succeed John Kean. He also stated that he was going away, and intended to keep his hands off the contest.

"I don't owe Stokes or Kean anything," he said, "and they know whether they owe me anything. I will not be a candidate to succeed Kean, and will take no part in the contest."

Baird made no comment on the direct primary law, the principles of which are at stake in the election of Kean's successor.

FEDERAL SUIT ON EDDY WILL.

E. J. Foster-Eddy as Adopted Son Attacks Bequest to Church.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—In addition to the bill in equity in the matter of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, filed in the Superior Court for Merrimack County yesterday by George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., a bill was filed at 3 o'clock to-day in the United States Circuit Court in behalf of Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy which covers substantially the same grounds so far as the legal points involved are concerned.

An order is asked restraining the Eddy Trustees from removing from Merrimack County any of the personal property of the Eddy estate, estimated to be worth $2,000,000.

It is pointed out that in her will Mrs. Eddy described herself as of Concord, N. H., and the statement is made that the construction of a will disposing of personal property depends alone upon the law of the domicile of the testator.

The bill recites the various marriages of Mrs. Eddy, and says that her only child by those marriages is George W. Glover of Lead, S. D. Dr. Foster-Eddy avers that his relationship to Mrs. Eddy was that of an adopted son, and says that this relationship is and has been recognized by George W. Glover. The latter and Dr. Foster Eddy, it is asserted, are the only heirs at law.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Christian Science officials here declined to-day to make any statement regarding the proceedings begun at Concord, N. H., yesterday to test the validity of the residuary clause of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's will, under which the bulk of her estate goes to the Mother Church.

Gen. Frank S. Streeter, attorney for the Christian Science Board of Directors, said that he believed there was "a case on trial in the newspapers" and that "incidentally a few papers had been filed in court."

He added that when the case came up for a hearing he would be ready to meet the points raised by ex-Senator William E. Chandler, counsel for the contestants; George W. Glover, son, and Dr. E. J. Foster-Eddy, stepson of the testator.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT MEXICO.

Texas Friends Arrange Hunt for Him There in March.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 13.—Friends of Theodore Roosevelt in Texas have made arrangements for a big hunt for the ex-President at the Lyon game preserve in Coahuila, Mexico. Col. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the Cattle Raisers' Convention in March, and the hunt has been fixed so that a large number of his friends and former rough riders can accompany him.

It is planned for him to spend at least three weeks hunting big game, which abounds in that section of Mexico. He may also make a tour of the sister republic to study conditions. While Cecil Lyon, the Republican National Committeeman of Texas and head of the Republican forces, is directing the expedition, he says the majority of the company at the ranch will be Democrats.

There will probably be twenty-five in the party, including State officers, ranchmen, and several cowboys who served under the Colonel as Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war. The big ranch embraces 10,000 acres and connects with adjoining haciendas, making a hunting ground of about 35,000 acres.

HOLD POLICEMAN FOR KILLING

Grand Jury to Pass on Charge That Welsh Shot Lucy Chabenez.

Patrolman James T. Welsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was held in $10,000 bail for the Grand Jury last night by Coroner Feinberg for the death of Lucy Chabenez of Bayonne, N. J., the woman who was shot near Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street on Nov. 21. Welsh testified that the shooting was accidental. In this he was corroborated by Mrs. Cora Myler of 325 West Forty-seventh Street and by several other witnesses.

The Chabenez woman was standing on the steps of a house near Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street with Rose Smith of 125 West Twenty-eighth Street. She lived in Bayonne, and she was visiting the city for the day. Patrolman Welsh said he lived at 420 West Fifty-first Street, and that on Nov. 21, his "day off," he visited Mrs. Myler. He testified that on reaching Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street he stepped into a Chinese laundry to light his cigarette.

He said he left Mrs. Myler on the pavement in front of the laundry, and that she complained of having been insulted by an Italian when he returned to her. Welsh said the Italian then hit him on the head. The policeman said he drew his revolver and fired in the direction of his assailant. He did not see any one fall, and after firing continued on his way with Mrs. Myler.

TO DEATH IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

B. R. T. Elevated Passengers See Man's Head Cut Off and Fall to Street.

As a Ridgewood train of the Myrtle Avenue elevated line, Brooklyn, bound for Manhattan, pulled into the Bridge Street station last evening, a man, whose identity the police could not learn, either fell or jumped off the platform in front of the train. The wheels of the first car cut off his head, which dropped to the street. Frederick Herbert, the motorman, said the man deliberately jumped in front of the train.

The accident happened at 7 o'clock. A large number of passengers were on the platform, and when word was passed along that a man had been run over, some of the women became hysterical and had to be attended in the waiting room. The reserves from the Adams Street Station were called out to keep back the crowds in the street.

The body was taken to that police station. The victim was about 35 years old, weighed about 145 pounds, and was 5 feet 9 inches in height. He was smooth shaven and had brown hair. He wore a brown suit, an overcoat of the same colored material, a gray sweater with a red border, and a black raincoat. In his pockets were $7.50 in small change, two keys, a business card with the name of H. M. Schroeder & Sons, wholesale confectioners of 415 East Sixth Street, New York, and a page of a letter dated Oct. 20, 1910. Part of the letter was missing, but that which was decipherable read:

I hope you will be able to obtain a position as soon as you can. My son Bennie and myself are doing fine. Your cousin,
ROSE GORDON,
705 Geneva Avenue, Dover, Mass.

The motorman was taken to the police station, but was not locked up. His statement that the man deliberately jumped in front of the train was corroborated by witnesses. The police entered the accident on the blotter as a suicide.

Seven Years for Rose Picchiono.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Rose Picchiono, the seventeen-year-old bride, who was convicted on Wednesday of manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of her husband at New Rochelle last October, was to-day sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins to an indeterminate term in State Prison of not less than seven years and six months nor more than eleven years and six months. There was an affecting scene when the girl was brought into court and saw her baby in the arms of her mother.

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Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., op. City Hall.

FIRE DRILL SAVES LITTLE DEAF MUTES

Inmates of Institution Leave Burning Building in Good Order and Perfect Silence.

PATHETIC SCENE IN ARMORY

None of the Children Injured—A Number Ran Away During the Excitement, but Were Brought Back.

For many months the 229 little inmates of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street have been carefully taught by sign and signal just what to do in the event of a fire. Last night that training alone prevented a serious panic, which would probably have resulted fatally for more than one.

About 7 o'clock fire was discovered on the fifth floor, near the Lexington Avenue end of the building. William Geer, an employe, was the first to see the flames, and he called to Mrs. Mary Caldwell, the nurse in the hospital on the fourth floor where she was attending three little girls who were confined to their beds. She telephoned to Supt. Harris Taylor, who was in the dining room on the first floor. Most of the children were in that room, having just finished supper. The Superintendent and his assistants, about a score in number, proved equal to the occasion. There was no shouting, no ringing of bells, but by well-understood signs the officials marshaled their charges and all in the room marched quickly to the street.

A number of the younger children, whose dormitories are in the rear of the building on Sixty-seventh Street, had gone to their rooms on the third floor before the fire broke out. Policeman Joseph B. Fitzgerald of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, saw some of them crowding on to a fire-escape. He shouted to them not to jump, and then realizing that they couldn't hear him dashed into the building. By that time the fire apparatus had arrived, and the children were carried down safely.

Fitzpatrick, who had run up to the fifth floor and tried to put out the fire with a hand extinguisher, was overcome by smoke. He was carried out of the building and revived.

After the first excitement was over several of the older inmates joined with the Superintendent and his assistants to prevent a panic. Inspector Titus and Capt. Hughes of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, who arrived soon after the blaze was discovered, did what they could to keep the children in line. They complimented the officials of the institution on the efficiency of the unique fire drill. None of the children was injured.

The Seventh Regiment Armory is directly opposite the institution, and Col. Appleton ordered the big drill shed thrown open. Perhaps 100 of the children who were first taken from the building were sent to the armory, while 50 or more sought refuge in the Neurological Institute and the big Studio Apartments, in Lexington Avenue.

It was finally decided to house all of them in the armory, but it took some time to accomplish this. Seventeen of the boys who had run away in their fright, after escaping from the institution, were picked up in Park Avenue, and a number of others were brought in by policemen, who found them wandering about the streets not knowing which way to turn. All were finally accounted for.

The fire itself did no very serious damage, and was soon under control. It ate its way along the front of the fifth floor, and shot up into the tower. The quick work of the firemen prevented it from spreading. Just how it started is not known.

The scene in the big drill shed of the armory after the children had all been collected there was pathetic enough, despite the fact that the little boys and girls seemed to get a measure of enjoyment out of the unusual experience. The most appealing feature was the unnatural silence of the children. Where, under similar conditions an equal number of normal youngsters would have raised a terrific din, here the rapid but silent movement of hands and fingers was the only indication of excitement.

At about 10 o'clock food from the armory mess hall was served, and then the younger children were wrapped in blankets brought from the institution and put to bed.

There were many stories told of the bravery of some of the older inmates. One of them, Mabel Stone, was in the main hallway on the ground floor just at the time the fire was discovered. Two men who ran in from the street to give warning tried to make her understand. Finally, realizing that she was deaf, they led her to the entrance and showed her the smoke pouring from the cupola of the building. She hurried back to help the Superintendent and teachers.

Among the teachers who aided in directing the children from the building were Mary Laughridge, the matron; Florence Hess, May Ganigan, Emma Aaronson, Miss Koehler, Diana Michels, Margaret Clementa, Edith Buell, Edith Nesbitt, Mabel Eddy, Catherine Frick, and Miss Dunn.

North Carolina Society Dines.

At the annual dinner of the North Carolina Society at the Hotel Astor last night, the advantages to North Carolina of the proposed Appalachian Forest reservation were emphasized. The speakers were Gifford Pinchot, Prof. J. A. Holmes, Whitehead Klutz, and C. O. Maas. Among those present were United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, Walter A. McCorkle, Dr. V. P. Gibboney, George Gordon Battle, Dr. Carlos Macdonald, Joseph Baruch, and J. F. Allen.

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HAD AUTO PICNICS WITH MRS. SCHENK

Wheeling Salesman Says She Showered Attentions on Him—Predicted Husband's Death.

PRISONER EXHIBITS SCORN

Druggist Declares There Was No Lead Poison in Medicines or Arsenic in Water He Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk faced a new and serious development to-day in her trial for attempting to kill her husband, John O. Schenk, with poison, when a story was told of her relations with a young man of this city. Daniel Phillips, 28 years old, a piano salesman, himself gave the testimony, telling of many attentions paid to him by Mrs. Schenk, of gifts, and of automobile rides to lonely places, where they picnicked together. He declared Mrs. Schenk had talked to him about divorce and the death of her husband.

Phillips's testimony came as a complete surprise. He was called unexpectedly by Prosecuting Attorney J. Bernie Hanlan this afternoon. His associations with Mrs. Schenk had been common gossip, and had it been known he was to testify to-day there would have been 5,000 instead of 1,500 persons clamoring for admission into the courtroom this afternoon. Phillips, a handsome, blond young man, did not once look in the direction of the woman who, according to his testimony, was enamored of him. He apparently endeavored to give the impression Mrs. Schenk had inflicted herself upon him and annoyed him. There was plainly admiration in the accused woman's eyes when he first took the stand, but her expression changed to scorn after she saw Phillips trying to convey to the jury that the attachment was one sided.

Tells of Auto Picnics.

Phillips said he first met Mrs. Schenk about two or three years ago, when she came to the music store where he was employed to buy merchandise. She wrote him asking him to take automobile rides with her. These rides were not frequent at first, but later they occurred as often as once a week and at times oftener. At first the Schenk children went along, but later he and Mrs. Schenk always went alone, except for the chauffeur.

According to the witness, the appointments were always made by Mrs. Schenk, who would call him over the telephone or send a message by her chauffeur, Lundy Wilson. They would meet at Martins Ferry or Bridgeport, Ohio, just across the river, and ride out the pike in Ohio eight or ten miles. Beer or wine and sandwiches were always provided by Mrs. Schenck.

On arriving at their destination, a point near Smithfield, Ohio, the refreshments would be disposed of, the chauffeur dismissed, and that he and Mrs. Schenck would remain in the car. When they desired to return to the city Wilson would be summoned by a signal on the automobile horn.

The State attempted several times, through adroit questioning, to establish improper relations between the witness and the defendant, but to all questions along this line Phillips refused to answer, on the ground that he would incriminate himself. He was sustained by the court in this position.

Phillips testified that after he became acquainted with Mrs. Schenk she visited his place of business so often that he was forced to ask her to stop coming. She then resorted to the telephone, and he was called so often that this means of communication was finally abandoned. She then sent her chauffeur with notes.

Witness said the last of the automobile trips with Mrs. Schenck was taken the night before Mrs. Schenck's arrest. During the last year, he declared, Mrs. Schenck had talked to him about plans to procure a divorce, and later talked almost constantly of the strong probabilities of her husband's death.

Phillips admitted that Mrs. Schenck on various occasions had given him many costly presents, among them a diamond pin and a smoking jacket, but he denied any knowledge of the purchase for him of a $300 fur overcoat, which, it has been alleged, he was to have received the very day she was arrested and lodged in jail.

The witness exhibited much nervousness on the stand and hesitated in his replies. The defense refused to cross-examine the witness, and he almost fled from the courtroom after his testimony had been given. Throughout the direct examination the defense fought bitterly against allowing the witness to answer questions, but was overruled on every point.

Florence Coleman, colored, testified she had been employed on Fridays for fourteen months prior to Mrs. Schenk's arrest at the Schenk home cleaning up the house. She denied she ever put any poison in John Schenk's medicine, food, or drink.

Druggist Defends His Wares.

Edward McAllister, whose drug store is just two doors from the Schenk home, sold the mineral water, and filled the prescription for John Schenk. He said there was no lead in any of the medicines. The last bottle of water sold was of a second consignment. He said after Mrs. Schenk's arrest Attorney J. J. P. O'Brien, accompanied by George Coleman, Jr., a chemist, and two men with whom he was not acquainted, purchased all the remaining bottles of the second case of water. There were nine bottles.

"Mr. O'Brien didn't break the bottles open and put arsenic in them, did he?" asked Attorney Boyce, who cross-examined the witness.

"Not in my store, at least," answered Mr. McAllister. He said he saw Mr. O'Brien turn the bottles over to Coleman.

Dr. O. W. Burdatts, a dentist, said he treated Schank's teeth Oct. 15 and 20. There was a line on his gums of a dark blue color that had been caused by a stomach derangement. He admitted that Schenk's teeth were neglected.

Dr. John W. Mallett, the aged retired Professor of Chemistry at the University of West Virginia at Charleston, identified the packages of water and medicine as those that had been sent him for analysis. He found arsenic in the water in the form of Fowler's solution.

Dr. J. T. Thornton was one of the chief witnesses put on the stand by the State, and he was recalled in the afternoon. He conducted blood and other tests in an effort to procure a correct diagnosis of the case. In answer to a hypothetical question by Prosecutor Handlen he said that the symptoms alleged to have been shown by Schenk might have been due to lead poison. Symptoms enumerated in a second hypothetical question indicated arsenic poisoning, he said.

On cross-examination he admitted that the same symptoms might be due to serious disorders of the stomach, which was the chief point scored by the defense during the day.

$2,000 for a Faithful Servant.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital at 571 Lexington Avenue inherits $10,000 under the will of John W. Ellis, filed yesterday with the Surrogate. Louis Clere, a servant, is remembered with a legacy of $2,000. The bulk of the estate goes to his son, Ralph W. Ellis of Jericho, N. Y. Mr. Ellis died on Dec. 28 at his home, 22 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Controller Loses Tax Appeal.

An objection made by the State Controller to the transfer tax on the estate of Mrs. Caroline M. Kissel, who died in New Jersey in 1908, was overruled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The executors of the estate asserted that the only part of the property in this State subject to tax was $57,000 worth of stock.

H. ANDREWS FINDS PROOF.

Expects Now to Satisfy Surrogate Who Rejected Leggett Estate Appraisal.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Harvey Andrews said yesterday that Surrogate Cohalan, when he criticised the appraisal of the Leggett estate on Thursday, did not have before him all the affidavits and other papers on which the report was based. The Surrogate declared that in some particulars Mr. Andrews appeared to have acted "as if his duty were to make the amount of the tax coming to the State of New York as small as possible."

"He has arbitrarily appraised certain stocks belonging to the estate as of no value, in spite of the fact that the only evidence adduced before him gave those stocks a very substantial value," the Surrogate said.

Mr. Andrews investigated yesterday, and found that the clerk whose duty it is to bind together the report and the exhibits, one set for the Controller and one for the Surrogate, omitted some important papers from the Surrogate's set which appear in the Controller's. These are now on the way back from Albany.

SETTLED FOR CARNEGIE TRUST

Guaranty Company Paid the State Its Deposits and Interest in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—State Controller William Sohmer announced to-day that he had effected a settlement with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, surety on the bond of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, given to secure deposits with that institution of funds and moneys paid into court for the County of New York. By the terms of this settlement Controller Sohmer received from the surety company $34,198, which represents the full amount of principal and interest of such funds on deposit with that institution.

"As a result of this settlement," said the Controller, "no loss was sustained either on account of principal or interest of the funds by the closing of the Carnegie Trust, in which they were deposited."

ENGINE FALLS INTO RIVER.

Crew Killed—Was on Its Way to Relieve Snow-Bound Trains.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 13.—Running at high speed to the relief of trains snowbound in the Rockies, Great Northern Engine 1,012, bound east from Spokane, left the track four miles east of Priest River, Idaho, to-day. It plunged down a twenty-five-foot embankment, crashed through the ice into the Pen d'Orellle River. Engineer W. F. Sumwalt and his fireman were killed.

The locomotive was coupled behind another, which stayed on the rails. A speed too high for light engines is declared to have been the cause of the accident.

ABORN OPERA COMPANY PLANS

English Grand Opera and Revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan Works.

Milton and Sargeant Aborn, managing directors of the Aborn Opera Company, have announced their plan for the Spring and Summer season for the production of grand opera in English.

The season will start on Easter Monday at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the tour will include, in addition to Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Newark, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Minneapolis. It is also the purpose to establish a permanent home for English grand opera in New York, and negotiations are now under way for a theatre with a seating capacity of 2,500.

The Aborns have obtained the rights for "Madame Butterfly," "La Bohème," and "La Tosca," and have also arranged for the production in English of "Thais," (English version by Herman Klein,) "Louise," (English translation by Henry Grafton Chapman,) and the "Juggler of Notre Dame," (English version by Charles Alfred Byrne.) In addition, the following will also be given: "Tales of Hoffman," "Lohengrin," "Il Trovatore," "Carmen," "Faust," "Lucia," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "Aida," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

In addition to the giving of English grand opera, the Aborns are preparing revivals of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, which have not been sung in New York for years. They are arranging a company to produce "The Gondoliers," "Iolanthe," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," and "Pinafore." Arrangements have also been made with Reginald De Koven for a revival of "Robin Hood," which will be sent on tour for the season of 1911-12.

NEW MARY GARDEN, HE SAYS.

Hammerstein Hopeful of Success of Victoria Fer in London Opera House.

Oscar Hammerstein, who returned on the Lusitania Thursday night, went back to his old homestead, the Victoria Theatre, yesterday. He says that he intends having a bedroom built in his new opera house, and that he will live there, taking his meals at the Holborn Restaurant, across King's Way. He will return to London in March.

"Orville Harrold is to go to Italy to study with Lamperti in about two weeks," he said last night. He also announced that he had secured the London rights for three operas recently produced in Paris—Massenet's "Don Quichotte," Hué's "Le Miracle," and Nougué's "Quo Vadis."

"In Victoria Fer, a young French girl, who has been singing in the provinces, I have secured a new Mary Garden," he said.

CHICAGO OPERA RECEIPTS.

$500,000 Taken In 63 Performances of the First Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Receipts of the first season of the Chicago Grand Opera Company will total $500,000, according to the statement issued by Director Dippel. This sum represents the income from sixty-three performances of opera in Chicago, presenting, with the double bills, sixty-nine operas, counting repetitions.

It includes also the receipts from the seasons of four performances in St. Louis and St. Paul and from the ten Sunday concerts.

THE PIPER FOR NEW THEATRE

Mrs. Peabody's Play Won $1,500 Stratford Prize at Shakespearean Festival.

The New Theatre announces that Josephine Preston Peabody's prize play, "The Piper," will be produced there on Jan. 30, for the first time in America. This play won the $1,500 Stratford Prize for the best play to be produced during the Shakespearean festival at Stratford-on-Avon, England, last Spring. The death of the King caused a postponement of the production until midsummer, when it was given under the direction of F. C. Benson.

The story of the play is based on Browning's poem, "The Pied Piper of Hamlin," and is arranged in four acts. Many of its characters are children. For The New Theatre production Edith Wynne Mathison will have the title rôle.

The author is the wife of Prof. Lionel S. Marks of Cambridge, Mass., and among her best-known works are "Old Greek Folk-Stories," "The Wayfarers," "Fortune and Men's Eyes," "The Singing Leaves," and "Pan." She will come to New York to be present at the rehearsals and production of the play.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager, has made arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger and Harper Brothers for a revival of "Ben Hur" in Australia this coming Spring. Mr. Williamson produced the play nine years ago, and it is in its twelfth season in the United States.

The New Theatre announces that no tickets will be sold for the presentation matinee to be given next Thursday when, at the conclusion of the performance of "Sister Beatrice," a Founder's gold medal will be presented to Ellen Terry in recognition of her services in dramatic art. Admission will be by invitation only.

For the roles of Nobody, Flattery and Love, in Walter Browne's "Everywoman," Henry W. Savage has engaged H. Cooper Cliffe, Edward Mackay, and Vivian Blackburn, and for the parts of Bluff, Stuff, and Puff, Walter Soderling, John L. Shine, and Richard Lee.

CALLS STANDARD OIL A MENACING CLOUD

Kellogg Tells Court Its Trust Agreement Has Been Found Illegal in Three States.

JUSTICES ASK QUESTIONS

"Damned for Everything and Praised for Nothing," Milburn Says of Government's Treatment of Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney General, to-day submitted the Government's side of the story of the Standard Oil corporation, with all the charges of sins laid at its door, before the Supreme Court. His address followed the closing remarks of John G. Milburn for the defense.

"Damned for everything, but praised for nothing, was the way the Standard Oil has been treated by the Government," Mr. Milburn said. "In this record, covering forty years of business, everything the Standard has ever done is related. It has done some things in strenuous times that it should not have done. That was human. It has done nothing that goes to the issue here.

"The evil of the affirmance of this decree, it is needless for me to say, would be monstrous. It is fortunate that the case is left in the hands of a court that listens to reason and never hears the voice of passion and prejudice."

Mr. Kellogg described the Standard Oil organization as bred by oppressing competitors and as hanging to-day like a threatening cloud over the country in pleading that the company be dissolved as violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Kellogg went over the early years of the Standard's business, leading up to the central point of the present controversy, the reorganization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899. He called this reorganization merely a substitute of one illegal form of holding together the oil companies for another illegal form. The first was the "trust" of 1882, with its several Trustees, and the second, the "Standard of New Jersey."

When Mr. Kellogg referred to the trust agreement of 1882, whereby the stock of the owners of various oil companies was put into the hands of Trustees, he was interrupted by Justice Holmes.

"That sort of agreement was quite common in New England," the Justice remarked.

"I have no doubt of that," replied Mr. Kellogg. "The trust agreement was copied by the Sugar Trust, which was declared illegal in New York; by the Whisky Trust, which was declared illegal in Illinois; by the Lead Trust, which was declared illegal in Missouri. The plan has been condemned as in restraint of trade in every State of the Union. And when the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey succeeded the Trustees, the properties simply were turned over from one to the other. A perpetual corporate form that should hold their commonwealth was substituted for the Trustees, whose lives might be cut short by death. Is one any more legal than the other?"

Touching on a point of the defense, Mr. Kellogg said that if the companies whose stock was obtained by the Standard in 1899 were not competing, it was because they were held together by the illegal trusts of 1879 and 1882.

"Take away the fear of prosecution by the Government and the Standard Oil would put every independent in this country out of business in five years," Mr. Kellogg continued. "The independents can exist only under the protection of the law."

Chief Justice White asked if the complaints against the Standard companies were based upon their methods, and if objection was made to the methods because illegal.

"That, and size," responded Mr. Kellogg. "Great wealth enables them to use methods, some unfair, which would be illegal or reprehensible in the hands of the corner groceryman."

"Suppose they are a giant, but do not use a giant's strength," suggested Justice McKenna.

"They'd use that power were it not for the law," was the reply.

Mr. Kellogg dwelt upon the "enormous profits" of the companies as further evidence of monopoly. The record did not show where all the profits went, he said. For instance, there was nothing to show what happened to $23,000,000 out of the earnings of "one small pipe line." Mr. Kellogg said that it was paid to P. S. Trainer.

"Who is this man Trainer?" inquired Justice Lurton.

"Oh, he's a purchasing agent in New Jersey," said Mr. Kellogg. "I tried in every way to learn where that sum went. The officials of the Standard, when on the stand, told me that they could not find out. Mr. Milburn once said that he would not gratify my curiosity by telling me."

Large profits at home were argued as not justified to offset small profits in foreign trade.

"Build up the foreign trade if you can," said Mr. Kellogg, "but I deny the right to do so at the expense of American men and women."

In the course of his argument the question arose as to whether or not John D. Rockefeller had once made a slip.

Mr. Kellogg said that Mr. Rockefeller did not tell the truth in an affidavit he made in a suit in 1880 about the alleged connection of certain refineries with the "trust" nor when he was on the stand in the present suit.

Justice Holmes suggested the affidavit could be true literally.

"Didn't he offer any explanation of the affidavit when he was on the stand in this case?" inquired Justice Lurton.

"No, he couldn't," responded Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg is expected to complete his address to the court by Monday or Tuesday.

"THAIS" IN DRAMATIC FORM.

Constance Collier to Act Title Role In Dramatization of France's Romance.

The production of a dramatic version of "Thais," which Joseph M. Gaites has announced, will take place at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, next month, and will come to New York two weeks later for a run. The dramatization is by Paul Wilstach, and was made from Anatole France's romance of the same name from which Massenet's opera sprang.

Constance Collier is to act the title rôle, and the preparation of the scenery and costumes has been under way for some time. For the production selections will be made from Massenet's music, to be played by an orchestra of forty.

The cast will contain fifty persons with twenty-seven speaking parts. For the rôle of The Hermit, Mr. Gaites has engaged Tyrone Power, whose work with Mrs. Fiske in "Mary of Magdala" and as the Drainman in "The Servant in the House" made him well known. Nicias will be played by Arthur Forrest.

The play will be in four acts, the first showing the life of the anchorites of the Thibetan desert, the second the marble terrace before the house of Thais, in Alexandria; the third is in the gardens at night, and the fourth the court of the convent of the White Sisters on the African shore of the Mediterranean.

Morris Closes New Orleans Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—It was announced to-night that the American Music Hall, under the direction of William Morris, incorporated, would end its existence as an independent vaudeville house to-morrow night. In the future it will be conducted by Henry Greenwall as a combination theatre. The Morris interests have been making a strong fight to keep the theatre going for the last two years, but the closing of several other houses of the circuit have thrown New Orleans out of the route of travel, and it seems to have become impossible to keep it going.

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That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c. —Adv.

MARCUS MAYER BENEFIT.

Packed House at New Amsterdam and Many Amusing Features in Program.

There was a packed house at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday afternoon, where the friends of Marcus R. Mayer, the veteran theatrical manager, foregathered to make the testimonial occasion both profitable and entertaining. Between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of tickets were sold, many of the orchestra chairs having been taken at a considerable excess over the regular theatre prices. To the entertainment many of the best known professionals in the city contributed their services.

In addition to special numbers by various individual artists the members of the Lambs Club contributed three skits, and there were several new one-act plays. The most appealing of these was "The Littlest Rebel," by Edward Peble, beautifully acted by a remarkably clever child, Juliet Shelby, and those two very clever actors, Dustin Farnum and William Morris, both of whm scred.

Mr. Peble's sketch details the story of a little girl whose father, a scout in the Southern army, is obliged during absence on duty to leave her alone for long periods. Her only companion is a doll, and with rations very scarce she must content herself with wild berries and coffee made from acorns. The father returns wounded, and is surprised by the arrival of pursuing Federal cavalry. He hides in the loft, after telling the child that for the first time in her life she must tell a lie—to save him. The little one meets the Federal officer bravely, and carries through the deception for a while, but ultimately her father's hiding place is disclosed. In the end the heart of the pursuing soldier is softened by the child's pathetic position, and he provides a pass through the lines for herself and her father. The little tale is charmingly told, and it was beautifully acted.

Another new one-act play, "The Lady Across the Hall," by Julian Street, was capitally acted by Miss Blanche Bates, Bruce McRae, and Westhrop Saunders. The story concerned a young woman who, supposing she has left her latch key at home, is unable to get into her own apartment and must accept the hospitality of the strange young man living opposite. As she is a widow and he a bachelor it is inevitable that they shall fall in love. The curtain falls with his promise to breakfast with her very soon.

Another one-act play, in which Robert Hilliard appeared, assisted by Miss Stella Archer, Edwin Holland, and Miss Ida Desmond, was "Fra Giacomo," dramatized by Mr. Hilliard from Robert Buchanon's poem.

The skits provided by the Lambs were "Irish Hearts in German Hands" and "The Matinée Girls." Members of the club also played an act from Theodore Kremer's old melodrama, "The Queen of the Highbinders," with Miss Marguerite Clark as the tearful heroine and Miss Amelia Bingham as Bettina, the Queen. Tyrone Power was Kia Tong, Charles Cherry the hero, and Charles A. Stevenson the heavy villain. Miss Bijou Fernandez, Walter Jones, and Carter De Haven had the other rôles. The most amusing moment came at the end, when the characters crossed the stage to be hissed and applauded, according to their deserts in true Bowery style.

An act from "The Spring Maid," monologues by Nat Wills, Ralph C. Herz, and David Bispham, with an opening address by Augustus Thomas, completed the programme, which continued from 1:30 until after 6 o'clock. Daniel Frohman was the Chairman.

"EXCUSE ME" PRODUCED.

Scenes of Rupert Hughes's Farce Are In a Pullman Sleeping Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 13.—"Excuse Me," a new farce by Rupert Hughes, was produced here to-night at the Lyceum Theatre under the management of Henry W. Savage. The piece is described as a Pullman carnival, because the three acts are laid in a sleeping car and a combination car on an overland train going West from Chicago. There is a love story and a series of humorous incidents.

In the cast were Willis P. Sweatnam, who played the Pullman porter; James Lackaye, John Findlay, Scott Cooper, John Westley, Ann Murdock, and Lottie Alter. The farce will be presented in Baltimore and Washington before going to New York for a run.

TAFT NAMES VEEDER

For Federal Judge for Eastern New York, and W. J. Youngs as District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate these nominations:

United States Jdge for the Eastern District of New York, Van Vechten Veeder of New York, and United States District Attorney for the same district, William J. Youngs of New York.

Van Vechten Veeder lives at 98 Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, Richmond Borough. He has law offices at 79 Wall Street, Manhattan. He is a son of the late ohn W. Veeder of Schenectady, Capt. Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder of the Navy is his brother.

Mr. Veeder is 42 years of age, and a graduate of Columbia University. He was admitted to practice law in Chicago in 1891, and practiced in that city for ten years. He came to New York about ten years ago. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Holland Society, and St. Anthony Society.

William J. Youngs was Secretary to Theodore Roosevelt when the Colonel was Governor of New York. He was first appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York on Dec. 20, 1898. He was elected to the Assembly in 1878 and 1879. He was defeated for District Attorney of Queens County in 1883, but in 1896 he ran again and was elected. He resigned to become Secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, and on the latter's elevation to the Vice Presidency, Mr. Youngs was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Banks. He has been several times Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, and for many years was a member of the State Committee.

A COUNTY THAT STOOD STILL

Guthrie, Okla., Gained Two In Population In Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The most remarkable case of a standstill in population appears in the figures of the County of Guthrie, Okla., given out late to-night by the Census Bureau.

The county's population on the census of 1900 was 11,652, while that of 1910 shows it to have 11,654, a gain of two only in ten years.

$18,575 FOR HOSPITALS.

Wall Street Men Subscribe Liberally to Saturday and Sunday Association.

James Speyer, President, and August Belmont, Treasurer of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, report the following subscriptions for this year's collections up to date:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$5,000	G. F. Baker, Jr.	$100
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,500	Stephen Baker	100
Speyer & Co.	2,500	Otto T. Bannard	100
August Belmont & Co.	1,000	James G. Cannon	100
Blair & Co.	1,000	R. J. Cross	100
Lazard Freres	1,000	Hartman K. Evans	100
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1,000	W. S. Fanshawe & Co.	100
N. W. Harris & Co.	500	J. Horace Harding	100
Walter P. Bliss	250	A. J. Hemphill	100
Wm. A. Read & Co.	250	A. Barton Hepburn	100
Wm. Salomon & Co.	250	Francis L. Hine	100
Asiel & Co.	200	Colgate Hoyt & Co.	100
Henry Goldman	200	James Loeb	100
Hawley & Davis	200	Edwin G. Merrill	100
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	200	W. A. Nash	100
Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co.	200	W. H. Perkins	100
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150	V. P. Snyder	100
Muller, Schall & Co.	150	Benj. Strong, Jr.	100
		John C. Tappin	100
		Albert H. Wiggin	100
		Wm. Woodward	100
		F. A. Vanderlip	100
		Coffin & Co.	25
Total			$18,575

POPULAR VOTE ISSUE IS FORCED ON SENATE

Borah Threatens to Tie Up All Legislation Unless Day Is Set to Act.

WANTS THAT TO BE JAN. 24

Efforts to Prevent Consideration of the Resolution by Adjournment Beaten, 42 to 17.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In a test of strength the Senate refused to-day by an overwhelming vote to allow the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of Senators to be laid aside. The vote itself was simply on a motion to adjourn made by Senator Hale, the Republican leader, but, coming as it did, when Senator Borah was trying to get consideration for the resolution, the vote was significant.

Only seventeen Senators voiced their hostility to the proposed change by voting to adjourn, while forty-two voted to continue the session to give opportunity for progress toward a vote.

Some of those voting for adjournment included both New York Senators, a large number from New England, and two Democrats—Money of Mississippi and Johnston of Alabama.

Encouraged by this, Senator Borah, who has charge of the resolution, said he did not desire to prevent debate, and would not do so if the Senate would name a day for a vote on the resolution and amendments. He suggested Tuesday, Jan. 24.

For ten minutes the Senate discussed the matter, and even Senator Hale appeared to fall in line with the request, but when the chair put the request for unanimous consent, Senator Heyburn said, "No," and spoiled the entire plan.

Senator Borah, who is in charge of the resolution, said he realized that the enemies of the resolution intended to prevent, if possible, a vote being taken this session. When Mr. Cullom preferred a request for an executive session, he said:

"I yield, but I give notice that unless a time is agreed upon for a vote on this resolution very little other business will be done." He said he would call the matter up again next Monday or Tuesday.

ANOTHER WAR SHIP CRIPPLED

Washington Off to Hampton Roads—Fleet Anchors at Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Another accident has been added to the list suffered by United States naval vessels within the past week. The big armored cruiser Washington blew out her high pressure port cylinder head, and is now steaming from the Caribbean Sea to Hampton Roads for repairs. There were no casualties.

News came to the Navy Department to-day by wireless from Rear Admiral Schroeder, in command of the Atlantic fleet.

The Atlantic battleship fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, cruised into Guantanamo, Cuba, to-day, completing its voyage across the Atlantic from the English Channel, during which it was detected as a technical "enemy" by the scouting squadron in command of Rear Admiral Staunton.

Admiral Staunton's squadron, which had watched the battleship fleet since the approaching "enemy" was sighted last Sunday far out in the Atlantic, joined the fleet in the Caribbean Sea and arrived at Guantanamo with it.

TRIAL OF PARCELS POST.

Senate Committee Unanimous for Plan of the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A measure providing for a trial of the parcels post on rural free delivery routes was reported favorably to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The report was presented by Senator Burrows, and was the unanimous action of the committee.

The measure was that recommended by Postmaster General Hitchcock after exhaustive study. It provides that for one year, beginning April 1, 1911, the Postmaster General may authorize Postmasters and carriers on such rural routes as he shall choose to accept for delivery by carrier, at such rates of postage as he shall determine, packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, containing no mail matter of the first class, and no matter that is declared by law to be unmailable.

PENSION RECORDS BURNED.

Payments Will Not Be Affected by Fire Which Caused $6,000 Loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Thousands of records and documents in pension cases were burned early this morning in the agency office of the Pension Bureau Building.

The fire was in progress some time before discovery. It originated in a large pile of envelopes in the room where the pensions are mailed. Roughly estimated the loss is about $6,000 to building and contents.

The mishap will not affect pension payments in the district controlled by this agency, comprising West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware.

A number of bound records of events from the Revolutionary War were wholly destroyed, but duplicates are on file in the Pension Office. The records from 1906 were not destroyed, being in steel filing cases.

FEARS NO RING RULE.

Census Committee of the House Says That Body Has Its Own Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The increase to 433 of the membership of the House of Representatives will not result in its domination by parliamentary or political rings, in the opinion of its Census Committee. A report made by Chairman Crumpacker to-day, favoring reapportionment, makes it clear that the committee does not fear such an outcome.

"The danger of the domination of the House by a machine or clique increases in a measure with the increase in membership," said the report, "but if that condition ever becomes so grave as to be a real menace to the individual freedom of Representatives and the representative character of the House, a remedy will come in an improved method of parliamentary procedure."

The report directs attention to the fact that the plan of naming committees by the House is soon to be tried and that he House itself holds the power to break up any rings or machines by changing its rules.

The existing basis of representation is one Congressman to 194,000 persons. Under the Crumpacker bill it will be one to 211,877 persons.

SENATORS STAND BY ARIZONA

Six Insurgents Say They Will Support the New Constitution.

GLOBE, Ariz., Jan. 13.—President Hunt of the recent Constitutional Convention gave out to-day a telegram he received last night from Washington, signed by six United States Senators, saying they would join Senator Bourne in the struggle to obtain approval for the Arizona Constitution. It reads:

The undersigned wish to assure you that the popular government features of the Arizona Constitution, particularly the initiative, referendum, and recall, will receive our hearty support.

LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin.
CUMMINS, Iowa.
BRISTOW, Kansas.
CLAPP, Minnesota.
DIXON, Montana.
BROWN, Nebraska.

Reports that President Taft will oppose the Constitution have caused much uneasiness here.

SEEK POLL ON PRESIDENCY.

Steffens and Other Progressives Launch Popular Movement for 1912.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The National Executive Committee of the Progressive Federation has launched a scheme to poll the voters of the country upon a candidate for the Progressive Party in 1912. A circular is sent broadcast for signed pledges to the cause of reform, with designations of first, second, and third choice for President.

The signatures on the circular look like a roll call of a caucus of muckrakers and embrace the names of Lincoln Steffens, who signs himself "reporter and publicist"; Louis F. Post, S. S. McClure, Burton J. Hendrick, George Kibbe Turner, Norman Hapgood, Richard Lloyd Jones, Howard Brubaker of Success Magazine, W. W. Young of Hampton's Magazine, and R. W. Woolley of Pearson's.

The federation shows its catholicity of principles by including members of the Patrons of Husbandry and Samuel Gompers in its membership. Notes are printed from Mr. Gompers and Mr. McClure, who contribute to a campaign fund.

The federation will maintain at Washington a progressive news service. Similar bureaus are also to be kept at various State capitals.

BILL TO END SHIP TRUST.

Measure Before Congress — Present Laws Inadequate, Is the Belief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Unofficially it was learned to-day that the Department of Justice does not consider that the courts of the United States have jurisdiction over the foreign steamship companies named in the Government's suit recently filed in New York.

A conference at the department to-day had for its object the framing of a law which will create jurisdiction for the case, a bill introduced early in the week by Representative William E. Humphrey of Washington being used as the basis. This bill bars the accused companies from American ports unless they desist from the "Atlantic conference," which the Government holds is a restraint of trade.

Representatives Alexander, Swasey, and Humphrey of the House Merchant Marine Committee had a long conference with W. S. Kenyon, assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the trust prosecutions, at which it was agreed that the Humphrey bill, with some additions and changes, would be satisfactory to the Department of Justice if Attorney General Wickersham approves.

COMMITTEE WITH PEARY.

Reports Bill Giving Him Rank of Admiral and Thanks of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Bates bill, providing for the elevation of Capt. Robert E. Peary to the rank of Rear Admiral, in recognition of his attainment of the north pole, was reported favorably to the House to-day by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

If the bill becomes a law, Capt. Peary will receive the thanks of Congress for his arctic discoveries and will be retired with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. The retirement would date from April 6, 1909, the date on which Peary reached the north pole.

The bill differs from the bill which has already passed the Senate in that the latter gave him the rank of Rear Admiral of the line and carried no thanks of Congress.

Mr. Bates was instructed to use every endeavor to bring the measure up on the floor of the House at the earliest opportunity. The vote in committee—only ten of whose nineteen members were present—was unanimous. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, who alone dissented, is expected to file a minority report.

FILIBUSTER ON TARIFF BOARD

Senator Bailey Declares the Plan Will Wait a Year, Anyway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Danger to the President's plan for the creation at this session of Congress of a Tariff Commission appeared to-day in an unexpected quarter. During a debate on another subject Senator Bailey of Texas, who attracted much criticism from his Democratic colleagues in the tariff struggle two years ago for assisting Mr. Aldrich and the standpatters, suddenly arose, and in unmistakable terms threatened a filibuster against the Tariff Commission bill now before the House.

"The point hasn't yet been settled," Mr. Heyburn of Idaho had remarked, "whether the Tariff Commission will be a part of the legislative or of the administrative branch of the Government."

"And so far as this year is concerned," said Mr. Bailey shortly, "it can be said that it will be a part of neither."

In both Houses the President has won promises from the leaders that the Tariff Commission bill should go through. The winning of the promise from the House leaders means bluntly that he whipped them into line.

SILENCE EASIEST, SAYS GORE

Tells House Committee on Bribery It Doesn't Pay to War on Wrongdoers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—"My experience has demonstrated how much easier it is to remain silent and secure than to wage war against wrongdoers," said Senator Gore of Oklahoma to-day to the House committee which has been investigating charges of attempted bribery in connection with legislation bearing upon contracts of several Western attorneys with Indians.

Mr. Gore was speaking of the futility of disclosures of alleged attempts to influence legislation which he made in the last session of Congress, and the fact that those under investigation had attempted to impugn his motives.

"My fate has been the common fate of every man who makes such a disclosure as I felt compelled to make to the Senate," he said. "I knew that all that malice and money could do to discredit me would be done, and the results have justified my anticipations."

Senator Gore characterized the counter-criticisms against him as a "prodigality of perjury." He said that he believed silence on his part would have cost the Indians millions of dollars. As it is, he believed that Indians had been saved at least $3,000,000.

In closing his argument, counsel for J. F. McMurray, who was formerly attorney for the Choctaw and Chickaksaw Nations, and one of the chief beneficiaries under the contracts, declared that there was no evidence in the record to connect McMurray with the bribery, and that if Jacob Hamon offered Mr. Gore $25,000 to use his influence in Congress, as charged, the offer had been made as a joke, or else to get Gore's support for his own bill.

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CONGRESS WILL PASS LAW AGAINST SPIES

House Judiciary Committee to Report Favorably Hobson Bill Fixing Severe Penalties.

NOW NO LAW SAVE IN WAR

Based on British Spy Act, the Measure Provides Fines and Imprisonment In Two Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Congress is going to protect the country from the operations of foreign spies. The House Judiciary Committee has unanimously decided to report the Hobson bill, providing severe penalties for such outrages. The measure will pass both House and Senate without opposition.

The bill as originally drawn by Mr. Hobson is based on the British Spy act. It has been modified by the committee, making the penalties somewhat lighter. The British act imposes for the simple act of disclosing information in regard to fortifications or giving out military secrets imprisonment for not less than a year at hard labor, with the imposition of a corresponding fine optional with the court; while for furnishing such military information to a foreign Government is imposed penal servitude for from five years to a life term.

The Hobson bill divides the offense into two classes, those where there is a sim

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CANADIAN INTERESTS FIGHT RECIPROCITY

Manufacturers Tell Premier Laurier Mere Prospect of Freer Trade Has Hurt Business.

LAURIER PROMISES CAUTION

Adds That Farmers Want Reciprocity, and He Thinks Some Measure of It May Do No Harm.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 13.—A delegation of about one hundred members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representing every important Canadian manufacturing interest, called on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day and presented to him and members of his Cabinet a vigorous protest against reciprocity with the United States. The intention of the Canadian manufacturers' protest was, as far as possible, to offset or counteract the recent visit of the Western grain growers and the Eastern farmers, who made such spectacular demands for free trade with the United States.

The manufacturers' views were presented in the form of a lengthy memorial, in the course of which it was said that the prospect of reciprocity with the United States had already to a certain extent unsettled business conditions in Canada. The memorial painted a gloomy picture of the disasters that would fall upon Canadian business in the event of the success of the negotiation for a reciprocity treaty. It was urged that Canada was not ready for reciprocity.

"The farmers," said Sir Wilfrid in reply, "were very emphatic in saying that we should have a different relation with our neighbors, that we should have as large a measure of reciprocal trade as is possible to have. You, gentlemen, take a very different view, and you would impress upon us, if I understand you aright, that we should have nothing whatever to do with anything of that kind.

"The difficulty is to know whether we should listen to the voice which we heard a month ago or the voice which we hear to-day. The Government has thought that it might be possible to have some measure of reciprocal trade to benefit the farmers who ask for it without injuring the manufacturers who oppose it.

"Last Spring we received overtures from the Nation which occupies the southern part of this continent which we did not think it best for us to refuse. But when we decided to meet our neighbors we were not oblivious to the fact that the Americans have manufacturing industries developed far in advance of ours, and that conditions are not entirely parallel and identical in both countries. We approached the question in that light, and Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, who are now in Washington, will not forget and will have this fact before them in the negotiations, that there is not a parity between the two countries. For myself I think we could make some trade arrangement between the two countries which would not interfere with the manufacturing community.

The manufacturers who composed the deputation express themselves as satisfied with the reply given them by the Premier. They are convinced, they say, that the meaning of his words is that Canadian manufacturers will not be interfered with by any arrangement which will be reached by the Tariff Commissioners at Washington.

The agriculturists in Parliament seem disposed to await developments without committing themselves to a definite opinion as to the meaning of the Premier's speech.

TO GUARD CHINA FROM PLAGUE

Foreign Physicians Urge Stern Measures for Manchurian Traffic.

PEKING, Jan. 13.—Owing to the spread of bubonic plague in Manchuria, there was a conference to-day of physicians of the foreign legations and missions and a number of Chinese, who decided to recommend to the Government the institution of a five days' quarantine of first-class passengers at the Great Wall until observation camps can be established at Harbin, Mukden, and Shanhikwan, and the immediate cessation of second and third class passenger traffic. All passes through the wall will be closed and guarded by soldiers.

The Chinese Government will adequately compensate the family of the French plague expert who recently succumbed to the disease, and also the families of any other doctors who may die while ministering to plague-stricken patients.

The Chinese are fearful that the Russians may object to their interference with traffic in Manchuria, owing to the injury that such action is likely to cause the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Foreigners in Peking and Tien-Tsin are not alarmed over the plague epidemic, though they are taking precautionary measures to prevent possible infection.

There are almost no doctors among the afflicted in Manchuria, and a large majority of the sick are dying unattended. Segregation is not being practiced, and to this fact is ascribed the rapidity of the spread of the plague.

FRANCE FIRM FOR PEACE.

Jaures Urges Deputies to Second Taft International Arbitration Plan.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Following Foreign Minister Pichon's declaration in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies that France, by her policy of making ententes with Russia, Great Britain, Italy, and other nations, was now in a better position than ever to carry out her traditional policy of maintaining international peace, M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the Chamber, to-day urged upon the Deputies that France take the lead in following up President Taft's plan for universal arbitration.

M. Jaures said that the projected treaty between the United States and Great Britain would be the first link of a chain which would bind all nations and peoples not to bear indefinitely the burden of armed peace, which was only a hideous caricature of real peace.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The speech of M. Pichon is regarded with much satisfaction in semi-official circles of Germany. An assurance of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in his address to the Chamber that France intends to respect fully the Moroccan agreements is welcomed here, while his utterances in reference to the recent Russo-German negotiations are viewed to tending to nullify efforts of the foreign press to create international suspicion.

Acidity, Gases, That Lump, Distress After Eating

While taking food, and between meals when distress appears, Sip

MAN-A-CEA WATER
A Natural Mineral Spring Water.
It Promptly Corrects These Conditions.
For Sale by — Send for Booklet.

Charles & Co.
and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists, or MANACEA WATER CO., 19 Stone St., N. Y.

SLASHES FAMOUS PICTURE.

Discharged Naval Cook Mutilates Master's "Night Watch" at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—Rembrandt's famous picture, "The Night Watch," was badly damaged to-day by a discharged naval cook named Sigrist, who entered the Rijks Museum and with a knife deliberately slashed the masterpiece.

The cuts traverse the principal figures of Captain Frans Banning Cocq's company of arquebusiers, but art experts who viewed the work afterward expressed the opinion that the damage was not beyond repair.

Sigrist, who was arrested, declared that his vandalism was an act of vengeance against the State because of his discharge from service in the navy.

"The Night Watch," or "Sortie of the Banning Cocq Company," is Rembrandt's most famous work. It shows Capt. Cocq's company of arquebusiers emerging from their guildhouse on the Singel. In the middle of the canvas the Captain marches in front in a dark-brown, almost black costume. At his side is Lieut. Willem van Ruitenberg in a yellow buffalo jerkin. Both figures are in full sunlight, so that the shadow of the Captain's hand is distinctly visible on the Lieutenant's jerkin. On the Captain's right is an arquebusier loading his weapon, and next to him two children. One of them, a girl, has a dead cock hanging from her girdle, perhaps one of the prizes. On a step behind them is Ensign Jan Visser Cornelissen. The other side of the picture is pervaded with similar life and spirit to the extreme corner of the canvas, where Jan van Kamboort energetically beats his drum.

The scene is laid in a lofty valuted hall, lighted only by windows above and to the left. The remarkable chiaroscuro which usually prevails in imperfectly lighted interiors on bright sunny days is reproduced with such poetic fancy that it was long supposed that Rembrandt intended to depict a nocturnal scene. The peculiar light and the spirited action of the picture elevate the group of portraits into a most effective dramatic scene.

"The Night Watch" is the largest of Rembrandt's paintings, measuring more than 11 by 14 feet. It was painted in 1642 for the Kloveniers-Doelen at Amsterdam. Sixteen of the group are portraits of members of the guild, and each of these paid 100 florins for the artist's work. In an oval frame on a column in the background are inscribed the names of members of the guild.

The painting was successfully cleaned by Hopman in 1889, and experts in this city when they heard of the act of vandalism yesterday were hopeful that the painting could be repaired. One means of restoring a painting that has been slashed with a knife is to put a new lining on the back, drawing it together until the edges of the canvas are joined in their original position. This has been successfully done in cases where the edges were cut clean with a sharp knife. If the cuts are ragged and any of the paint is removed by the raveling of the canvas, retouching is necessary. No workmen are more skilled in this delicate operation than those of Amsterdam.

The recurrence of such attacks on priceless paintings in European galleries has often led to a proposal that they all be placed behind glass, but the objection that part of the effect of the painting is thus lost has so far outweighed considerations of safety.

FAILED BANKER SUICIDE.

Pittsburg Depositors Demand View of Body to Prove He Did Not Abscond.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 13.—Arapad Goczel, whose foreign bank on Grant Street, Pittsburg, suspended late yesterday, sent a bullet through his brain in a bathroom at the home of his friend, Fred A. Kail, some time during last night. Goczel had been in financial trouble for some time.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Gypsies, Poles, and Slavs, a number of them women, in fantastic headgear, gathered in front of the bank this afternoon when the death of the banker became known. The crowd grew rapidly, but there was no demonstration. The door was locked, and through the windows it was seen there was no one within.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed late yesterday against Goczel, trading as A. Goczel & Co., and George W. Newmeyer was appointed receiver by Judge James S. Young in United States District Court.

Big Safe Makes Burned Floor Sag.

The managers of Cook's tourist agency, 245 Broadway, which was burned out in Thursday night's fire, were anxious yesterday about the office safe on the fifth floor of the building. The firemen were sanguine at first that the floor would bear the weight, but yesterday it began to show signs of caving in, and heavy beams were put in position to shore it up. The firm has taken temporary offices on the first floor of 206 Broadway to transact business.

WRECKED EXPLORERS TRAMPED 1,200 MILES

Canadian Geologists of Jeanie Expedition Lost Ship in Hudson Bay Ice in September.

MADE FT. CHURCHILL DEC. 26

Prof. Macoun and Companions Who Left Civilization in September, 1909, Reached Gimli, Manitoba, Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

GIMLI, Manitoba, Jan. 13.—Fifteen geological surveyors under Prof. James Macoun, sent out by the Dominion Government, reached here yesterday, after one of the hardest trips ever recorded in the Land of the Midnight Sun. The party set out in the steamer Jeanie from Montreal, and came into the northern country by way of the Hudson Straits. They left civilization in September, 1909, and until Sept. 9 of last year all went well.

At that time they were at Wagner Inlet, when a sudden storm came up and wrecked the Jeanie. The geologists and crew managed to get safely to shore, but from their landing place, on the far north end of Hudson's Bay, they had to tramp some 1,200 miles to Fort Churchill, where they received the food they needed so badly.

The horrors of that trip through the snow-laden fastnesses of the hinterland would fill a volume. It was early in the year, and many of them were frozen before they reached that northern post to which the Government railroad to Hudson's Bay will run. From Sept. 9, when the party was wrecked, they were tramping southward over the ice-clad wastes, and did not reach Fort Churchill until Dec. 26.

The descriptions the geologists give of the shipwreck are to the effect that the majority of them were asleep in their cabins when the storm came up. They were aroused by their companions and the crew on deck. Within a few minutes the vessel went to pieces in the surf and icefloes. The members of the ship's company were forced to get ashore either by the lone boat the Jeanie carried or by swimming. Many of them swam ashore, to shiver in their wet clothes while they organized for the trip to civilization. They walked while their clothes dried, with the temperature below the freezing point, for in that north country it gets cold early in September.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The Jeanie expedition, so called, was in charge of James Macoun of Ottawa, the well-known naturalist, a son of Prof. John Macoun, F. R. S. C., Assistant Director and Naturalist of the Canadian Geological Survey. Mr. Macoun and his assistants simply took passage on the Jeanie, which is an auxiliary schooner used by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in patroling the west and north shores of Hudson Bay.

Col. Fred White, the Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, said to-night that the Jeanie left Churchill in July and has not been heard from since at the headquarters of the force here. Supt. Cortland Starnes was in command of the Jeanie, with a crew of seven members of the mounted police.

At the headquarters of the mounted police no word has been received from Supt. Starnes and his seven men, but this is not regarded as significant, for the officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police generally make brief written reports, and they are not likely to regard their shipwreck in Hudson Bay as anything out of the ordinary in their adventurous life.

WAY CLEAR TO LIBERIAN LOAN

Negro State Signs Agreement with France Delimiting Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The only obstacle in the way of the proposed plan for the rehabilitation of Liberia was removed to-day by the signing in Paris by Minister Cromelin of Liberia of the agreement with France for the delimitation of boundaries.

The plan for refunding the Liberian national debt contemplates the participation of financial interests of France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, subject to proper guarantees for the repayment of the loan out of the Liberian customs receipts. The original proposition provided that the loan should be taken by a syndicate of American bankers only, but later, in view of the English, French, and German interests in that part of the world, the plan was changed so as to permit their participation.

PORTUGAL'S TRAFFIC TIED UP

Railway Strike Cuts Off Travel by Land to Rest of Europe.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—Railroad communication throughout the republic is practically paralyzed as a result of the strike of employes who went out Wednesday.

Portugal is cut off by land from the rest of Europe. To-day the strikers refused to permit the Southern Express to leave the capital. Mail from abroad is reaching here by steamer.

Representatives of the strikers who have already rejected an offer of a 25 per cent. increase in wages conferred repeatedly during the day with the Directors of the railway. These efforts to arrange a settlement of the strike were, however, without result. To-night the gas men and the electricians threaten to join the strike in sympathy with the railroad men.

The necessities of life are being distributed through the crowded centres of the country by horse and wagon and by boats on the rivers and canals, but if the strike continues for any length of time the situation will become serious.

The Governor and the City Council of Oporto resigned to-day on the ground that they no longer had the confidence of the people.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A news agency dispatch from Madrid says that a traveler arriving there from Padajoz, five miles from the Portuguese frontier, declares that the soldiers in the fortress at Elvas, Portugal, have mutinied, demanding increased pay. The Elvas workingmen have struck in sympathy.

PENNINO ON HIS TRIAL.

He Killed a Cuban Editor for Slanderous Article About His Fiancee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The trial of Pennino, the naturalized Italian who was active in the campaign which resulted in electing President Gomez, began to-day.

The case involves the killing by Pennino of Juan Amer, the Spanish editor who published a slanderous article attacking the reputation of Pennino's fiancée. The Prosecuting Attorney prays the court to inflict the penalty of death.

SANTIAGO WITHOUT WATER.

Power Houses Fail, Leaving Cuban City in Darkness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Owing to the failure of the water supply in the City of Santiago the boilers of the powerhouses are unfed and the trolley lines are paralyzed.

The city is in darkness.

FRIDAY, 13TH, HIS LUCKY DAY

F. X. Pettitt Wins Verdict in Will Case in Part 13 of Supreme Court.

Frank Xavier Pettitt's efforts to have set aside the will of his father, which were frustrated in November by the disagreement of a jury after a long trial, were successful on Friday, the 13th, when a jury in Part XIII. of the Supreme Court brought in a verdict in his favor. The action was brought against Alice B. Pettitt, the plaintiff's stepmother.

His father, William B. Pettitt, a wealthy contractor, who built Wallack's Theatre, died on March 17, 1910, and by a will, made in the preceding October, bequeathed the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Pettitt. The son was left a burial plot and some clothing. To the lawyer who drew the will, the testator left some diamonds which, Frank Pettitt asserted, were the property of his mother, the first Mrs. Pettitt.

The grounds of the action were unsound mind and undue influence. In support of the former contention, it was testified that on one occasion the elder Pettitt was seen walking on Thirty-third Street after dark, attired in his nightgown and a high silk hat. Testimony was also offered as to his method of collecting rents years ago. He would go to the rear of some tenement property, where the Pennsylvania Terminal stands now, and blow a whistle as a signal for the negro tenants to toss out the coins due him.

George Gordon Battle appeared for the plaintiff in the action.

Deposit Accounts and Regular Charge Accounts will be carried into the new Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company

This Great CLOSING OUT SALE

from the viewpoint of the women shoppers---the business managers of the Home Pocket-Books---is the greatest money-saving opportunity of a decade.

On our part it is the first move in a broad merchandising plan: Greenhut and Company and Siegel Cooper Company will shortly consolidate into one concern under one management, occupying both these buildings.

By continually bringing home to you the fact that it is a Great Closing Out Sale—a sale of hundreds of unprecedented bargains—we are taking the quickest and best method of accomplishing our real motive—the clearing of the Greenhut Building of merchandise and turning it over to the contractors at the earliest possible day to be rearranged to fit the requirements of the new enterprise.

Every Department in the Store Is Involved

In This Great Undertaking About a Million Dollars' Worth of Merchandise Must Be Forced Out by Means of Unprecedentedly Low Prices in One-Tenth the Time Usually Consumed in Distributing Such a Stock.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps With All Cash or Charge Purchases Until Noon. Single Stamps After Noon.

Greenhut and Company

Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St., New York City — Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Marvelous How Little the Outfitting Cost for Misses and Children in This
Half Price Sale of Apparel

THIS JANUARY CLEARANCE is not only the most extensive and radical of the sort that we ever made, but it is peculiarly interesting because of the great diversity of the styles that are included.

Costumes, Dresses, Coats, Capes, etc.

All are included at just half of the early season's pricing—at much less than the actual cost of the materials in numerous instances.

This apparel represents the very choicest styles that we could gather from the best makers in the country. Often but one or two garments of a style remain, but there is such broad assortment that every girl, from the "littlest" one of 6 to her big sister of 18, may find just what will make the winter wardrobe complete and a delight.

Here Are New Offers in Children's Dresses and Coats:

$1.59 Dresses at 80c.
Children's cotton plaid cloth one piece Dresses in fancy combination colored plaids. The Waist has Gibson plait front and back, and is lined throughout; the Skirt is full and plaited, unlined of course, and is finished with a deep hem. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$2.98 Dresses at $1.50.
Girls' one piece cotton and wool plaid Dresses. The Waist has plaits, high neck, long sleeves, trimmed with taffeta and taffeta piping; full plaited skirt. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$1.98 Coats at $1.
Children's Coats in diagonal cheviots, some lined, others unlined. Sizes broken and quantity limited. In the lot all sizes from 6 to 14 years.

$3.98 Dresses at $2.
Children's one piece Dresses of serge in navy, red and brown, box plaited waist and skirt, yoke of red with embroidered emblem on front; waist and sleeves lined. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$2.98 Reefers and Coats at $1.50.
Children's Reefers and full length Coats in fancy checks and chinchillas. Some are lined with flannel, others with mercerized sateen. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor, Elm Place.
None sent C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

Women's $1 Pique Sewn Gloves, 69c

THESE ARE ONE-CLASP GLOVES of the same grade that we sell all year round for a dollar a pair—as good, we believe, as can possibly be made to sell at that price.

To-day a limited quantity at **69c.** a pair, but all sizes and in tans, browns, grays, white and black. They fit particularly well and are extremely serviceable.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Now the Chance at Loeser Suits and Overcoats Reduced.

THIS IS THE REGULAR JANUARY REDUCTION sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats, the only difference from previous seasons being that we have greater stocks to distribute than ever before, since we prepared more largely.

This is the way we have reduced prices on our own regular stock of winter Clothes for men:

$12.50 for $15, $18 & $20 Suits. | $15 for $20 and $25 Overcoats.
$16.50 for $20, $22 & $25 Suits. | $20 for $25 and $30 Overcoats.
$20 for $25, $28 and $30 Suits. | $28.50 for $35 & $40 Overcoats.
$38.50 for $45 and $50 Overcoats.

So considerable a stock (though not every size in any one style) that we believe no man will come here without finding something to suit him at the price he would like to pay.

All of these Suits and Overcoats are OUR OWN stock, bearing our own label and made up for us in the special ways that have proved better than the common. All of them are backed by the same assurance of satisfactory service as though we were selling them at the full prices. It is simply a chance to save a good share of the price in helping us to straighten out our stocks.

$3 to $5 Fancy Vests at $1.50 and $2.50.

These are Vests that we had made up for us by our regular supplier out of his remaining pieces of fabrics. We bought them for much less than we usually pay and are sharing that advantage. There is a big variety. None C. O. D. or credited.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Fancy Silk Belting Ribbons, 10c. a Yard Instead of 49c.

THE EXCUSE for this exceedingly small price is that the lot was the manufacturer's surplus and to turn it into ready money he made a very big sacrifice on his regular quotations.

They are the pretty embossed Ribbon Beltings and are shown in several very pretty designs in all the good colorings except white and black; 1¾ and 2 inches wide. Regularly 49c. a yard, 10c.

23c. Taffeta Ribbons at 15c. Extra fine taffeta Ribbons in all the staple colors and black; 5¼ inches wide.

29c. Moire Ribbons at 19c. High luster moire taffeta Ribbons, 5¼ inches wide. In all good colors and black.

39c. Satin Edge Moire Ribbons at 29c. Extra fine moire taffeta Ribbons, 5¾ inches wide, with half inch satin edge, in self colors. A splendid Ribbon for hair bows. In all good colors and black.

59c. Moire Sash Ribbons at 39c. A heavy and fine Moire Sash Ribbon, 7½ inches wide. It is the product of one of our best makers. In white, pink, blue, mais, Nile, lilac, cardinal, navy and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Millinery: Radical Clearance.
Hats $1.25, $2.25, $3.50, $5; Values up to $12.50

EVERY HAT still in good style and worth double and sometimes triple its present price.

A last opportunity to secure for between seasons wear a serviceable Loeser Hat at wonderfully reduced prices.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Several Hundred Odd Volumes.
Works of Standard Authors.
For 39c. and 65c. a Volume.

THIS WE CONSIDER one of our most remarkable Book sales. It is a publisher's clearance of several hundred odd volumes of the works of such well known writers as

SHAKESPEARE — DeMAUPASSANT
KINGSLEY — SMOLLETT
FIELDING — HUGO
STERNE — GAUTIER

and many others in richly bound library editions, such as have never been offered in seperate volumes for prices like these.

They are all beautifully illustrated, the **39c.** volumes are bound in cloth and the **65c.** volumes are bound in half leather.

The quantities in most instances are limited, so if you would be sure of a share of this splendid offer it will be well to make your selections early.

Main Floor.

Women's 85c. Silk Hose, 39c.

SEEMS HARDLY CREDIBLE that a fine thread, lustrous spun silk black Hosiery can be sold for as little as **39c.** a pair These are perfect, too, and have the lisle soles and "Dub-L-Tops" that add to durability.

$1.50 and $2 Silk Hose at $1.19.

Black and colored pure thread silk of the qualities that ordinarily retail at $1.50 and $2 a pair.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

MORE PERSONALITIES IN SUBWAY CAMPAIGN

Mitchel and Prendergast Tell of Talks with the Mayor Defending His Change.

HIS ANTE-ELECTION PLEDGES

Ridiculed as "the Little White Father" Who Misquoted Gladstone—Meeting Votes for an Independent Tube.

Controller William A. Prendergast and President John Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen spoke before an audience of a thousand persons in a hall at 159th Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Brotherhood and Men's Club of neighboring churches, the Men's Club of Washington Heights, and several taxpayers' organizations, in furtherance of the campaign for an independent subway. As on the preceding night in Cooper Union, personal attacks upon Mayor Gaynor for his advocacy of the Interborough's subway proposals were the feature of the meeting.

They were cheered quite as roundly by the Washington Heights audience as by the company gathered in Cooper Union on the invitation of the People's Institute.

The Controller, who on the preceding night had asked, "Who's nudging Gaynor?" followed this up last night by referring to the Mayor as "the Little White Father" and telling of an interview in the Mayor's office recently when Mr. Gaynor "in a very fatherly way," as Mr. Prendergast said, advised the Controller and President Mitchel that Gladstone had once said that all wise men changed their minds and only fools did not. The Controller declared he doubted the accuracy of the quotation, and, anyway, he didn't believe people in office had any business to change their minds after election without having good reason for it.

Mr. Mitchel, the first speaker, opened by a new quotation from the Mayor's article on the New York transit situation published in Pearson's Magazine in the Spring of 1900, in which the Mayor then Judge Gaynor, said:

"The same people are now declaring that private capital would not build underground roads in New York; but once it should be definitely become known that the city would no longer build them for the private capitalists to immediately take them and exploit them, as was the case with our great Subway, the contrary would soon be manifest. Why should private capitalists build them so long as the city will do so an dturn them over on terms of years so long as to be practically forever, and on terms that are little short of a gift?"

Mr. Mitchel also quoted from the Mayor's speech in Tammany Hall in the campaign. Then he went on:

"That was a pledge to you when he was asking for your votes. To-day he wants you to enter into partnership with the Interborough and build its subways for it and turn them over to it for fifty-four years. The Mayor told you, in his minority report as a member of the Board of Estimate Transit Committee, that you own the present Subway and will own any subway that might be built. You would own it, just as a man would own his house who had leased it for fifty years at a rent of $1 a year. The Mayor thinks that is good enough for you. But you won't get even that from the Interborough, for the Interborough proposes to put $75,000,000 into the subway, and you can't take it back if you don't like its way of running it, without paying it the $75,000,000, which the city would never be able to do at one time.

"But that is not all. If you raised the $75,000,000 and paid the Interborough back, you would get only disconnected sections of a subway with a gap in Brooklyn and a gap in Manhattan, which you would have to build before you could operate them. Do you ever suppose that the people would allow any Board of Estimate to separate that system, once they had become accustomed to riding up and down town in straight lines? Why, my friends, if you attempted to take back the Interborough extensions at the end of ten years, you would find yourself with an utterly impracticable and non-operating route. The Interborough knows it, and that's the reason they framed up the r offer as they did.

"When Mr. Prendergast and I told Mr. Shonts that if they wanted to show their good faith they might offer to take an indeterminate franchise on their present route below Forty-second Street, and a flat term franchise on their Seventh Avenue extension, so that the city could get back an integral subway route if it wanted to exercise its right under the interdeterminate franchise, he said their mortgage wouldn't let them. I asked him why not, and he confessed he hadn't read the mortgage to find out. He sent me a copy of the mortgage, and I find in it the usual release clause, giving them the right to modify or withdraw the present lease pledged under the mortgage, and to substitute another of like value. But they won't do that. They didn't make their offer with the idea that the city should exercise any control over the subway."

Controller Prendergast began: "A very distinguished citizen of this town was talking to Mr. Mitchel and myself in a very fatherly way not long ago—so that you will know who I mean I will call him the 'Little White Father of New York'—and he told us that William Ewart Gladstone once said that all wise men change their minds, and only fools did not. Now I think he was wrong on that quotation. I don't think that Gladstone ever said anything of the kind, but whether he did or not, I am obliged to proceed on the theory that public officials who have given a pledge to the people haven't got the right to change their minds unless they have a very good reason for doing so. And I have yet to hear any one advance any good reason whatever why members of the Board of Estimate should change their minds on the vital transit matter on which they pledged themselves in the campaign.

"Oh, but you say that was two years ago, and many things have happened in the meantime. Yes, many things have happened. Some people have been elected to office and some people would not have been elected if other people had thought they didn't mean what they said when they made certain statements. Now just listen for a moment to one ringing utterance. A distinguished jurist stood in Tammany Hall, whither he had found his way with difficulty, and he said:

"'By the Eternal, if Mr. Moore and Mr. Galvin and myself are elected and come into the Board of Estimate and have nine votes—a clear majority—by the Eternal they will never get their clutches into the building of new subways.' [Laughter and applause.]

"'By the eternal!' Oh, what a fund of righteous indignation! If they had got into the Board of Estimate with three votes each they would have had a majority of the board, and then wouldn't the Interborough pigs have been in clover. There wouldn't have been any time for mass meetings and for arguments. It would have been done over the counter. And this was the judicial-minded public official who kept his mind open all the time so long as the Triborough contracts were under discussion and Mr. McAdoo's offer was up! But do you observe how quickly he closed it the minute the Interborough put in its offer?

"I am tempted to refer once more to the famous article in Pearson's Magazine when he was expecting to become a candidate. I read: 'Said Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." And he added," went on Mr. Prendergast amid laughter, "but you can come very close to it in a large city.' Why, sure you can; he thinks he's there now.

"But people say, why talk about the Mayor? Why discuss in this way any man's inconsistencies? I answer them: Because, when they are in a position of giving advice to the people, and there are such inconsistencies as these in their record, I am not prepared to accept their present views when they thought that way twenty months ago, and now go back on them and on every pledge made or intended.

"It has been said also that Mr. Mitchel and I are not taking a close and accurate conception of this matter. I want to tell you that I have been taking a close conception for some days past of financial problems involved in some one else's duties—"

"When is the poor fellow coming back!" cried a voice.

"Watch the dome," replied Mr. Prendergast.

"And let me tell you something else. You will never solve this situation if the members of the Board of Estimate look in a 'still, small voice,' and are simply content to sit back and accept the offer of the Interborough Company. We have no desire to conceal our views or to discuss this matter only in the sanctum of a closed meeting of the Board of Estimate. There is no necessity of the board's going into a committee of the whole. If some people had their way they would have the whole board in a hole.

"The Chamber of Commerce Committee, whom we are advised by many eminent persons to follow, says that the operation of the subway by the Interborough has been 'largely unsatisfactory.' And then this distinguished committee proceeds to say in the same breath that for that reason we had better give the Interborough some more subways—I suppose, so that they can be managed even more unsatisfactorily. I am against any proposition of this kind, gecause I know the source, and I dislike the source."

The Controller volunteered to narrate a little subway history. After telling of the earlier relations between the Interborough and the Public Service Commission down to last Spring he went on:

"Eventually Mr. Shonts made his offer of last July which, as you remember, went direct to Mayor Gaynor. This was the worst of all his offers. It asked the city to build its whole subway, and was so bad that it produced its own condemnation. And then these people decided that they must get another scheme and they said to themselves, 'Now, what we want is votes—nine votes.'

"About this time some of my distinguished friends from Brooklyn conferred with me, and they said, 'Prendergast, you want to get into this. [Laughter.] Don't sit in the background. You're too modest.' I had never been suspected of that up to that time, but they went on and said, 'You be the Moses of the traction situation; you solve the problem.' 'How?' I asked. 'Propose for the Interborough to build up Lexington Avenue and down Seventh Avenue, with the Brooklyn extensions of the Triborough route, and that the Fort Hamilton and Coney Island lines be built by assessment. All the rest the Interborough will build with the city's money at the expense of only $90,000,000. This is a Brooklyn proposition, and you ought to be for it. You have forty-eight hours to think about it.'

"It didn't take me forty-eight hours to make up my mind on that proposition. I told them so, and they said the Brooklyn Transit Conference would agree to it anyway. And it did.

"This is the inside of it, Mr. Shonts, who is a very clever man, had told a delegation from Brooklyn that he would consider the proposition if they could get a member of the Board of Estimate to ask him. But the minute they had got my three votes committed to the Interborough proposition—gone for good, sold, delivered—they would have proceeded with more delay, and five years from now you would still be waiting for your subways. They didn't get my votes, and as soon as Mr. McAdoo got into the game they came down and were willing to take $53,000,000.

"That was only last October. It's a part of the record, but not all of the record. We're going to save some to tell you on other evenings."

The meeting adopted resolutions declaring for an independent subway.

MORGAN CASH FOR SUBWAY

Was Available, Willcox Says, Whether a Competing Line Was Built or Not.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission was asked yesterday about the statement made by President Mitchel of the Aldermen at the subway meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday night that the Chairman of the commission had told him that he had talked with Mr. Morgan and had been told in the Spring of 1909 that the Morgan firm was ready to finance the extensions of the Interborough Subway, whether or not the city built a competing line.

Mr. Willcox said he supposed the statement must refer to a paragraph in his letter of July 7 to Mayor Gaynor in connection with the subway proposal submitted by the Interborough on July 5, in which that company abandoned its previous position and asked the city to construct the extensions for it. In this letter Mr. Willcox said:

> As you know, these negotiations were very nearly brought to a successful conclusion, but at the last moment the Directors of the Interborough objected to the proposed terms. We have understood that the terms were satisfactory to the interests that the Interborough Company expected to have finance these operations, and that such interests have not changed their position.

Mr. Mitchel said that Mr. Willcox had told him that his mind and the mind of President Shonts of the Interborough had met on the proposal of the Interborough to build its own extension, and accepting Madison Avenue, so as to leave Lexington Avenue free for the Triborough Subway; also that Mr. Willcox said he and Mr. Morgan—whether junior or senior did not appear—had reached an understanding on the matter.

Elsewhere it has come out that Mr. Willcox, before the Interborough's change of attitude indicated in the letter of July 5, did learn from J. P. Morgan, Jr., that the firm of Morgan & Co. was prepared to finance construction by the Interborough on its own credit, and with the city building the competing triborough route, and that several weeks after the Interborough proposal of July 5 was made Mr. Morgan, Jr., said that the attitude of his firm had not changed.

INDORSES SUBWAY INSURGENTS.

East 23d Street Association Approves Demand for Independent System.

Letters indorsing the attitude of John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller William Prendergast in favor of an independent subway system instead of the proposed Interborough Subway will be sent to Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Prendergast, and each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with a resolution passed by the East Twenty-third Street Association, an organization representing business interests on and near Twenty-third Street from Fourth Avenue to the East River, at a meeting held at the Fifth National Bank on Thursday.

A second resolution was passed empowering the President of the association, Edward T. Moriarty, to appoint a committee to draft a letter to Mayor Gaynor protesting against the retention of the old City College Building and property at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and calling upon the city authorities either to offer the property, the value of which is estimated at $2,000,000, for sale, or to build on the site a municipal building to house city departments, such as the Building, Tenement House, Charities, and other departments which now rent offices in private buildings. The retention of the old college building is declared to be detrimental to nearby property values, with a corresponding loss to the city in decreased taxes. At present, it is said, only about one-fourth of the building is used for an elementary school, and the whole building, the association declares, is unsanitary.

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DEBS CRIES AGAINST THE SUPREME COURT

Wants Socialists and Labor Men to "Rise in Revolt" Against It on Feb. 12.

QUOTES LINCOLN'S WORDS

And Says for the Socialists, "We Repudiate Its Authority and Defy Its Mandates."

In a red-lettered manifesto which covers all of the front page of The Appeal to Reason, the Socialist newspaper, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President at the last election, is now calling upon his followers and all others who will to "rise in revolt" on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, against the United States Supreme Court as the chief representative of the class that Debs says is enslaving the working classes of this country.

Nowhere does the author of the red-lettered article tell just what form the "revolt" is to take, whether or not strong men are to meet at appointed places with destructive agencies and then go out to make the revolution felt. He doesn't go into details. Most of his readers, however, have decided that all Debs intends to do is to arouse the smoldering indignation of the Socialists against the Supreme Court to the point of organizing protest meetings and processions, which, even if they don't injure the standing of the court, will at least help along the Socialist propaganda.

The manifesto by the idol of the Socialists has already begun to work, and on Feb. 12 all over the country orators will repeat the following quotation from Lincoln, as printed in The Appeal:

> If the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned the Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

"At the time Lincoln uttered this protest on behalf of the people," the article goes on, "the Supreme Court had only pronounced the doom of the negro slaves. Since that time it has, by repeated and insidious attacks, sealed the slavery of the whole working class of the United States. If Abraham Lincoln, who was cordially hated by the slave owners and their Supreme Court, was justified in making this protest a half a century ago, we are justified, aye, it is our solemn duty to emprasize that protest by a demonstration of revolt that will shake this Republic.

"There are times when silence is treason and submission a crime. In the present crisis the people are forced to the alternative of submitting to slavery or striking for freedom. The time is ripe, the issue clear, and the people determined. Let Feb. 12 mark a new era in the history of this country. In the name of American manhood and womanhood, our self-respect, our fidelity to principle, and our love of justice, let us all unite in this revolt of the masses against the crimes of the capitalist class courts and government by injunction in the United States.

"In the name of an outraged working class, we deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and challenge the validity of its title. We are not responsible to a court we have no voice in choosing. We repudiate its authority and defy its mandates. And this we do in the name of the Constitution it has violated and the law it has outraged."

One of the latest so-called "outrages" of the Supreme Court that has fired Debs to write the manifesto and The Appeal to Reason to print it is the fact that Fred D. Warren, editor of that paper, has just begun serving time in a United States jail for circulating through the mails offers of a reward for the kidnapping and returning to Kentucky of ex-Gov. Taylor, who is under indictment for murder in his own State. Warren, according to the Socialists, only wanted to see how the system that countenanced the kidnapping of Moyer and Haywood would work when directed against a person not of their class—an ex-Governor, for instance. It was alleged that he had circulated libelous matter and he was sentenced to six months in jail."

TO RUN CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Dan. R. Hanna Forms an Organization to Reduce Living Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—To reduce the cost of living in and around Ravena, Ohio, Dan R. Hanna has organized the farmers of the county into a co-operative company to maintain a general store, where all who hold stock may buy dry goods, groceries, farm implements, and necessary articles at cost.

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NEEDS OF THE DAY.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is **designed to meet the requirements of the present day.** And it is quite as accurate to describe the present day as a period of general ignorance as to repeat the popular formula that describes it as a period of general knowledge. A modern schoolboy possesses information that was beyond the reach of the most learned men of the past age, but there is now **so much to know** that the best informed man considers himself ignorant, because his knowledge can cover no more than a fraction of the mass of available learning. The extent of his ignorance (or the percentage of knowable facts that he does not know) is always being brought to his attention and always causing him inconvenience.

DAILY CONTINGENCIES.

THE power of ignorance to do harm must grow with **the power of knowledge to do good.** Every branch of science is applied in the making and to some extent in the use of the common appliances of life, and everything a man does not know tends to leave him helpless in daily contingencies. It is not pedantic to call him ignorant when so many of his deficiencies embarrass him. That he can read at most but half a dozen of the six hundred languages in which the Bible is printed is no calamity, because for the others he would have no use. But it is a serious matter that he does not know whether things he buys are good or bad, that he cannot judge whether a great part of the work that is done for him is well done or ill done.

He is not ashamed of his ignorance, because he recognizes that it arises from two causes over which he has no control. One is the complexity of modern life, which brings him into immediate relation with so many forms of human activity, with so many substances and with so many processes, many of which are of but recent origin. The other cause is that his own occupation, whatever it may be, has become so highly specialized, and requires so much study and thought, that he has little time to give to any other subject.

THE LIMITS OF INDIVIDUAL KNOWLEDGE.

FOR this general ignorance there is no remedy. It must increase rather than decrease. **No one can know all that there is to know,** all that specialists know, about his own body, about the language he speaks, the food he eats, the laws he tries to obey, about the air he breathes, about the mechanical devices his house contains and about the education his children need.

But just as each man's highly developed efficiency in his own occupation, under modern conditions, contrasts with his enforced ignorance of other specialized fields of knowledge, so his facilities for acquiring isolated items of information are in striking contrast with the impossibility of his learning all that there is to know.

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THE USES OF A LIBRARY.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is for convenience described as a library of reference, because no other phrase so clearly indicates its nature. The phrase is generally used to denote a collection of miscellaneous books of information such as very few persons can either possess or habitually use: some books on history, some on each of the sciences, and so on through the list of all subjects. **The new Encyclopaedia Britannica contains as much matter as five or six hundred volumes of the usual size,** and the word library therefore gives a fair idea of **the vastness of its contents** as well as of **the comprehensiveness of its scope.**

Yet to call the new work a library is misleading, because it is **not a substitute for other books, but something quite unlike other books,** no matter how many of them might be collected in order to serve the purpose it serves. **The possessor of the largest private library needs the new Encyclopaedia Britannica just as much as does a man who has no books at all.** This statement may seem perplexing. The contributors who wrote the articles are among the highest authorities in England, America, France, Germany, and Italy, and are the authors of books upon all subjects. The more recent of these books must, it would seem, duplicate the articles. Yet they do not.

UNLIKE OTHER BOOKS BY THE SAME WRITERS.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica does not compete with these books. Even if instead of these articles by 1,500 contributors one had constant access to 1,500 volumes, and had time to search through one or more of them each time he wanted to find the answer to a question, **they would not give him the information he needs.**

The explanation is very simple.

The specialists who write books write them for specialists. A book on engineering, for example, is written either as a textbook for engineering students, or as a more advanced work to be read by engineering experts. The textbook is to be used during a long course of study, the other at the end of a long course of study. The description of a bridge or a dam in such an advanced work is designed for a reader who is not expected to understand it unless he has spent months or years in the preparatory study of one science. The engineer who contributed to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica an article describing a bridge so that any intelligent man can understand it, would have wasted his time if he had written a book on bridges equally adapted to the use of the general reader. No publisher would have issued it, because if the general reader would buy such a book, to provide against the chance that he might some day want to know about a certain bridge, he would also buy a thousand other books each dealing with a subject just as special. And the general reader would not spend his money so quickly nor would he have house-room for the books even if they cost nothing. No such library could be formed; there is no demand for such books.

INFORMATION IN THE ONE FORM USEFUL TO ALL.

THE distinguished specialists who wrote the articles in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica give the general reader **information in the one form in which it is of use to him.** An hour after he has desired to know something about a bridge, he desires to know something about a city, a law, a disease, a picture, a machine, a battle, an animal or a plant. In every case the information must be where he can find it immediately, and must be so clear that he can understand it without having given previous study to the branch of knowledge with which it is connected.

THE NEWEST LIGHT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

ANOTHER mistake that arises from comparing the new Encyclopaedia Britannica to any ordinary library is due to the fact that the idea of a collection of miscellaneous books is not generally associated with the idea of the most recent information. Such a library has in almost every case been gradually formed. Even if the contents of the various volumes were in such a form that the reader could quickly find and easily understand any page, much of the information would be obsolete. This was equally true of the old-fashioned works of reference. The last edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, occupied 14 years in publication, so that many of the articles under A and B were quite out of date before those under Y or Z were printed. **The whole of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, on the other hand, comes fresh from the hands of the contributors and editors, all the volumes having been simultaneously prepared.** Recent events and recent developments in every field of study and experiment are fully represented in every part of the work. **In many cases distinguished specialists have made in their articles the first announcement of new discoveries and conclusions which will be described in many books published during the next few years.**

The description of the new Encyclopaedia as a library must therefore, for many reasons, be taken as indicating the **comprehensiveness** of the work, not as fairly suggesting the nature of its usefulness.

A RESERVOIR OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is one of the most valuable and original of modern achievements. **The sum of human energy devoted to one purpose, the co-operation in the task of many of the foremost men in various parts of the world, and the incalculable usefulness of the result, combine to make the production of the work an event of the greatest international importance.**

The dissemination of knowledge resembles the irrigation of a desert, in that the creation of a vast reservoir, with an adequate system of ramifying channels, is exceedingly difficult. The lecture rooms of a university and the laboratories of an institution of research are fountain-heads inaccessible to all but a small minority; and although that minority includes students who will in turn become teachers, it is not possible that in every part of the English-speaking world education of more than the most rudimentary kind should be available to all who have the intelligence to assimilate it. Furthermore, the university and the laboratory are not the only sources of knowledge. Every great engineering, manufacturing, and commercial enterprise succeeds by the application of novel methods developed by the practical experts who apply them.

The only reservoir into which the essence of all kinds of knowledge can be gathered, and by which unimpeded distribution can be assured, is a great library of reference. And the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is the first library of reference upon the broadest lines that has been planned in any country during a long and fruitful period which has seen surprising changes in every department of endeavour.

UNIMPEACHABLE AUTHORITY.

THE **new work possesses,** by virtue of the accumulated authority of its writers, **the dignity of an international tribunal.** Its summaries of all controverted questions, and the considered opinions it formulates, must be accepted as conclusive by the world of scholarship and science. No legislative body has ever brought to the enactment of statutes the deliberative thought of a body of men better entitled to general confidence than are the 1,500 authors of the work.

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INFORMATION PLAINLY CONVEYED.

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is unique in **the direct and universal nature of its assured usefulness.** Authoritative writings are often too difficult for the general public. Statutes must be interpreted by law courts, and the decisions of the courts in turn explained to the layman by the lawyer; textbooks call for the comments of teachers; but the 40,000 articles in the new work are fitted, as they stand, for the use of every English-speaking person of ordinary intelligence and education.

The specialists who collaborated upon the new Encyclopaedia Britannica show throughout their work **a practical recognition of the requirements of the untechnical reader.** When he has occasion for the first time to interest himself in any branch of science or to familiarize himself with a new machine or a new process, he finds no obstacles in his way. Brief "dictionary headings" define such words as might be unfamiliar to him. The free use of illustrations and diagrams facilitates the comprehension of such articles as deal with the most recent additions to knowledge. The relation between the general articles upon every science and the articles dealing with the special applications of that science is such that **no one need be at a loss to trace the principles by which the newest results have been obtained.**

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WOULD LIMIT CAPITAL PUT IN BIG BUSINESS

Senator Cummins for Taking the Unions Out of Inter-State Commerce Legislation.

VIEWS AT CIVIC DINNER

G. W. Perkins Likens Present Industrial Situation to Crisis Before Civil War and Asks How We'll Meet It.

This country must soon decide whether or not it is to accept altruistic co-operation or Socialism, or prepare effectively to safeguard competition, so Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa told the 900 persons present at the eleventh annual dinner of the National Civic Federation last night at the Hotel Astor.

Senator Cummins advocated free competition, to help preserve which, he said, he was in favor of a bill limiting the amount of capital which could be employed by a corporation doing inter-State business. He advocated also that labor unions be dealt with independently of inter-State commerce and anti-trust legislation, expressing the opinion that labor matters were now improperly included in such laws.

George W. Perkins until recently a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., compared the present labor and capital, monopoly and competition agitation with that which preceded the civil war. It was no less grave, he said, and the agitation could not long continue without some solution. It was just a question whether we should settle it as they did the questions which brought on that war, or whether, with our superior educational advantages, we should settle it in a saner manner. He added that there were but three possible outcomes—business co-operation under control of the Government, Government ownership, or Socialism. He thought it would come to regulate co-operation.

President Seth Low was toastmaster, and introduced Senator Cummins. The Senator said that America is now standing on the middle ground between co-operation and competition, and that under existing conditions the great majority of workers are not enjoying a fair proportion of the products of their labor. He did not think that the labor unions would ever succeed in getting for their members an adequate return for their work, and outside of these organizations there were millions who could not be held in organizations similar to the unions. He instanced the farmers and thousands of salaries people whose toil cannot be sufficiently standardized to permit of their unionization.

Of the anti-trust law and its application to labor unions Senator Cummins said:

"I have never believed, and do not believe now, that there was or is any reason in any effort upon the part of the Government to regulate labor organizations except in so far as necessary to prevent interference with the rights of others to use their property and to dispose of their labor as to them seems best. I dismiss, therefore, labor and its organizations from further consideration; only, in my opinion, they ought to be entirely withdrawn from the operation of the anti-trust law and from any other attempt to maintain competition. They should be dealt with in independent statute framed only to guard the country against such violations as inherent rights, and should be recognized instantly by all intelligent and patriotic men, and by none more quickly or more completely than by the laboring men themselves. I am not here to decry the love of money. There never was a moment of my life in which I did not want more money than I had, and far be it from me to criticise anybody else for feeling in the same way."

The monopoly, the tremendous trust, was a natural product of the economic system and the laws of this country. Under them free competition was being choked, and stupendous rewards were being turned over to a comparatively few men for selfishness. He did not deny that self-interest is the most powerful motive that now moves all men, causing them to attain what they have already attained, but under present conditions the trusts had grown to such an alarming extent that millions of people were not getting what was coming to them in return for their work.

As for him, Senator Cummins believed that free competition, except in the matter of the great natural monopolies, which should be supervised by the Government, would be very much the better plan for the continued advancement of the people. The effective regulation of inter-State commerce, he believed, would be one of the best ways of solving this industrial problem.

"I may be permitted,' he said "to suggest that there is one addition to the regulation of commerce among the States and with foreign nations which, in my judgment, would go far to bring order out of chaos, and make competition the factor it once was in the business of the United States. While not opposed to a Federal incorporation law my inclination is toward a direct regulation, impressed upon persons associated, or corporation engaged in inter-State commerce, either under National right or under the laws of the several States.

"This regulation should, among other things, provide a Federal tribunal. Now mark you, provide a Federal tribunal, with power to limit the capital that can be employed by any person, association, or corporation, or the business which is proposed to be done, in so far as it is done among the States or with foreign nations. With capital properly limited, and with an absolute prohibition against community of interest and any combination of any sort, we would reintroduce into every field of production and sale the competition which the anti-trust law is powerless to preserve."

August Belmont spoke on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention. He is the Chairman of that department of the National Civic Federation that has this matter in hand. Three subcommittees had been appointed, said Mr. Belmont, one on compensation, another on statistics and cost, and a third on prevention of accidents. The Legal Committee had drawn up a bill dealing with the subject of compensation.

"The salient features are," said Mr. Belmont, "that the committee only provided for compensation in industries that are hazardous; this because the sentiment throughout the country is practically universal that some definite substitute is required to cover the difficulties and inequalities which the present liability laws of various kinds impose upon the community; and further, because a very large percentage of accidents from the hazardous employments throw a great number of cripples and helpless workmen and their families upon the State at large, rendering the correction of the evil a public necessity. Other employments are not included; first, because questions arising out of an effort to regulate them are likely to run against Constitutional difficulties, and secondly, because employers in non-hazardous occupations would not be able to protect themselves properly except by insurance.

"There is an important feature in the bill which has arrested the attention of our labor friends, who, while approving the measure as a whole, are solicitous lest by the appeal of the present liability laws, which is provided shall accompany the enactment of this measure, they would lose after all the work and care that has been bestowed upon the framing of our general liability laws, should any of the provisions of this bill be declared unconstitutional, and render void the protection they now have, imperfect as it is.

"Under advice of counsel our answer has been to them that if the courts are unfavorable in their decisions as to its validity, automatically the State reverts to the law repealed by the bill and the old liability and common law provisions again become operative. I earnestly hope that labor men everywhere will support our efforts and this bill if our contention on the last point referred to is correct, and it certainly seems amply sustained by eminent and disinterested lawyers."

Samuel Gompers, introduced as one of the Vice Presidents of the federation, declared that the Civic Federation, which he praised for the work it was doing, had many enemies among both employes and employers of labor. Some outside, he said, would get an injunction against it and run it out of existence if they could; others would bring about a schism in it if they could. But both things were impossible, he said, because the real leaders of the workers recognized in the federation a forum where the employer and the employe could meet on common ground.

In many of the things said at the present session, he said, he was in entire accord, in many others in most emphatic dissent.

"But let me say to any advocate of profit-sharing, industrial education, vocational education, welfare work, and all kindred matters," said he, "that if any one undertakes to eliminate the working organizations he will reckon without his hosts.

"The fact is that men and women of labor are somehow constituted like other people, and that is, as the Senator so well said, that most people are striving for more money and greater possessions. So with the working people. What they have, poor as it is, and fair as it is, they have this common aspiration for more, and when they secure more, the common attribute of their natures will still live and they will strive for more, and I trust that the time will never come when they will fail to aspire for still more. Surely this fact is self-evident, that if it were not for the labor organizations of this country the aspiration for more would die upon him."

Mr. Gompers agreed with Senator Cummins that the Sherman anti-trust law should not apply to labor unions, repeating, in effect, his attack of Thursday on the injustice of the act in so far as it classed unions with coal and barrels of pork.

Mr. Perkins came next, and though he spoke but ten minutes seemed to present to his audience a clearer view than has usually been done of the vast problems which, he said, confronted this country at the present time. He brought the audience to applause immediately by saying he wished Senator Hanna, the founder of the Federation, could here lived to see what a great work the organization was doing. In referring to the issues raised by Senator Cummins Mr. Perkins said:

"It seems to me and I believe it does to every man here who has studied that question for the past eight or ten years in this country, that it is not a theory that is confronting us and each day it becomes more and more a real practical live issue, that the agitation we have had for the past eight or ten years particularly, is very like the agitation we had prior to the sixties. It is going to be the result of this agitation—the same result that we had when called to settle that more important question—that we have, because of a greater enlightenment, coming from a broad education of our people—reaching a point where we can settle this question without serious mishap. We are very near the point where it must be settled. It does not seem possible to agitate it much longer.

"This is not a question that we can very well change. It is practically, in my judgment, settled; it has settled itself already. One would think sometimes from the discussion of recent years that the men who have been guiding business recently in this country could have done just the same as they have done in the past twenty years, had they labored a hundred years ago. Nothing is more ridiculous. The great reason why these gentlemen have been able to do what they have done is because of the mechanism which has been provided in business by the inventions of practically the last quarter of a century.

"We are living now in a get-together period; in the last few years the world has been drawn together in its community, and it is not a question whether we like it or whether we don't like it—we have got to co-operate. When we have a petty fight at long distance, when soldiers are banging away at long range, they don't do much damage; but when they get into the trenches, when they get to close, hand-to-hand struggle, there is where the great damage and the great fatality comes.

"Now the intensity with which business is being done, with which all people are drawn close together to-day, makes competition the most deadly sort of a game. We can go on and play it, if we want to, but the result will be so disastrous that we will have to give it up in the end.

"It seems to me that co-operation, the co-operation that must come ino business, is of the kind, and if it does come will be the kind that means co-operating to and with each other in all branches. If labor is not respected, if capital is not respected, if the Government is not respected, then you cannot have co-operation; but I believe, with the evolution that has come into this country, particularly the higher sense of business integrity, the realization that honesty is the best policy, applied right through, is giving us a reason to believe that co-operation can be subsaituted practically and for the good of all, in place of competition.

"If we are going on in this country to develop this country, we cannot very well do it without regard to the rest of the world. We are having an illustration in Washington now along this line that will probably be very interesting in the very near future, as to the position that we must occupy in our commercial relations to the rest of the world. Our Chief Executive is spending a great deal of energy, and we are very proud of the effort, to complete the Panama Canal. This canal, if it means anything, means this country is to be placed at the very centre of commercial development in the next twenty-five or fifty years.

"While the Chief Executive is doing this our Supreme Court is on the verge of saying that you must do business on the retail plan, or you must do business on the wholesale plan. If we are to do business on the retail plan hereafter what position are we going to occupy toward the rest of the world, through this canal and its advantage to us? And while our Chief Executive is doing this and the Supreme Court is doing this, our Congress is saying, 'Well, I don't believe you need any ships on the ocean at all.'

"It is all a part of how we are going to handle our business and whether we are going to run it on a basis commensurate with our position in the world and our position with each other. I don't believe there is anything at all to be feared from the co-operative movement that is under way, if it is properly safeguarded."

Mr. Perkins concluded by saying that there were in his judgment but three ways to solve the problem. Large co-operations regulated by the Federal authorities was one. Government ownership was another, and out and out Socialism was the third. He was confident that co-operation, which he said had come just as logically as the electric light had succeeded the tallow candle, was the true solution.

Others who spoke were Lewis W. Parker, President of the South Carolina Council of the National Civic Federation, and John L. Jewett, President of the Indiana Council.

Among those present were Mrs. Ethan Allen Lawrence, Henry A. Alexander, George F. Baker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, Dr. Julius A. Becker, Theodore Shonts, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns, Contessa Lisi Cipriani, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn Cox, Edward Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lithgow, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, V. E. Macy, Theodore Warburg, Marcus A. Marks, Herman A. Metz, and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

Roosevelt and Carnegie Urge It at the Civic Federation.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt followed Andrew Carnegie before the National Civic Federation at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon in the discussion of workmen's compensation measures. Both warmly advocated generous compensation for industrial accidents and took sly hits at things and movements not in the logical scope of their subjects. And once the big audience got back at Col. Roosevelt, a turn of affairs he seemed to enjoy as much as any one.

"I remember last Fall," he started to say, but long before he could confide what he particularly remembered the audience was laughing and applauding beyond Chairman Seth Low's powers of restraint, even if he had attempted to exercise them, which he didn't.

"Oh," said the Colonel, "I remember several things last Fall, but I am going to speak of only one."

That turned out to have nothing whatever to do with the events of Nov. 8.

Mr. Carnegie won much applause from the many prominent women present. He said he was so glad so many were there because the work of the federation was just such as they could aid effectively.

"I like ladies much better in this than in politics," said Mr. Carnegie, looking as if he expected something through the air.

"The lady who can't make a man vote the way she wants him—well." He forebore to say more, and there was a burst of masculine applause.

"Now, in my house I am bossed completely," he went on with a look of mock resignation, adding most reverently, "And I wouldn't change it for the world."

More applause in which the women joined heartily.

Mr. Carnegie followed P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who had been explaining the Workmen's Compensation act of this State.

"It gives me rare pleasure to stand here," said Mr. Carnegie, "and to succeed the son of one of my dearest friends, Gen. Sherman. I am delighted to know that he is keeping up the reputation of his father. If you were to ask me to say where most wisdom was expressed in fewest words I would reply: 'War is hell!' To any one who will put so much truth in so small a compass as Gen. Sherman did in this I am willing to give the prize.

"Dangers involved in manufacture should be considered as a part of the cost of the article," said Mr. Carnegie, beginning the discussion of the subject assigned him. "There is no truer gospel than that. It is not often my old country goes faster than this, but they over there have passed such an act. I am not able to give details, but the effect is the same as sought here. We find that the employer insures his employes against payments which the law requires him to make in the event of accidents. I myself have been visited by insurance agents."

Here there was a general laugh, and Mr. Carnegie, joining, added good-naturedly:

"They are an irrepressible set. They wanted to insure my household servants, charging about half a crown a year, or 62 cents. Now, every one knows there isn't much danger in a house to servants, so I didn't insure. The only danger in our house is that the servants will get married, and it is a most distressing affair. The butler will marry Mrs. Carnegie's favorite maid. Twice this happened, and another maid married the coachman, who, by the way, had sense enough a year or so ago to turn chauffeur."

Mr. Carnegie added, however, that the insurance plan was a step in the right direction, and was to him a proof that "things were stirring ahead."

"Nothing is standing still," Mr. Carnegie went on. "Everything is improving. Human nature is becoming finer and there is increasing labor in behalf of others. I believe everything in this world is getting better, and people will yet attain perfection.

"This measure," referring to that Mr. Sherman had been discussing, "is an evidence of forward movement. And now about capital and labor—I am firmly convinced that the more the employer does for the worker the more the profits will be. Hundreds of thousands may well be spent to give the employe some idea of how he is appreciated, and in the time of trouble he's there.

"In nine cases out of ten the cause of strikes is not money. Generally, strikes come because there is not the right man in the right place, and I know this to be true. In my twenty-six years as an employer I never had any trouble with labor. If an employer knows his men and sits down with them there's likely to be little trouble. If he has 1,000 men he can't do this, but can know the leaders.

"If a man enters a works and meets with an accident, but is certain he is to be taken care of: if he knows it, and all know it, and the law is there to back him up, the chances for trouble are few.

"Take, for example," said he, "the United States Steel Corporation—and I want it understood that I do not own a share of its stock and never did, but am a retired business man. I understand much credit is due George W. Perkins for what this corporation is doing for its employes. I myself gave $5,000,000—$4,000,000 of which was to be used as an old-age pension fund, the other $1,000,000 as an endowment for libraries for the employes. This money has done a great deal of good. I understand Mr. Perkins caused $8,000,000 more to be added, making $12,000,000 in all, for old-age pensions. At 5 per cent this is $600,000, or about $2,000 a day set apart to pension the old employes. I hear they have done other very liberal and wise things."

At this juncture Chairman Low explained that many of the larger employers had done well by their men, but the little fellows had not yet been reached. Before taking his seat Mr. Carnegie made his little thrust at woman suffrage, and complimented Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the federation's Executive Committee, on the fine work accomplished last year.

After Mr. Carnegie's address Col. Roosevelt, who got much applause, pressed through the crowd to the platform. He and Mr. Carnegie shook hands cordially, and Col. Roosevelt murmured something about being unworthy to follow him.

To the audience he said he had enjoyed hearing Mr. Carnegie very much, and was particularly pleased to address the federation, because its work realized his ideal expressed in his New Haven speech of radicalism under conservative leadership.

"Abraham Lincoln," said he, "was a radical progressive compared with men of the political school of Buchanan and Fillmore, but was denounced by some as a timid apologist. Wendell Phillips called Lincoln the 'Slavehound of Illinois.' Few of us now would be willing to be called that accurate, and yet compared with Buchanan he was a radical, but compared with Wendell Phillips a conservative."

Col. Roosevelt said he had come to realize that it was now necessary to increase the collective against the individual action in the control of corporations. He gave credit to Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, for expressing this idea more concisely than himself, quoting Dr. Eliot as saying that the last half century had made this increase of the collective action, that is, action by the whole people, far more essential than had been the case before, for the protection of the people's rights. The Government, he said, must work more than formerly was necessary, and Col. Roosevelt illustrated what he meant in this manner. It was very easy for one man to have business dealings with another individual, his grocer, for example.

"If," said he, "you don't like your grocer you can get rid of him. If you don't pay your bills your grocer can and doubtless will get rid of you, or make you pay them. But when your grocer becomes a very rich man, worth two or three hundred million dollars, and deals in steel, oil, and other things, as well as groceries, and owns all the stores, you are no longer equal to dealing alone with the grocer, and who else is qualified to deal with him but Uncle Sam. And Uncle Sam has got to have the power to put his hand on the grocer's shoulder and say:

"'Now, be good, and if you are good and behave we will see that you are not molested, for we want you to have justice, but if you won't be good we'll make you.'"

The method of dealing with corporations, Col. Roosevelt said, was just as simple as his illustration of the grocer.

He said the railroads and all other corporations should have a square deal, and should be permitted to earn a reasonable profit, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to see that we get a square deal also, just as the individual is able to get a square deal from his grocer.

In the old days, if one got hurt in the employment of a farmer, it was quite safe to conclude, said Col. Roosevelt, that it was a case of contributory negligence. But in the case of a railroad engineer who is injured because a switchman failed to throw a switch—a switchman of whose existence he perhaps did not even know—this engineer is in no way responsible for the accident. Between the old conditions under which the farm hand worked and the new there is offered no analogy whatever, and yet the old law of liberty of control is applied to both.

He declared that this country had lagged behind every other civilized industrial country in this matter of workmen's compensations. This country compensates for the injury of its soldiers in war, he said, but there were more chances of more people being killed or injured in the erection of a single steel structure in this city than in a land battle of the Spanish-American War, which, he said, amid laughter, he had had the honor to take part in, and infinitely more chances of injury than in a naval fight of that war, such as before Manila or at Santiago.

Ambassador Oscar S. Straus and John Mitchell were among those who came forward to congratulate him.

Other speakers besides Mr. Sherman were Alton B. Parker, who presided at the morning session; R. W. Breckenridge of Nebraska, Amasa Eaton, Providence, R. I.; Robert Lynn Cox, William J. Schieffelin, Martin S. Decker, and Thomas W. Shelton of Virginia. The concluding sessions will be held to-day, when means for the prevention of strikes will be discussed.

ITALIAN BOY WINS ORATORY CONTEST

Outdistances Ten Competitors with "The Message of Tolstoy" in School Competition.

DINNER COAT DIDN'T SCORE

Audience Impressed by Morey's Dress, but "Evils of Professionalism" Was Considered Too Frivolous.

A small Italian boy stood on the stage at Earl Hall, Columbia University, last night and thundered "The Message of Tolstoy" to an audience, largely of his own generation, that seemed perfectly satisfied when the judges awarded him over ten competitors the interscholastic championship in oratory for this city. His name is James Coletti and he is only 11 years old. He got a gold medal with the decision, and for his De Witt Clinton High School, which he represented, an ample silver loving cup, the appearance of which was received with audible appreciation by the leathern-lunged delegation from the school.

Coletti said many very nice things about Tolstoy. As for him, he considered the late philosopher's measure of success "truly marvelous."

"Tolstoy caused men to think," said the speaker with a gesture indicating deep thought. "He waged war against Russian misrule and tyranny. He scorned superstition and fought the narrow dogmas of the Greek Church. Excommunication was his reward."

The small orator made his close dramatic.

"I see Tolstoy before me now," he declaimed, "and he is saying to the world, 'Strike death blows at poverty and ignorance and make this earth a fit abode for men.'"

Last night's contest was the first of its kind at Columbia. It was arranged by the Barnard Literary Society, and President Renwick presided. The judges were Prof. Tassin, Prof. Hayes, and Chaplain Knox of Columbia, and they were lost in wonder at the maturity of the subjects attempted by the speakers. The venture was so successful that similar contests in the future will be thrown open to the high schools of the whole State.

The largest measure of applause went to J. Oakley Morey, who represented the Commercial High School, and who spoke feelingly on "The Evils of the Professional Spirit." Although he was the fifth to mount the platform, he was the first to appear in a dinner coat, and the cordial reception which his raiment received all but unnerved the speakers who were to have followed him. Some of them whispered their opinion that Morey had taken an unfair advantage, and they were further astonished at the matter-of-fact way he said his say. They were not sure whether his simplicity of style was naive or guileful.

"It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts," he said. "It's how you fought, and why."

He illustrated this point with a reference to the scoreless game played by Yale against Harvard on that "fateful day" and its outcome he thought a "moral triumph for the Yale eleven."

Morey did not win a prize, but some of his hearers thought he might have had that triumph if he had chosen what one of them called a "less frivolous subject."

The second prize, a silver medal, was awarded to J. Leonard Doyle of Newtown High School, who stirred his hearers with thoughts on "Child Slavery," and the third prize, a bronze medal, went to Julius F. Newman of the Jamaica High School. Newman mounted the platform as though it were a stump, and in a manner not unsuggestive of Congressman Sulzer's made a stirring plea for the "Short Ballot."

The audience was appalled to learn that we are "the only habitually misgoverned democracy in the world."

"Why," said the speaker with growing excitement, "a Swiss would have to live 400 years to vote upon as many names at elections as an American has before him in a single day."

HOSPITAL ROW IS STILL ON.

Meeting of Sage Institute Trustees Was Barren of Results.

The Trustees of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology met at the home of Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, 1 West Thirty-third Street, last evening to discuss the situation brought about by the order of Charities Commissioner Drummond placing the work of the institution under the supervision of the Medical Board of the City Hospital. Mr. Drummond had named Drs. Henry S. Stearns, Harlow Brooks, and D. S. Dougherty as a committee to confer with the Trustees with the idea of continuing the work of the institute "under such conditions as will be satisfactory to all concerned."

At the meeting yesterday, besides Dr. Delavan, were Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, Dr. Simon Flexner, and Dr. Graham Lusk, constituting all the Trustees except Dr. E. G. Janeway. Dr. Stearns was also present in his capacity of President of the Medical Board of the City Hospital. This official is ex officio, entitled to attend meetings of the Trustees. Dr. Stearns really represented Commissioner Drummond.

It was expected that arrangements would be made for a conference between the Trustees and the committee, but after a two-hour session Dr. Delavan announced that the meeting had been barren of results. It adjourned without even setting a time for another meeting. Dr. Stearns said that his sole desire was to end the existing friction, which would require only small concessions on both sides.

Commissioner Drummond said last night that he had not been advised of the result of the meeting. He said he would wait a reasonable time for the Trustees to arrange for a conference.

MINES COMPANY'S GOOD YEAR

Goldfield Consolidated's Net Profits Increased Over $2,000,000.

The annual report of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company for the year ended Oct. 31 shows increases in both the tonnage of ores mined and the values of contents. The gross revenue for the year was $10,273,034, as against $6,598,871 in the previous year, while expenses increased from $1,572,251 to $2,926,242. Net profits were $7,347,691, as against $5,026,620 in the previous year. Dividends amounting to $7,118,921 were paid, as against $3,201,339 in 1909.

Speaking of conditions at the mine, Manager Finley says:

"There is reason to believe that the mine can produce from the ore now exposed a tonnage equal to about two of the year just closed. This does not measure the possibilities. It is useless to fix a tonnage without also fixing a value of the reserves. This is extremely difficult and must necessarily be somewhat in the nature of guess work."

On the subject of the dividend disbursements he says:

"Five of these extra dividends have been declared, amounting in all to $1 per share. While these extraordinary profits have thus far exceeded expectations and may still do so, it is not reasonable to expect them to continue indefinitely."

NORFOLK SOUTHERN DIVIDEND

First Since Reorganization — Plans $35,000,000 Bond Issue.

An initial quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, and notice is given of a special meeting of the stockholders to be held on Jan. 30 to authorize an issue of $35,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

This issue is to take the place of the $12,500,000 issue authorized at the time of the formation of the company as the successor by reorganization of the Norfolk & Southern Railway. Of the proposed new issue, $26,000,000, it is understood, will remain in the treasury and $9,000,000 will be used to provide for underlying bonds, to care for the notes of the road and for other purposes.

The dividend just declared is payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record on Jan. 14.

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The barker for a side-show containing a live elk noticed a disconsolate father and mother and a retinue of thirteen children staring at the picture of the elk and wishing they could go in and see it.

"Are those all yours?" asked the astonished barker.

"Yes," replied the father of the family.

"Then wait here a minute," said the barker, "and I will bring the elk out."

The farmer can find other goods that will take the place of yours, but you cannot find a market as good as the farmer market.

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OPPOSE CANAL FORTS AT PEACE MEETING

Congressman Foster Tells Cooper Union Audience They Are a Waste of People's Money.

ITS NEUTRALITY GUARANTEED

A Big Army and Navy Are Only an Incentive to War, Congressman Tawney Declares.

Congressman David J. Foster, Chairman of the Foreign Afairs Committee of the House of Representatives, took issue with President Taft on the question of fortifying the Panama Canal in an address last night at a meeting in Cooper Union held under the joint auspices of the New York Peace Society and the People's Institute. Mr. Foster said it would be unwise to fortify the canal in that it would be a criminal expenditure of the people's money and a crime against civilization. It would also, he said, be an insult to those nations which have agreed to the rules of neutrality governing the use of the canal.

Congressman Foster spoke for universal peace, and in this he was supported by Congressman James A. Tawney, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, who also spoke at the meeting. While speaking of the canal, Congressman Foster pronounced the word canal with a drawling emphasis on the last syllable. One man in the audience, who had apparently imbibed too freely before reaching the hall, took offense at this. Several times he expressed his disapproval and on each occasion was greeted with cries of "Shut up!" and "Put him out!" by those seated near by.

At last the protests of the intoxicated man became so pronounced that Congressman Foster stopped. But when cries of "Put him out!" arose again he said: "No, let him alone. Perhaps my speech will have a soothing effect."

Congressman Foster was introduced by Hamilton Holt, who presided. After reciting the various neutrality agreements governing waterways which have existed in the past between nations, the Congressman said:

Chairman Foster's Speech.

"Shall we fortify the canal and say 'Hands off,' or shall we ask the President to continue negotiations with the Governments of other nations for the purpose of 'securing forever by suitable treaty stipulations the free and equal right of navigating the canal to all nations,' as did the Senate in 1835 and as did the House in 1839?" asked Mr. Foster.

"With our invincible navy, 'with our recognized position among the nations, with our complete control over the canal, it is possible for us to say with far more assurance than in 1826 that the benefits of the canal 'should be extended to all parts of the globe upon the payment of a just compensation or reasonable tolls.' There was no precedent to guide us in that early day. To-day we have one in the Old World and one in the New World. For the powers early in its history neutralized the Suez Canal, declaring it should be free and open 'in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.' And in 1881 the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile neutralized by treaty Magellan's Strait forever and guaranteed free navigation to the flags of all nations.

Fortifications a Waste of Money.

"With the nations of the earth agreeing to our rules of neutrality, the fortification of the canal would be not only unnecessary, but a crime against civilization and a criminal expenditure of the people's money. For while there is no positive prohibition of fortification in our treaties with Great Britain and Panama, the very idea of neutralization is inconsistent with fortifications. Such fortification in the end would doubtless cost $50,000,000; to maintain them and the necessary garrisons would mean an expenditure of not less than $5,000,000 a year.

"The moment the fortifications were completed we should have before us the problem of their defense. The rapid progress in aeronautics in recent years justifies the belief that within a decade it will be possible for an enemy to send from one of its battleships an airship, which, sailing 10,00 feet above the earth, could drop an explosive capable of utterly annihilating the proposed fortifications."

The Cost of Armed Peace.

Congressman Tawney's theme was "The Cost of Armed Peace."

"Instead of being a guarantee of peace, great armaments are a continual menace to peace," he said. "They tend to hasten the event which it is claimed elaborate preparation for war is intended to prevent.

"There are three reasons why great and costly armaments are not to be relied upon to preserve the peace of nations," he continued. "One is that they are constant temptation to war. The second is that they are wholly unnecessary in our day, because the great preventive of war is the common life which the nations of the world live together and make possibl for each other. The third is that armaments cannot be relied upon to prevent war."

The Congressman went on to say that 71 per cent. of the total revenues of the United States Government are being expended annually on account of past wars and to prevent future wars, or to maintain armed peace. Thirty-two per cent. is expended on past wars. In the last ten years, he said, there has been appropriated and expended on account of preparation for war alone the sum of $2,192,038,585.

Both the Congressmen said that international peace seems to be in sight. They said that probably the next arbitration treaty would be signed between this country and Japan, and that possibly the next after that would be between this country and England.

WOULD FORTIFY THE CANAL.

Dickinson Asks $5,000,000 to Start Work Planned to Cost $12,475,328.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Dickinson asked the House to-day for an appropriation to begin fortifying the Panama Canal. The paragraph authorizing the project is drawn so as to lay the foundation for the complete fortification of the entrances and the entire boundaries of the zone. For "sites, emplacements, guns, carriages, ammunition, power plants, searchlights, and for control of field fortifications and camps the construction of posts for the permanent garrison, all for the defense of the isthmus canal," he asks $12,475,328.

Of this amount $5,000,000 is to be available immediately, and the whole work is to be completed in three years.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Dealing with the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal by the United States Government, The Post in an editorial article to-day says the United States is undoubtedly entitled to fortify under existing international law.

The article adds that fortification is imperative because the canal would inevitably be the chief object of attack in the event of war.

STOREHOUSES AT THE CANAL

Wharves and Terminals Planned to Handle Goods for Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Plans for the commercial use of the Panama Canal have progressed to such an extent that the Canal Commission now has extensive information as to the shipping that is likely to pass through it. This information has been laid before the Appropriations Committee of the Houses, but will not be made public.

Terminals have been planned equal to the prospective commercial demands according to Col. Goethals, Chairman of the Canal Commission. Wharves are to be constructed that will provide for the unloading and transshipment of cargoes of ships that want to make the canal a transfer point.

"Ships destined to other ports," says Col. Goethals, "will drop part of their cargoes at the canal for transshipment by other vessels. Terminal facilities will be needed for such shipments, but it is our purpose at present to build only sufficient wharves for the vessels that are now utilizing the terminals. A general plan has been made, however, for future needs, and we are beginning work at the Pacific end in accordance with those plans.

CROWD SEES HOLD-UP.

Contractor Robbed of $270 by Three Men Who Get Away.

Home-going crowds in Willis Avenue and 139th Street, the Bronx, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw three men grapple with a fourth, and finally toss him into a hallway, after which the three went off laughing. None in the crowd thought the incident more than horseplay until the victim, Morris Rosenberg, a mason contractor of 286 Brook Avenue, ran out of the hallway, shouting that he had been robbed.

Rosenberg reported the hold-up to the police at the Alexander Avenue Police Station, and detectives were put on the case.

The contractor said that he visited Max Kobre's private bank at 41 Canal Street early in the afternoon and drew $270 to pay his employes to-day. He started home on the Third Avenue elevated about 5 o'clock, and noticed three men on the train whom, he thought, he had seen in front of the bank.

So suspicious did he become that he left the train at 138th Street and tried to shake off the men. The men overtook him, however, one of them pinning his arms behind him, another choking him so he could not cry out, and the third going through his pockets and taking the $270.

POLICE COURTS DIGNIFIED NOW

Talking Prohibited and Onlookers Rise as the Magistrates Enter.

Profound silence prevailed in all the Police Courts yesterday as a result of a new rule promulgated by Chief Magistrate McAdoo at a recent meeting of the Board of Magistrates. This notice was posted conspicuously in all the Police Courts of Manhattan and the Bronx:

> No person shall speak to another in the courtroom, halls, or rooms adjacent thereto, inquiring as to his or her business, recommending lawyers, offering services, or any kind of advice or instruction.

A custom prevailing in the higher courts was also adopted. Upon the entrance of the Magistrates from their chambers they were preceded by an attendant, enacting the rôle of Bailiff, who cried out in sonorous tones: "The Judge! Arise!" Thereupon the crowds in the courtroom arose as a unit and stood respectfully until his Honor was seated comfortably in his chair. His flowing black robes arranged, his spectacles adjusted, the Bailiff cried out, "Be seated," whereupon those in the room dropped quietly into their seats.

WILL CONFER YEARLY ON STATE TAXATION

Utica Conference Recommends a Series of Changes After Hearing Advocates of Tax Reform.

OUR SYSTEM A PATCHWORK

One Speaker Declared Inheritance Tax Ought Not to Tempt Beneficiaries to Hide the Value of Bequests.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The State Tax Conference as a permanent organization was determined upon late this afternoon at the final session of the first gathering of this kind held in New York State.

The important feature to-day was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions after a long discussion. It favors the general principle of inheritance taxes, moderate graded rates, liberal exemptions on lineal bequests, and reasonably increased graded rates on collateral bequests. The report also declares it to be the duty of some State board or department to gather complete fiscal statistics from all taxing districts, showing revenue, its sources, public debts, sinking fund provisions, and total expenditures by departments and officials.

Legislation is proposed to provide that the true consideration for every deed, mortgage, and lease should be made known to the assessor before such is entitled to be recorded.

The report also recommends:

That in the assessment rolls of all cities there should be added a column in which the value of the land, exclusive of improvements, if any, should be set down.

That the tax law be amended to provide for equalization by county boards.

That assessments in each county be under the supervision of a County Supervisor, who shall assist local Assessors and the State Board in its supervision.

That the State Board of Tax Commissioners have authority and power to order reassessment when necessary to accomplish the results desired.

That time be prescribed in which Boards of Supervisors shall report their equalization.

That the tax law be amended to require equalization of such assessment of special franchises by the State Board of Tax Commissioners after the other assessments upon the roll have been completed by the local Assessor, and before the tax roll is presented to the Board of Supervisors.

That an amendment be made to Section 182 of the tax law so that assessments thereunder shall be by a fixed mathematical rule.

The discussion and the papers have all indicated the belief that the present system of taxation is but a patchwork that has grown up through amendments to the tax laws year after year, until an end has been reached where there is a demand for the reformation of the whole fabric.

Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the American Bar Association and former Tax Commissioner of New York City, in a paper on "Double Taxation of Inheritance," said the State had long been an offender in enacting unreasonable tax laws. As one State must make a beginning in avoiding double taxation, he thought the Empire State might well lead in doing so as an example to other States.

He described the transfer tax law of 1910 as glaringly offending the principle that such a law ought to afford revenue, not to level fortunes. He agreed, he said, with the spirit of a recent editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which it "sarcastically but justly speaks of such taxation as 'retribution for wealthy malefactors in the interest of the poor and the morals of the Nation,' citing in support of its position the case of James Henry Smith, to whom $40,000,000 in bonds were left that happened to be contained in a New York safe deposit box, and were therefore subject to a transfer tax of about $2,000,000 here, in addition to a $4,000,000 tax in England, and a $700,000 tax in Illinois; and also refers to the estates of W. H. Tilford and John Stewart Kennedy, both residents of the State of New York, against which suits are pending for the collection of similar taxes, respectively, in Wisconsin and Minnesota."

"The evil of double taxation of inheritances," Mr. Sutro continued, "has arisen chiefly from the antiquated and fallacious principle of trying to tax intangible assets, such as stocks, bonds, and other securities from half a dozen or more points of view, which almost always leads to double taxation. One of the principal merits of the model inheritance tax law proposed by the committee of the International Tax Association consists in the recommendation 'that the intangible personal property of a resident decedant should be taxed only at his domicile.' In theory intangible personal property ought really not be taxed at all anywhere, because it is elusive and impossible to reach, and the attempt to tax it not only leads to double taxation, but is impracticable."

Mr. Sutro contended that if for obvious reasons such intangible assets could not be wholly excluded from inheritance or succession tax laws they should at least be scrupulously guarded from the increased evil of more than a single tax, so that the beneficiary who succeeds to their ownership may be freed from more than a single temptation to juggle with and conceal their value, or even commit perjury about their existence.

An urgent plea for uniformity of taxation of corporations in this State was made by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University. He pleaded for a thorough investigation of the whole subject, which he said had never been conducted in this State. Tax commissions had dealt primarily with other phases of the tax problem, and what little had been said about corporation taxes has been relegated to a subordinate part. He urged a careful consideration of the three fundamental principles of the future—equality of taxation, precision of assessment, and correlation between State and local taxation.

A Jewish Educational Exhibit.

For the first time in the history of Jewish philanthropy there will be a joint annual meeting of its educational institutions, to show in graphic or practical form the work of these institutions. In addition to the annual reports there will be an exhibit of the work of the classes of these institutions—the Educational Alliance, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, and the Hebrew Technical Institution. The meeting and exhibit will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions, will preside, and among the speakers will be Isidor Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Prof. Morris Loeb, and Abram I. Elkus.

BENSEL ARRAIGNS THE HIGHWAY BOARD

Gov. Dix Says State Engineer's Report Sharply Criticises Commission's Plans for 1911.

SECRET TILL BOARD'S REPLY

Chairman Hooker of Commission Answers Figures Will Disprove So-Called Arraignment of Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—What Gov. Dix pronounced a severe arraignment of the State Highway Commission was contained in a report which the Governor received to-day from State Engineer John A. Bensel relative to plans and specifications prepared by the commission for new improved highways to be built this year.

A week ago the commission indefinitely postponed the award of contracts to the value of $3,750,000 at the suggestion of Gov. Dix, who desired that the State Engineer should first scrutinize the plans.

Since taking office Gov. Dix has proceeded upon the assumption that the highways improved under the supervision of the commission created during the tenure of Gov. Hughes have not been built with the interests of the taxpayers in view. He was led to the conclusion by complaints he heard in various counties where roads are being built.

Gov. Dix to-day sent to the Highway Commission a copy of the report made by Mr. Bensel upon the plans adopted by the commission.

"I had intended to make public Mr. Bensel's report to-day," the Governor said, "but it is such a severe arraignment of the Highway Commission that I think it only fair that the commission first have an opportunity to reply."

"In what respect was the report an arraignment?" the Governor was asked.

"For one thing, the State Engineer finds the provisions relating to maximum bids are too indefinite," the Governor replied.

S. Percy Hooker, Chairman of the Highway Commission, said to-night that the commission would reply to the report of Mr. Bensel, but until the communication had been sent to the Governor he refused to comment at length upon the criticism made by the State Engineer.

Mr. Hooker, however, did not conceal his displeasure when he heard what Gov. Dix had said. Mr. Hooker said he did not consider the report of the engineer a "severe arraignment."

"There is absolutely no charge of any nature against the commission," he said, "except that of being too technical. As to the uncertainty about the maximum bids, provided for in the law, the Governor must have misunderstood the situation."

The Highway Commission has been criticised by many persons interested in the good roads movement for yielding to the Governor, when the law places the sole responsibility for highway improvement upon the commission.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), JANUARY 14th,

10,000 YDS. CHOICE BLACK DRESS SILKS

AS FOLLOWS:

IMPORTED BLACK SATIN FEUTRE, 37 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY $6.50 PER YARD AT $3.75

IMPORTED BLACK SATIN LAINE, 42 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY $6.50 PER YARD AT $3.75

BLACK CRÊPE METEOR (SATIN FACE), 48 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY $3.50 PER YARD AT $2.10

BLACK DRESS SATIN, 36 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY $3.00 PER YARD AT $1.45

BLACK SATIN DE CHINE, 20 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY 90c. PER YARD AT 68c.

B. Altman & Co.

A SALE OF COLORED DRESS GOODS, ARRANGED IN DRESS LENGTHS, WILL TAKE PLACE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING FABRICS FOR SPRING WEAR:

SILK AND WOOL MATERIALS IN PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES, AMONG THEM POPLINS, CRÊPES, VOILES, ETC, SOLD HERETOFORE FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 PER YARD,

AND IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS IN A VARIETY OF COLORINGS, SOLD HERETOFORE FOR $2.25 TO $3.00 PER YD.,

AT $1.25 PER YARD

SOLD IN DRESS LENGTHS ONLY

THERE WILL ALSO BE ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AN ADDITIONAL SHIPMENT OF 5,000 YARDS OF WHITE IRISH DRESS LINEN, 6 INCHES WIDE, LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT, SUITABLE FOR LINGERIE DRESSES, BLOUSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR AT 30c. PER YARD

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

GIMBELS

Men's Unblocked Panama Hats Gilt-Edged Investments at $3

So good that we could have sold the whole quantity yesterday at our regular retail price to dealers!

"In the rough"—you can have them blocked into any shape you wish, and fully finished, at a small charge.

Many men looked ahead to Summer, and bought their Panama hats yesterday—a rainy day in January! Profitable anticipation;—you'd usually pay twice or three times as much for the finished hats, but these were an exceptional purchase.

These are Ecuador Panamas—celebrated for their good appearance, and their fine service. Plenty to choose from today.

Fourth floor

An Extraordinary Offering of Men's Very Fine Walking Sticks

Six Hundred of the best Canes made—in precisely the fashionable styles that a discriminating man naturally selects. From a prominent American maker who is clearing stock, some of them English canes imported by him.

Desirable hook handles as well as straight sticks and carved heads. Malacca, partridge, pimento, snakewood and rosewood; buck, capehorn and ivory handles, some silver-mounted, and a few in 14 and 18 Kt. gold. An extraordinary collection—especially when you note the prices.

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.75

Conservatively of $2 to $12 Qualities

Promptness is desirable to secure best choice. Main floor

Men's Exclusive Neckwear at a Sharp Price-Reduction

Unusual, indeed, to find such fashionable Neckties as these French accordion-ribbed and English knitted silk four-in-hands at less than their full prices. But a readjustment of our own stock makes this good news possible.

$3 and $3.50 Accordion-Ribbed Silk Neckties, $2

Exclusive designs in the desirable two-color and two-toned effects, imported from Berlot & Connel and Zimmerli, of Paris. Pastel shades and new color ideas, as well as staple styles.

$2 and $2.50 English Knitted Ties, $1.50

Direct from London, in every wanted staple and latest color. Mostly in new crocheted patterns. All pure thread silk.

French Silk-Knitted Ties, $1

These are not reduced, but remarkable at their price. Pure silk, closely knitted, in 30 mottled color-combinations.

Men's 50c to $1 Neckties, 35c each, 3 for $1

Many styles from our own stock, including novelty effects, rep, poplins, crepes and other weaves, in plain colors, club stripes and other patterns. Splendid choosing.

Main floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK THIRTY-SECOND ST. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Bergdoll

TWO YEARS OLD

1237 SOLD TO DATE

C. R. TEABOLDT & CO., 1597 Broadway

Exploring the Realms of Music is an Ever-New Delight With a Cecilian Piano

Prices $485 to $1050

Terms of Payment Arranged to Suit

"Reading at sight" is a sealed book to many an otherwise proficient pianist. Many a player who would gladly wander at will—as he would read an absorbing new story—through hitherto untrodden musical by-paths, and discover, for himself, for the first time the masterpieces of the world's great composers, must frequently content himself with a limited and arduously acquired *repertoire*.

Not so, however, with a Cecilian Piano at one's command. By means of its sympathetic and elastic powers of musical interpretation, the gift of SIGHT READING is conferred on every music lover; and new tunes as well as the old ones are made to minister to one's enjoyment.

Cecilian Pianos respond absolutely to the individuality and personality of the performer. Their sensitive bellows, their admirably accurate *metal* action, and their expressive Thematic Buttons make their "touch" practically a reproduction of human playing, without a trace of the mechanical.

When you wish to use the Cecilian like an ordinary piano, all levers and other operating devices are quickly concealed behind artistic paneling. The cases are highly finished in latest beautiful designs. The transformation from one style of piano to the other is effected in a moment.

We invite you to have the Cecilian demonstrated, or, better, to test its musical capabilities for yourself, in our Piano Store, on the Eighth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK THIRTY-SECOND ST. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

MEN'S SHIRT SALE

Will place on sale to-day our entire stock of fine quality shirts at reduced prices.

1.50 & 1.75	quality	now	1.15
2.00	"	"	1.38
2.25 & 2.50	"	"	1.88
3.00	"	"	2.10

These shirts are made of imported and domestic woven madras and percale. Plaited, plain or stiff bosom, in every color and design—all this season's goods.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Supremacy in Book Advertising.

In 1910 The New York Times published 265,231 lines of book publishers' advertisements, a greater volume by 43,214 lines than the next New York morning newspaper, and 77,249 lines more than the evening newspaper first in this field. The amount of advertising in this classification surpassed the combined advertising carried by five other New York morning newspapers.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ATTELL CLEVERLY OUTPOINTS KLINE

Patsy Strong and Willing, but Champion Shows His Superiority Throughout Bout.

That remarkable little fighting machine, Abe Attell, champion featherweight, added another prize to his collection last night at the National Sporting Club, where he came through a ripping ten-round encounter with Patsy Kline, another featherweight.

The ten rounds were hard for Kline in the sense that he got all or most all of the drubbing that occurred. It was hardly an easy victory for Attell, who, while unscathed and smiling at the finish, was forced to show all of his stock in the way of punches that he possesses. He was at all times in the lead, but was forced to his utmost caution to keep out of the way of as aggressive a little man as he has ever met. For while Kline was clearly beaten at the end, he was in no wise disgraced, but that he is no match for Attell in a limited round boxing match was patent to the crowd which packed Tom O'Rourke's club on Forty-fourth Street.

That which happens in every one of Attell's fights was there last night. He failed to put his man away, after showing so thoroughly his superior ability, but to those who know the boxing game better than the element that is always loudly clamoring for a knockout Attell performed absolutely true to form. He would have been a very foolhardy young man to attempt to stretch his victory into a more decisive one, because the elements that combined to bring him into the championship class and to keep him there taught him that taking chances with an aggressive, strong, fearless boy like Patsy Kline is no simple thing to do.

Kline showed at every stage of the bout that he was a dangerous young man for Attell. One of those well-aimed wallops that he let go time and again at the champion would have sent Attell's stock clattering down to the zero mark. They were better than wild swings since they only failed because of Attell's extreme cleverness in getting out of the way. They generally just barely missed.

At the finish Kline showed many evidences of being in a grueling encounter, but he was in no sense distressed, while, on the other hand, Attell was smiling, unhurt, and calmly chewing his gum.

Attell was the first to climb into the ring, looking as cheerful as the average kid on Christmas morning. Kline scrambled through the ropes a minute later, and was loudly cheered. Both looked to be in good condition, and they seemed to be at nearly even weight.

Attell started boxing lightly, and Kline swung, but it went wild. Abe found Patsy's face with his left and had him guessing. Kline came back always for more, willing to take three punches to give one. He, however, didn't get this one in during the round.

Attell got down to work in the second with his piston-like left, and Patsy had to take it or run away. He led repeatedly, but he ducked them all. The champion saw that he didn't have to exert himself to outpoint his opponent, but he was ever watchful for the promised wallop that Kline had been saving, according to reports. It was an uneventful round.

Kline tried rushing early in the third, but the wily Abe was on the job and held him off. Careful as Attell was he didn't get out of the road of all Kline's tries, and when the latter became too aggressive stayed right on top of the willing Jersey lad. Kline got in one on the body that hurt.

Kline kept up his boring tactics, but he had difficulty in finding Attell, who was always there with a left jab in the face or a right counter on the head or body. Kline didn't appear to be a bit discouraged at the showing up he was getting in the boxing line. As the round closed Kline landed a right swing on Abe's ribs.

Attell opened the fifth with a left for the head, countering his right on Kline's ribs. Kline went in with his head down and both arms flying, but Attell stepped neatly out of the way. In the closes Kline had a bit of a chance and worked hard to deliver something effectively, but Attell was at home here, too, and contented himself with allowing Kline to do all of the work.

Attell showed a flash of speed in the sixth and banged away with left and right at Kline's head, and Kline took a desperate chance and whaled away. He caught Attell on the chin, and the champion covered up. The crowd broke loose and cheered Kline. It was one of the hardest rounds Attell has had for some time.

Kline was no easy proposition for the world's champion in the seventh, and, while Attell was in no immediate danger, he had to be constantly on the alert. While Kline took all the real blows that were landed, they were not apparently distressing him.

Kline seemed to realize that he wasn't going to get hurt, and went in in the face of Attell's collection of jabs and counters, trying all the time for a "haymaker." Outside of a few rib-roasters, he did very little to cut down Attell's lead.

Attell waited patiently for the usual rush, and he was not kept waiting long. Kline, sure enough, came in like a bull and went back again like a beaten one. Toward the close Patsy let go for all he was worth, and his long swing caught Abe on the mouth. What he got in return was a caution. Straight lefts and rights and uppers came his way so fast the eye could not follow them all. It was all Attell as usual.

Attell danced around Kline, shooting in lefts and rights a-plenty, but always on the lookout for he wild little Irishman who, while always wild, meant well, and his danger signals were no false alarms. One of his rushes was productive of a beautiful left smash on Attell's right ear. Attell wound the session up by a fusillade of punches delivered in his most improved style.

Jimmy Glavin disposed of Charley Bender in four rounds of the six-round semi-final.

At the end of the fourth Bender signified his willingness to quit.

YOUNG FITZSIMMONS WINS.

Hudson Guild Boxer Defeats Maroney at New Polo A. C.

Joe Maroney and Young Fitzsimmons, who furnished the star bout at the New Polo A. C. last night, were so evenly matched that it was hard for either to make much of an impression on the other, but in the last three rounds Fitzsimmons, who hails from the Hudson Guild, by his steady forcing and clever use of a short right-hand hook, gained a slight margin over his opponent, thereby winning by a small margin. Both boys mixed matters freely at all times, but went along without doing any real damage or landing any effective blows. Fitzsimmons gave way a little weight to his opponent, which may have been a handicap to him.

The first five rounds were about even, and both boys fought hard. After the fifth session the boy from the Hudson Guild started to show in front by jabbing his man on numerous occasions, and then, by changing his tactics, sent over several good hooks to the body at close range and kept his opponent on the defensive the greater part of the time. The best showing Fitzsimmons made was in the fifth round, when he caught Maroney a hard right on the jaw, and after this sent in a left that opened a gash in Maroney's left ear and brought the blood. Again, in the ninth, Fitzsimmons was strong and did the best work, and after the round had concluded the blood was also coming from Maroney's mouth, and he was in a bad way. Both boys fought hard in the closing round, but Maroney was too far gone to regain his place, and Fitzsimmons closed the stronger.

Moran Slightly Outpoints Schwartz.

Jimmie Moran had a shade on Yankee Schwartz in the main bout of ten rounds before the Metropolitan A. C. last night. In the semi-final, scheduled to go six rounds, Young Buckley stopped Young Brown in the fourth round.

Jeffries and Johnson Again?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Tex. Rickard, who, jointly with Jack Gleason, promoted the Jeffries-Johnson contest in Reno, last July, is contemplating a return engagement between the two heavyweights, says a local newspaper. He already has the promise of Johnson to sign up for the bout, and he is gradually working to the point where he expects to secure the consent of Jeffries.

PACKEY McFARLAND HERE.

Stock Yards Champion Starts to Prepare for His Battle with Goodman.

Packey McFarland, the lightweight fighter from Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday morning and lost no time in getting to his training quarters at Johnson's roadhouse on Jerome Avenue, where he will hold forth until after his bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club next Tuesday night with Jack Goodman.

The Stock Yards champion appeared to be in fine shape, and said he did not need much preparation to fit him properly for the New Yorker, of whom he had heard such good reports. He admitted that his recent battle in Kansas City with McCarthy was comparatively easy.

He is ready at any time to make 133 pounds at 6 o'clock with any one. It is interesting to note that McFarland has never been beaten. In connection with his proposed fight with Fred Welsh, the English lightweight champion, McFarland said that he had signed up, but was afraid that Welsh would not, one of his objections being to Eugene Corri, the proposed referee.

McFarland is matched to meet Ad Wolgast on Feb. 22 in Milwaukee. The bout is to go ten rounds, and the men are to weigh in at 133 pounds at 3 o'clock. There is, however, a string to this match, as Wolgast reserves the right to call it off if Packey fails decisively to beat Goodman.

BURNS TO FIGHT LANG.

Bout to Take Place at Sydney, N. S. W., April 17, If He Can Stand Training

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13.—Tommy Burns, formerly champion heavyweight, to-day cabled to London his acceptance of a fight with Bill Lang on April 17. Hugh McIntosh, a London promoter, telegraphed Burns as follows:

"Can you meet Bill Lang at Sydney, N. S. W., Easter Monday, April 17, and winner of Bill-Lang-Sam Langford battle to be fought here, Feb. 15, in London?"

Burns replied: "Accept and will let you know in thirty days if my knee stands training."

Burns will not go into training for a month. He plans to leave Seattle for Sydney about March 1 and will have a gymnasium fitted up on the steamer. He expects Langford to defeat Lang, and therefore counts on fighting Langford in London.

Mayer Wins at Three Cushions.

Joseph Mayer, representing Philadelphia in the National Intercity Billiard League, defeated Dave Lauderbach, who represents Brooklyn, last night, in a game of three-cushion carrom billiards at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy of Brooklyn, by the score of 50 to 35. The contest required eighty-four innings to decide it. Mayer was in splendid form, and played a good game. In the fifty-fifth inning the visitor made one of the most remarkable three-cushion masse shots ever accomplished. Made made the high run of 5 and Lauderbach's best efforts netted him a high run of 4. Both men will play again this evening.

De Oro Wins and Loses at Pool.

Henry P. Stofft of Cleveland, the Western champion pool player, defeated Alfred De Oro, the American champion, in an exhibition game yesterday afternoon at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, by the score of 125 to 49. In the evening De Oro defeated Dr. Howe by the score of 125 to 53. De Oro displayed excellent form in the evening game, making some remarkable shots.

Boston Billiardist Beaten in West.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Kansas City administered a second defeat to Boston in the three-cushion carrom match of the National Billiard League tournament to-night, the score being 50 to 35. Gillespie of Kansas City secured a high run of 4, while his opponent, Ramsford, made a high run of 6. The final game of the Boston series will be played to-morrow night.

METROPOLITAN MEN REACH GOLF FINAL

L. A. Hamilton and G. H. Barnes Survivors in Advertisers' Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—L. A. Hamilton of Englewood and G. H. Barnes of Apawamis are the survivors of to-day's first and second match-play rounds in the eighth annual advertising men's golf tournament, both as the result of keen play.

In the morning Mr. Hamilton defeated W. E. Truesdell of New York one up on the nineteenth green, and in the afternoon he disposed of Lee Maxwell of Hinsdale, 3 up and 2 to play, Mr. Maxwell having won a twenty-one-hole match from Edwin A. Freeman of New York, in the morning.

Mr. Hamilton's morning round was a brilliant rally. At the turn he was two down and the score remained unchanged at the fifteenth green. A four on the long sixteenth green, however, captured this hole. The seventeenth was halved in three, the eighteenth won with a par four, and the extra hole won, 4 to 5.

Mr. Barnes defeated W. J. McDonald of Chicago, one up in the morning, and beat J. P. Gardner of Midlothian one up on the nineteenth green in the afternoon. In the second eight, F. J. Ross of Dunwoodie and C. N. Phillip of the Allegheny Country Club survive. Mr. Ross's afternoon win was from H. M. Adams of Nassau, who defeated William C. Freeman of Fox Hills in an extra-hole battle in the morning. Throughout the remaining thirteen divisions it was nip and tuck, with more than half the matches undecided until well down to the home stretch. A summary of play in the first two divisions follows:

First Eight.—First Round—Lee Maxwell, Hinsdale, beat Edwin A. Freeman, New York, 1 up, (21 holes.) L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, beat W. E. Truesdell, New York, 1 up, (19 holes;) G. H. Barnes, Apawamis, beat W. J. McDonald, Chicago, 1 up; J. P. Gardner, Midlothian, beat J. P. Knapp, Garden City, 6 and 4.

Second Round—Hamilton beat Maxwell, 3 and 2; Barnes beat Gardner, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Eight.—First Round—F. K. Robeson, Oak Hill, beat Frank Presbrey, Garden City, 2 up; C. N. Phillips, Allegheny, beat R. M. Purves, Woodland, 2 up; F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, beat J. D. Plummer, Springfield, 4 and 2; H. M. Adams, Nassau, beat W. C. Freeman, Dyker Meadow, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Phillips beat F. K. Robeson, 4 and 2; Ross beat Adams, 4 and 3.

SCHENECTADY PUTTER ISSUE.

Centre-Shafted Clubs Used Forty Years Ago in England.

Leighton Calkins, President of the Plainfield Country Club, fires the last shot of the campaign, which comes to a close with the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. to-night, and the chief issue of which is the Schenectady putter, in an open letter, which follows:

There is a very amusing paragraph in the second MacDonald circular letter, which has not been commented upon. Referring to statements which have been made to the effect that a Schenectady putter or any centre-shafted putter is an American idea or invention, Mr. MacDonald allows his loyalty to St. Andrews (which we all admit and sincerely admire) to draw him into a very damaging admission, so far as St. Andrews itself is concerned. He says:

"Mr. Hodge, an eminent golfer of St. Andrews, in the early seventies, made a putter fashioned like the Schenectady; also, Mr. A. F. MacFie, over twenty years ago, did the same. * * * I have a book published in 1897 in England, extolling the merits of centre-shafted clubs."

So it seems that centre-shafted clubs were in use nearly forty years ago! Yet St. Andrews now bars them, because they are not of a "traditional form and make." How much time ought to be given to an implement, in this royal and ancient game, that we have been talking about, before it can honorably and fairly be called "traditional?"

To sum up: We all, or nearly all, believe that St. Andrews, notwithstanding its honorable and historic influence, has made a stupendous mistake in beginning an era of standardization, which is contrary to the basic character of a game, which has always allowed freedom of choice as to clubs and balls. That is the first point. The second is this: Is it desirable to have uniform rules here and in England, so far as possible? To this every true golfer will say yes. Loyalty to the game requires it.

It is on the third point that we part company. Mr. MacDonald sincerely believes that uniformity can be maintained only by our allowing St. Andrews to continue to make the rules for the whole world. He probably believes that St. Andrews knows so much more about the game that it is better qualified than we are to say whether a centre-shafted putter shall be used; or whether balls should be standardized, &c. We others look farther into the future and see dark days ahead, if our National association adopts a position so impossible to justify. If we are to have lasting uniformity in the rules, it will come only through a recognition of the principle of mutuality of obligation. Starting with the same rules here and in England, if neither country will make any changes until after conference, substantial uniformity will be assured and in no other way. The game is no longer young in this country. We do know something about it; enough, at least, to recognize what even England is admitted to have been a fatal blunder on the part of St. Andrews in this instance. St. Andrews has not demanded that we shall accept its rules, but we voluntarily have done so. Consequently it is not a question of "tyranny" on their part; or of "owed allegiance" or "loyalty" on ours. It is a practical question for us to decide for ourselves. I believe that Mr. MacDonald, with the best of intentions, misreads the signs of the times. Uniformity is to be had only at the price of a reasonable recognition of the widespread interest in golf in this country; in fact all over the world. A world-wide game will not forever take its rules from a single golf club—not even from the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, much as we truly owe that organization for all that it has stood for in the past.

Gym Work for Harvard Ball Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—Dr. Frank Sexton, the Harvard baseball coach, this afternoon called the battery candidates together and told them of a new scheme which he proposed beginning next Monday. He will have them do daily work on the gymnasium apparatus for a month prior to regular practice in the cage. He thinks this will get their arms in shape to avoid strains and other hurts when they begin throwing the ball around. It was Friday, the 13th, and thirteen candidates reported, as follows: Pitchers—H. A. Barker, '12; R. C. Babson, '12; S. M. Felton, '13; E. G. McKay, '11; H. E. Ohler, '11; H. Tyron, '12, and A. C. Townsend, '11. Catchers—R. Burrage, '11; J. Sweetser, '11; R. C. Clifford, '12; H. F. Stiles, '13; H. R. Howe, '12, and H. E. Reeves, '12.

Cornell Overwhelms Dartmouth.

ITHACA, Jan. 13.—Cornell defeated Dartmouth at basket ball here to-night by a score of 34 to 18.

Sachs Defeats Staten Island Academy.

In a fast game of basket ball Sachs School defeated Staten Island Academy yesterday by the score of 37 to 1. Horwitz, E. Burghard, and Schulman excelled for Sachs.

City College Five Beaten by Oswego.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The basket ball team representing the College of the City of New York was defeated here to-night by the Oswego Normal five 23 to 16.

Mt. St. Mary's, 25; Albright, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., Jan. 13.—Mount St. Mary's College to-day defeated Albright College in a fast and snappy game of basket ball by the score of 25 to 11.

WESLEYAN QUINT DEFEATED.

New York University Team Leads Throughout in Game, Winning 20 to 14

The New York University basket ball team defeated the Wesleyan quintet in a closely contested and well-played game at the New York University gymnasium last night, 20 to 14. The New York boys took the lead early in the game and never fell behind, but the visitors put up such a hard fight that the result was in doubt to the finish. The home team showed up strongly in passing, and also guarded better than their opponents. Most of the New York goals were shot from positions near the basket after the ball had been worked down the floor by skillful passing. The visitors scored most of their points on long shots. The score at the end of the first half was 7 to 4 in favor of New York University. Streussen's all-around work was the feature of New York's playing, and Hayward excelled for the visitors. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Streussen	Left forward	Davidson
Smith	Right forward	Hayward
Murphy	Centre	Parkinson
Girsdansky	Left guard	Crane
Moore	Right guard	Petigrue

Field goals—Smith, 2; Girsdansky, 2; Streussen, 1; Murphy, 1; Moore, 1; Hayward, 3; Davidson, 2; Parkinson, 1. Foul goals—Streussen, 6; Hayward, 1½; Petigrue, 1. Referee—Mr. Quigg, N. Y. A. C. Time of halves, twenty minutes.

Collegiate Easily Beats Irving.

The Collegiate School basket ball team defeated the Irving School five yesterday afternoon by a score of 35 to 12. Jackson, the Collegiate's left forward, was the star of the game, caging eleven of his team's goals. Pope tossed in seven from the foul line. Sterling was the only Irving player who could locate the basket. The score:

Collegiate.	Position:	Irving.
Jackson	Left forward	Gould
Stillwell	Right forward	Sterling
Pope	Centre	Phillips
Snedeker	Left guard	Bouvier
Golding	Right guard	Crovat

Goals—Jackson, 11; Stillwell, 2; Snedeker, 1; Sterling, 4. Goals from fouls—Pope, 7; Gould, 4. Referee, Mr. Hanker of Collegiate. Time of halves, fifteen minutes.

Catholic Club Basket Ball Victory.

In a fast and exciting basket ball game last night at the old Second Battery Armory of Tremont, the Bronx, the Catholic Club basket ball team defeated the X Stars' basket ball five of the Cathedral College by the score of 23 to 10. The first half was well contested, the period ending with the score in the Bronx five's favor by 14 to 8. In the second half the Bronx team ran away from its opponents, allowing them to score but one goal from the field. Archibald, formerly of the High School of Commerce team, and Fitzgibbons starred for the victors, each player caging five baskets.

Columbia and Wesleyan to Play.

A fast game of basket ball is expected in the scheduled match between the Columbia and Wesleyan fives, to be played to-night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium. In the line-up of the local team will be Mahon and Alexander of last year's star team, while the Wesleyan boys will muster their strongest aggregation for what will prove their hardest game on their list.

Pennsy Wins Easy Victory.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania basket ball team, which will contest with the navy to-morrow, defeated the St. John's College team to-night. The score was: University of Pennsylvania, 36; St. John's, 14.

MARATHON KING HOME.

Hans Holmer Returns to Scene of Former Triumphs.

Hans Holmer, the West Farms boy who astonished the world by his great performance in the Marathon race at Edinburgh Jan. 3, arrived from England on the Lusitania late Thursday night. The maker of world's records at all distances from nineteen miles to the Marathon route looked in fine fettle, and was apparently none the worse for his time-defying experience, both on track and from the point of time used for the trip.

The "West Farms Express," as he was called before his trip abroad, says that he was royally treated by the people he met in connection with the race, and hopes to get a chance to repeat his win next year. For several days after the event he was a trifle stiff and tired, but otherwise the race left no ill effects.

Holmer will rest for a couple of days before starting in on another training campaign, at the expiration of which he will be ready to race any one at his favorite distances, from fifteen miles to the Marathon. All the English publications are a unit on the point that Holmer's performance was the finest ever witnessed anywhere in connection with such an event, his pluck and stamina leaving no doubt as to his fine physique and natural ability as the greatest Marathon winner to date.

New Yorkers will shortly see the champion in action in both individual and team races. His recent fine work in Madison Square Garden is still fresh in the minds of followers of long-distance work, and now that he is at the top of his form there seems to be a general demand to again see him in action.

A comparison of Holmer's running with the best previous English record follows from nineteen miles to the Marathon:

	Previous Record.	Holmer's Record.
19 miles	1:45:14 1-5	1:43:45
20 miles	1:50:38 3-5	1:49:29
21 miles	1:50:20	1:55:30
22 miles	2:06:05	2:02:04
23 miles	2:14:05 2-5	2:08:46
24 miles	2:24:05 2-5	2:15:57
25 miles	2:28:17 2-5	2:23:17 2-5
26 miles	2:35:01	2:30:48
26 miles 385 yards	2:36.18	2:32:21 4-5

The former marks at nineteen and twenty miles were made by Gusta Ljungstrom in Madison Square Garden in a twenty-mile race. The twenty-one and twenty-two mile marks by L. Bouchard at Stoke-on-Trent, and from twenty-three to twenty-six miles and 385 yards, inclusive, by the same man in Agricultural Hall, London.

In the Polo Ground Marathon, on a correctly measured track, last Spring Gusta Ljungstrom, a Swede, ran the Marathon distance in 2:34:08 2-5, which was, until Holmer's fine performance, the best record in the world.

The January Clearance Sale of High Grade Suits & Overcoats

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Formerly $35.00 & $40.00 At $24.50
Formerly $28.00 & $30.00 At $21.50
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Formerly $20.00 & $22.00 At $15.50

Radical and Conservative models for Men and Young Men, in sizes 32 to 44.

Medium and Heavyweight fabrics in black, blue, gray and mixtures.

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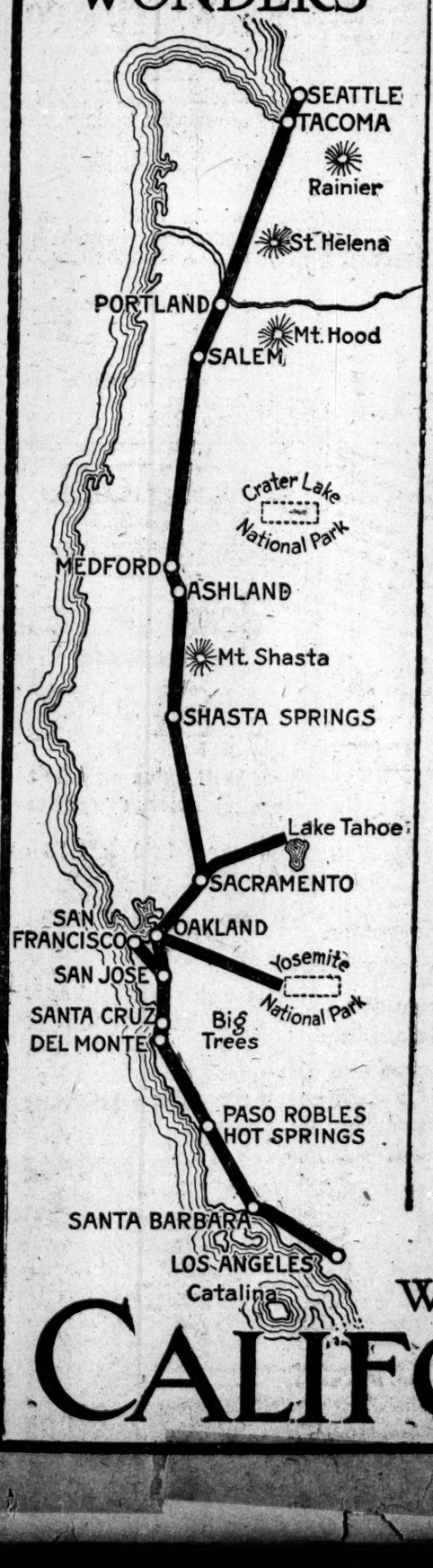

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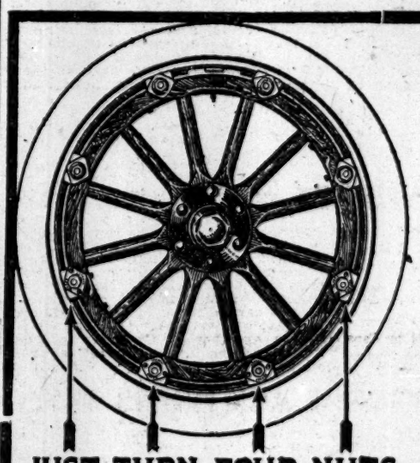


JUST TURN FOUR NUTS

Change Rim and Tire In a Minute

That's What Can Be Done With

DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIMS

Think that over again. **Just turn four nuts,** take off the old punctured Q D tire from the car wheel, remove tire from rim, put a new tire on the rim, mount the rim on the car, just turn four nuts and "off again on again Dorian." All—in less than a minute.

Sounds impossible, doesn't it? But it's being done every day. We'll demonstrate it to your entire satisfaction if there is the slightest doubt in your mind. Simply call at our Exhibit, Space 511, Garden Show.

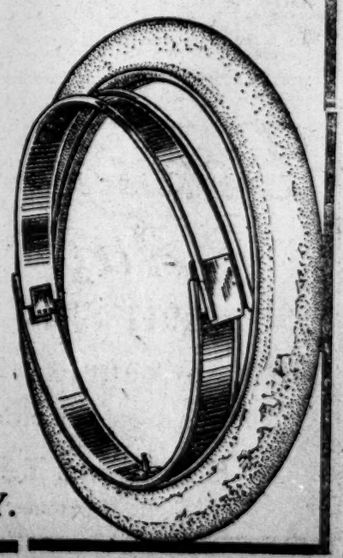
However, we don't want you to misunderstand the meaning of this statement. We don't say that you can make this complete change in less than a minute the FIRST time you try, for the chances are you can't. Perhaps **you** can never make the change in a minute. The first time you drove your car you couldn't take turns at speed. Perhaps you NEVER were able to take them at high speed—but lots of people can.

So it is with the Dorian Rim. An expert driver can quickly acquire the knack. We simply cite this astonishing speed feature to forcibly call to your attention the speed and ease of operation of the entire Dorian equipment. Suppose you can make a complete tire change—that is, off the car, substitute new tire and on the car again in five minutes. That's all you can ask. And if it takes you five minutes to do it with Dorian equipment, it will take you many times longer with ordinary equipment. And Dorian Rims are just as simple, just as safe, just as light, as they are fast and easy to handle. The Dorian Q D is the **ONLY** rim that **CAN** be **IMMERSED IN WATER FOR 48 HOURS without letting the tube get wet.**

The Dorian Q D is the only rim that can be run without endangering your life on a deflated tire. Once the Dorian Q D is put on the wheel, it is ON TO STAY under all conditions. Simple—no delicate adjustments, no snap rings, no bayonet joints to stick and freeze—no "dogs" to bend, rust or clog.

Remember, we urge comparisons. See all the rims—then come and see ours, and be convinced that we are not exaggerating when we say that Dorian Remountable Rims **STAND ABSOLUTELY ALONE**—the accepted superior of any and all rims produced.

The famous SIMPLEX Car, made in New York, uses Dorians as regular equipment—visit their booth and see Dorian Rims on this high class car. They know Dorian Rims are best—they've tried them all.



DEALERS! Come down to our space, Number **511,** in the Basement, and get our Special Proposition.

DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY

1,802 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

WEATHER NO BAR TO AUTO CROWD

Madison Square Garden Motor Car Exhibition Continues to Attract Many Visitors.

Bad weather had no effect on the attendance yesterday at the Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden, the aisles being crowded morning, afternoon, and evening. One direct result of the rain was the presence in the streets of a larger number of privately owned cars than was seen on any previous day of the show. While many of these cars that brought visitors to the Garden had enclosed bodies, a great many of them were touring cars and runabouts, many of which were fitted with tops and windshields.

Many of the visitors' cars had come from considerable distances, as the registration number tags showed that some of the cars came from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and practically all of the New England States, while a lot of the cars had New York number plates over New Jersey ones. A few of those cars from other States had number plates that showed they were owned by dealers, but by far the greater majority were machines that their owners had driven to this city to visit the Garden show.

The bad weather helped the exhibitors who are showing cars with enclosed coachwork, and benefited the firms that displayed machines with torpedo and fore-door bodies that can be practically enclosed by fitting tops and windshields. The accessory men who have tops, windshields, and other devices for use when the weather is cold or rainy also had a very busy time, and took a great many orders.

The search for accessories to be used in rainy or cold weather sent a larger proportion of the visitors than usual to the upper balconies, concert hall, and basement. The increased number of visitors to the basement made business in the English rathskeller brisker than usual. The tire men had a first-class chance to extol the merits of the non-skid devices of their tires, and the tire chain exhibitors also had a busy time of it. A lot of orders for immediate delivery were taken by exhibitors of rubber and storm coats, some of their customers being disappointed when told they could not take exhibited garments away with them.

R. D. Chapin, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, said last night that one of the most notable features of the show has been the thorough information visitors have shown as to the relative merits of cars. "It was not so very long ago," said Mr. Chapin, "when the entire mechanism of a car had to be explained to almost every visitor, but that is all changed now. The public has become absolutely informed on all the fine points of the various cars, and a salesman had better know what he is talking about before he enters into a discussion with the average motor car enthusiast these days."

"This is the greatest show ever held, for real buying interest on the part of the public," was the comment of Hugh Chalmers yesterday. "It certainly is a convincing answer to those people who thought this might not prove a good year in the automobile business. There are several features about this show which are unique and which really bear out the statement that this is the greatest show for buying interest. First of these is the interest among the very large number of persons from outside New York.

"Another interesting aspect is the number of people who leave their names and addresses for catalogues. On Tuesday alone more people left their names at our exhibit than we received during the entire week last year. Every day has been unusual in this respect. I believe these conditions are true everywhere. My friends in the other exhibits personally report splendid business conditions, and all feel very happy over the enthusiasm shown by the public."

The Elgin Trophy that is mounted on a pedestal at the Lozier space draws a lot of attention, as it is the symbol of the 1910 National stock chasses championship. Ralph Mulford, who drove the four-cylinder Lozier car that won the trophy, is at the space much of the time, but is a disappointment to hero worshippers, as he dislikes to talk about himself. One of the unique displays on the elevated platform is the mahogany exhibition cabinet at the space of the Warner Instrument Company. Only five instruments are mounted on the cabinet, one of each model produced. The largest auxometer is mounted in the centre of the cabinet, and is run by a small electric motor, the speed indicator hand shewing a speed of 55 miles an hour.

The personal side of the Garden show is one of its most interesting features. No other attraction in this city in recent years has made New York the objective point for men of consequence from great distances in so marked a manner. Visitors from both the Atlantic and Pacific extremes of the United States, whose homes and local interests are thousands of miles apart, have found themselves face to face at a Garden show both. Yesterday, for instance, Sir Edward Clouston, President of the Bank of Montreal, rubbed shoulders with Eli Sanger of Dallas, Texas. Each, in his respective city, is a man of affairs. Mrs. Sanger accompanied her husband to New York for the show. Other out-of-town visitors seen yesterday were George L. Smith of Little Falls, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Milner of Toledo, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Fayles of Providence; Dr. Alfred L. Smith of South Brownsville, Penn.; Mr. J. Palmer of Meridan, Conn., and Dr. W. C. Wile of Danbury, Conn.

From the country club colonies came Woodbury Kane of Tuxedo, F. M. Carpenter of New Rochelle, W. R. Collins of New Rochelle, and Mrs. Herbert Garside of New Rochelle. Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Charles P. Geddes, Edwin S. Marston, W. C. Baker, President of the German Bank; George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Henry W. Taft and his son, Charles T. White, R. C. Robinson, J. G. Kugleman, Charles Levy, Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, R. V. Prosser, Elisha Dyer, Clarence Mackay, Fulton Cutting, Charles Dana Draper, John Sloane, W. Seward Webb, Jr., Vanderbilt Webb, Grosvenor Atterbury, Edmund L. Baylies, John Griswold Webb, David Bruce Brown, F. E. Peabody of Boston, Norman DeR. Whitehouse, Peter G. Gerry, Austen Gray, and W. Goodby Loews.

One of the principal topics of discussion at the Garden yesterday was the banquet of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening. It was the largest affair of the kind ever held by the organization and was universally admitted to be the most enjoyable social function of the busy week.

There was a lot of favorable comment over the "smoking of the pipe of peace" ceremony, in which Charles Clifton and other prominent members of the association joined in this ancient American celebration, with Henry Ford. Both Mr. Clifton and Mr. Ford took their pipes away with them, and the ceremony is held to assure a greater future for the American automobile industry.

The presentation of the silver loving cup to Col. George Pope, for many years Chairman of the A. L. A. M. Show Committee, was one of the most enjoyable incidents of the banquet. Charles Clifton, President of the association, made the presentation speech in his usual graceful manner. The cup bears the inscription: "An appreciation from his fellow-members."

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

Officers Elected and Committees Appointed for Coming Year.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Harlem Yacht Club was held on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1911. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Fred B. Bragdon, sloop Amorita; Vice Commodore, William F. Burrough, power yacht Ruth II.; Rear Commodore, Philip J. Fox, sloop Kathryn; Secretary, Edward Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Joseph C. Fegan; Treasurer, Edward J. Martin; Chairman Race Committee, Walter S. Sullivan; Measurer, John Wimmer; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. T. A. Martin; Trustees, Class of 1911, William Strauss, Joseph J. Lyons, John F. Jarchow; Trustees, Class of 1912, Edward M. Hartman, Karl F. J. Seifert, Henry M. Shember.

The following appointments of delegates and committees have been made: Fleet Captain, M. J. Earley, Jr.; Race Committee, Walter S. Sullivan, Chairman; William J. Fowler. House Committee, Edward M. Hartman, Chairman; John F. Jarchow, Joseph J. Lyons. Membership Committee, William Strauss, Chairman; K. F. J. Seifert, Henry M. Shember. Entertainment Committee, Frank D. Shea, Chairman; J. F. Proctor, William T. Hyde, Dave Reed, John A. Crowley. Delegates to Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, Walter S. Sullivan, John Wimmer. Delegates to American Power Boat Association, Arthur Miller, George W. Jarchow.

The report of the Treasurer shows the club in a very prosperous condition, and with the officers and Board of Trustees elected at this meeting there is every assurance of a continued success. The club will, as usual, in addition to its annual regatta, hold the annual cruising race to Stratford Shoal and return, which event has become one of the most popular features in Long Island Sound racing. The annual reception will be held at Terrace Garden on Jan. 28, 1911. The club has added to its membership many owners of small racing yachts, owing to the fact that the club affords Winter storage for members' yachts, and also marine railways.

NATIONAL RIFLE TOURNEY.

Matches to be Shot in August—Range Not Yet Selected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The National rifle matches of 1911 will begin Aug. 25. This decision has been reached by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. The board did not decide where the matches shall be held, leaving that question entirely in the hands of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, the President of the board. Gen. Oliver's choice, it is said, lies between Sea Girt, N. J.; Camp Perry, Ohio, and Sparta, Wis.

The first event of the National matches this year will be the individual matches on Aug. 23. These will be followed by two days of preliminary team practice. The team matches will be held on Aug. 28 and 29. The revolver matches will follow the team matches on Aug. 29 or 30.

The principal change in rules made by the board to-day was the imposition of a handicap on the four winning teams of last year's matches by increasing the number of men to be eliminated from those teams this year. From the first team twelve men will be eliminated; from the second, ten; from the third, eight, and from the fourth, six.

Manhasset Bay Clay Bird Shoot.

The third annual amateur clay bird championship shoot under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be held Saturday, Jan. 28. This shoot, which will decide the championship of Long Island, is open to all clubs on Long Island Sound and the waters thereof, including the Garden City Gun Club, the Hillside Rod and Gun Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club. The match will be of 100 targets at 16 yards. Three trophies will be awarded to the three high guns. A special trophy will be given to the winning club team made up of five men. The shoot will start at 11 A. M.

Harvard Track Advisory Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—To the list of advisory committees in different branches of sport at Harvard was added this afternoon a Track Advisory Committee, appointed by Capt. Foster of the track team. It is as follows: Norman Bingham, '95; William Rand, '09; W. F. Garcelon, '95; L. J. W. Hallowell, '01, and Edgar Rust, '04. Football and baseball are the other sports that have advisory committees.

N. Y. A. C.'s Head Plans Athletic Boom

At the dinner given by Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the New York A. C., to the retiring and present officers of that organization, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and from all indications Col. Thompson will take the keenest interest in the athletic affairs of the club during his administration. Several announcements were made by him showing that he has a leaning toward athletics, track and field, notwithstanding he is fond of all sports. During his remarks he made the statement that in order to retain its athletic supremacy it was necessary for the New York A. C. to from time to time replenish its teams, and that there was no better body to draw from than the Public Schools Athletic League of New York. He suggested that if it meets with the approval of the Board of Governors of the club a championship meeting of the high schools of Greater New York be held at Travers Island in June, 1911, under the auspices and management of the New York A. C., and he offered to provide the prizes for this meet.

His second proposition for the betterment of the athletic department of the club is unique and interesting. It was as follows: "In order to promote competition among our own members, I will offer a prize at the Spring games of the club, if in the judgment of the Athletic Committee sufficient entries can be obtained to warrent it. Event, one-quarter-mile run, limited handicap, open to a member of the club in any one of the seven classes of membership, whose father is now, or has been, a member of the club."

Cutler Beats Clinton at Hockey.

The De Witt Clinton hockey team went down in defeat before the fast seven from Cutler School in an interscholastic game at St. Nicholas rink yesterday morning by a score of 7 to 0. The Clinton skaters were outclassed from the start, and the score at the end of the first half was 3 to 0. Cannon did the best work for the winners, caging three goals, while Ferris and Ontivia each shot two. The line-up was as follows:

Cutler.	Position.	De Witt Clinton.
Washburn	Goal	Heiden
Cole	Point	Redner
Ferris	Cover point	Curry
Rauderburth	Rover	Sprague
Cannon	Centre	Trenholm
Outivia	Left wing	Blum, Middlefield
Pinney	Right wing	Carlin, Sperling

Goals—Cannon, (3,) Ferris, (2,) Outivia, (2.) Referee—Mr. Smith. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Cornell Plays Tigers Here To-night.

Cornell University's hockey team will make Nicholas Rink in a game with Princeton for the intercolegiate championship. Yale's experience the other night with Columbia practically eliminated the former from the fight, and the Tigers realize that their chances now of retaining the championship rest more upon winning to-night's game than upon the subsequent one with the Harvard seven, as the latter have not yet shown any form which would justify their expectations of winning the trophy. Cornell, however, is the dark horse in the race, as it was in last year's exhibition games, when it defeated the stronger teams but unexpectedly fell down in the games with the weaker sevens, when it looked as if defeats were impossible.

CRESCENTS BEST IN ROUGH HOCKEY

Half Mooners and Hockey Club in Slashing Match at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team made a spirited rally in the second half of the game at St. Nicholas Rink last night with the Hockey Club of New York and by the roughest kind of up-hill work managed to pull the game out of the fire and win by a score of 4 to 1. The Hockey Club suffered severely from penalties, and it was while two of its players were off the ice that the Crescents made their last two goals and clinched the game.

It was the roughest game that has been seen at the rink in many a day, and the fact that there were no broken heads is due more to the god of fortune than anything eles. Ten times during the second half players were sent from the rink for either tripping, cross-checking, or slashing. The most spectacular spill was negotiated by Ernie Dufresne of the Crescents toward the end of the game, when Jimmy Britton went tearing down the ice at top speed. Dufresne tripped him, and Britton went straight up into the air, turned completely over and landed like a safe dropped from an eight-story window. Dufresne was ruled off three times, Shirreff three times, and Britton twice. The crowd was on its toes most of the time and in a constant uproar.

It was a toss-up between the teams in the first half. Both played a great defensive game, and the rival goal guardians, Thomas and Woods, turned back a dozen shots that threatened to tear holes in the net. The score at the end of the first half was 1 to 1. The superior team work of the Crescents began to count for something in the second half and superior skating and passing enabled them to leave their opponents behind.

The pace was hot all the way and the Hockey Club skaters were the first to tire. Their defense became badly shattered when Hamley and Davidson were ruled off the ice for two minutes for tripping. The Crescents took advantage of this opportunity and slammed in two goals.

Bulger and Hamley did some fast rushing for the Hockey Club in the first period and carried the puck to the Crescent cage several times, only to have it returned back by Thomas. Liffiton and Martin led the attack on the Hockey Club net, but it was nearly ten minutes before Liffiton rushed the rubber down the ice and passed it to Martin, who drove it in for the first score. After fifteen minutes of play the Hockey Club tied the score, Bulger making a terrific shot into the cage after Jimmy Britton had carried the disk up through the Crescent team at break-neck speed.

The rough work began early in the second half. Shirreff and Britton got into a mix-up behind the Hockey Club cage and slammed each other against the banks like a couple of wrestlers. Both were put out of the game temporarily. Kennedy made a dazzling rush and almost scored, and Dufresne did some clever stick work, holding the puck from his opponents while he made a couple of successful tries at the cage. He was caught tripping and sent to the side lines. Jackson of the Crescents went down in a heap at intervals of about two minutes and easily carried off the fall-down records for the season. His worst fall was due to a trip by Britton, which was observed by everybody on the rink, including the referee. Jackson landed on his face—hard.

Liffiton broke loose and ousped everybody, arriving at the Hockey Club net alone. He drove the rubber at Woods and it bounded out. Again he slashed wildly, and this time it went in and put the Crescents in the lead. The time was 9:35. The assault on the Hockey Club stronghold then became exciting. Shirreff stood in the midst of half a dozen of his opponents and tried to push the puck into the cage, but Davidson took it away from him and carried it out of danger. Hamley and Davidson were sent from the ice for tripping, and then the Crescents got busy.

In one of the furious scrambles which followed a Crescent attack, Woods left his goal, and Shirreff put the puck into the net. The final score for the Half Mooners was due to a brilliant piece of work by Kennedy, the Crescent Captain. All alone he rushed the rubber down the ice, stealing it past the Hockey Club players, one by one, until he reached the cage. No one was there to stop him, and he outwitted Woods, drew him from his position on a feint, and then pushed the disk in. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Thomas	Goal	Woods
Kennedy, (Capt.)	Point	Davidson
Dufresne	Cover point	Britton, (Capt.)
Shirreff	Rover	Hamley
Liffiton	Centre	Mackenzie
Martin	Left wing	Bulger
Jackson	Right wing	Frederick

Goals: First period—First goal for Crescents by Martin in 9:28; first goal for Hockey Club by Britton in 15:08. Second period—Second goal for Crescents by Liffiton in 9:35; third goal for Crescents by Shirreff in 13:25; fourth goal for Crescents by Kennedy in 14:20.

Penalties—Shirreff, 2 minutes for tripping; Britton, 2 minutes for tripping; Shirreff, 2 minutes for tripping; Dufresne, 2 minutes for tripping; Britton, 2 minutes for tripping; Dufresne, 1 minute for tripping; Hamley, 2 minutes for tripping; Davidson, 2 minutes for tripping; Dufresne, 1 minute for tripping; Kennedy, 2 minutes for illegal checking; Shirreff, 2 minutes for slashing.

Referee—Ernest Garron, Wanderers' H. C.; Assistant referee—Fred Richards, St. Nicholas S. C.; Goal umpires—G. L. Ingles, Crescent A. C., and R. G. Wang, New York A. C.; Timers—George Stebbins, St. Nicholas Rink, and T. C. Trask, Crescent A. C. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

INVITATION

ON SATURDAY afternoon (Jan. 14) from 2 to 10 P. M., the OTTO MOTOR CAR CO. of New York will have a house-warming and reception at their commodious new Showrooms, 1964 Broadway, near 66th street.

All our friends and their friends are cordially invited to inspect the Otto product which created such a sensation at the Grand Central Palace Show and also in the adverse decision of the Selden patent contest.

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STUDENTS ON THE MAT.

Catacouzinos in Close Race with Norton for Columbia Wrestling Honors.

The most interesting of the weekly wrestling matches which have been held at Columbia for the Robinson and Kilroe medals was held in the university gymnasium yesterday afternoon, when many close and exciting bouts were fought.

J. J. Struthers was the winner of the lightweight event. He started off on his first bout with F. M. Holzmann, and this proved to be the scrappiest tussle so far in the match. He then threw A. G. De Aguero in easier fashion, and later tackled A. P. Springer, who held him to a decision after an exciting nine-minute struggle, in which both seemed fairly evenly matched. In like manner J. C. Carruthers mowed his way through those who opposed him in the welter weight class, winning his final bout from H. Lang, but only after he had himself narrowly missed being thrown.

In the middleweight class J. R. Graff proved the better man against L. M. Siff, throwing him in three minutes. The best bouts were in the 175-pound class. J. Catacouzinos was the winner of the final bout, and he runs close to R. C. Norton, the Columbia bantamweight, who still leads for the medals offered. Catacouzinos's hardest tussle came with J. M. Strassburger, who has been working hard all Fall to beat his only rival for a place on the 'Varsity team. The summaries:

Bantamweight Class (115 pounds)—R. C. Norton, '11, defeated H. H. Bhadkamkar, '14. Time—6:03.

Featherweight Class (125 pounds)—J. C. Brady, '13, defeated F. Wurster, '13. Time—4:44. R. C. Norton, '11, defeated A. F. Wurster, '13. Time—9:00.

Lightweight Class (135 pounds)—J. J. Struthers, '12, defeated F. M. Holzmann, '11. Time—7:48. J. J. Struthers, '12, defeated A. G. De Aguero, '12. Time—2:11. J. M. Loeb, '12, defeated S. A. Friedman, '11. Time—5:00. A. P. Springer, '12, defeated L. M. Young, '12. Time—3:30. A. P. Springer, '12, defeated J. M. Loeb, '12. Time—4:48. J. J. Struthers, '12, defeated A. P. Springer, '12. Time—9:00.

Welterweight Class (145 pounds)—J. C. Carruthers, '11, defeated H. Fish, '13. Time—9:00. H. Lang, '12, defeated A. Moses, '13. Time—8:30. H. Fish, '13, defeated A. Moses, '13. Time—7:43. H. Lang, '12, defeated H. F. Fish, '13. Time—9:00. J. C. Carruthers, '11, defeated H. Lang. Time—5:47.

Middleweight Class (158 pounds)—L. M. Siff, '12, defeated H. Fish, '13. Time—9:00. J. R. Graff, '13 L., defeated L. M. Siff, '12. Time—3:00.

Heavyweight Class (175 pounds)—J. M. Strassburger, '11, defeated A. F. Stewart, '12. Time—0:28. J. Catacouzinos, '12, defeated A. F. Stewart, '12. Time—2:04. J. Catacouzinos, '12, defeated J. M. Strassburger, '11. Time—9:00.

Star Swimmers In N. Y. A. C. Meet.

The 220-yard metropolitan swimming championship, to be held in conjunction with the swimming meet to take place at the New York Athletic Club to-night, promises to be a closely contested event, as, in addition to Daniels, the world's champion, Nerich and Reilly are swimming very close to record time, and Daniels will have to be in his best condition to win. The other events are 100-yard handicap, for which the club has received the biggest entry in a number of years; 50-yard novice, and a fancy diving competition. In the latter, Behrens, the German champion; McAleenan, Smyrk, and Lee of the New York A. C. will be the chief competitors. The officials of the meet will be from the Veterans' Association of the club—men who won championships in different branches of sport as far back as the late 60s and early 70s.

Taft Heads Olympic Games Committee

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American Committee on the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912, yesterday announced that President Taft had forwarded to Prof. William M. Sloane of the Internat-

Prof. William M. Sloane of the International Olympic Committee his acceptance of the invita Committee. As officially stated when the American Olympic Committee was created, it was decided to ask President Taft to serve as Honorary President of the Committee, and Julan W. Curtiss of Yale visited Washington and presented the proposition to the President.

It was further announced that in all probability Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the New York Athletic Club, will accept the invitation to serve as President of the American Committee. This will complete the organization of the American Committee, and from now on every effort will be made to develop a representative American team.

Chicago Wants to Run Glidden Tour.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Contest Board of the Chicago Motor Club has made application for the sanction to hold the National American Automobile Association tour this coming season. This event, more commonly known as the Glidden Tour, has been an annual affair for several years.

The following telegram was sent to the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, New York:

"If the Manufacturers Contest Association does not care to indorse and furnish entries for the Glidden Tour, would the A. A. A. grant permit to the Chicago Motor Club to conduct the event? The club is well equipped to manage the National affair with credit."

BOARD OF REVIEW FOR AUTO CONTESTS

Proposed Plan to Decide All Questions Arising in Motor Competitions.

Howard E. Coffin of the Hudson Motor Car Company was elected President of the Manufacturers' Contest Association at the annual meeting held yesterday in the Board Room of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, 7 East Forty-second Street. Mr. Coffin takes the place of Benjamin Briscoe of the United States Motor Company, who held the position since the incorporation of the M. C. A. two years ago. Mr. Briscoe was forced to decline a re-election because of great business responsibilities.

Howard Marmon, of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, was elected Vice President, and E. R. Hollander, Fiat Automobile Company, Secretary-Treasurer. Russell A. Field was re-elected Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, which position he held since the organization of the M. C. A. Howard Marmon was also elected to the important position of Chairman of the General Rules Committee, an office ably filled in the past by Howard E. Coffin. The Directors of the Association elected include the officers mentioned, C. E. Emise, Lozier Motor Company, and W. H. Vandervoort, Moline Automobile Company.

The reports of officers and committees show that the Manufacturers' Contest Association has been a most prominent factor in the contest matters of the country during the past year. Forty of the prominent makers are now enrolled in its membership. Nine were admitted during 1910. Plans to double this membership were outlined at yesterday's meeting.

Among the important subjects considered were a Board of Review to act as a final Board of Appeals in contest matters, the members to be chosen by the American Automobile Association and the Manufacturers' Contest Association, and to be made up of men experienced and eminently qualified to make decisions in important competitive questions. It was resolved that appeal to this Board of Review be accompanied by a fee of $1,000, to be retained regardless of the disposition of the case.

S. M. Butler, Chairman of the American Automobile Association Contest Board; Fred J. Wagner, official A. A. A. starter, and A. R. Pardington, formerly General Manager of the Long Island Motor Parkway, spoke in exhaustive manner of the plans for a National circuit. This subject is to be submitted for approval to the Manufacturers' Contest Association by a mail vote. The idea met with general approval, providing a circuit satisfactory to all which will not involve a prohibitive financial outlay on the part of the manufacturers can be decided on. Expressions of opinion from those present were obtained on the proposition to recommend a paid Technical Committee for the American Automobile Association. This matter is to be taken up further at a later date.

A large number of recommendations for changes of minor nature in the contest rules for 1911 were finally passed upon and will be made public when adopted by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The next meeting of the Manufacturers' Contest Association will be held during the National Automobile Show at Chicago Jan. 28 to Feb. 11.

Browns to Train at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 13.—Announcement was made here to-day that the grounds here under lease to the Boston American League team for training purposes had been transferred to the St. Louis club of the same league, and that the latter team would do their Spring training here jointly with the Cincinnati Nationals, as the Boston team had done last year.

Michigan Will Not Lack Big Games.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The alarm over the apparent inability of the University of Michigan to arrange for any big football games for next Fall is entirely uncalled for, according to Fielding H. Yost, the Michigan coach. Yost said that Michigan had so many offers of good games that at least a dozen will be turned down. Syracuse and Pennsylvania will make up the important part of the home schedule. As far as material is concerned, for next Fall, Yost said prospects were never more rosy, with seven veterans back to fill their old positions.

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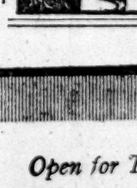

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Wall Street.....80 Broadway
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TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)	1.00

To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $1.95 per month. Daily, $1.35 per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1911.

GOV. DIX AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Gov. DIX misapprehends his relation to the Senatorial contest. The election of a United States Senator is a political, not a lawmaking, function of the Legislature. It is a duty in the present instance to be performed by the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly. The minority Republicans will, of course, have their candidate; they will vote for him; to that extent they will participate in the election. But the Senator will be a Democrat, he will be chosen by Democrats, by the members of Gov. DIX's party. In the broader aspects of the problem the choice of a Senator is a public matter, a State matter, a National matter, but in a very true and intimate sense it is a party matter, since the reputation and the fortunes of the Democracy in this State and in the Nation are intimately involved. Gov. DIX as the foremost Democrat in the State cannot be indifferent to the reputation and to the future of his party.

In respect to the enactment of laws, in respect to appointments, and to the policy of the party in both the Executive and the legislative departments, no Governor regards taking counsel with the legislators or the private or public expression of his opinions upon pending questions as an "interference" with the legislative prerogative. The State Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to recommend to the Legislature "such matters as he shall judge expedient." The action of the Legislature when convened in extraordinary session is limited to those subjects which he may recommend. His appointments go to the Senate for confirmation, and, of course, he advises with members of that body in respect to his appointees. With equally good reason and with justification not less complete, he may as a Democrat, as the most prominent and influential Democrat in the State, advise his party associates as to the course they ought to pursue in choosing a Senator. Unquestionably it is his privilege, in view of the party and the public interests involved we believe it to be his duty, to make known his convictions.

If he is convinced that the election of Mr. SHEEHAN would be a deplorable mistake, he is doing much less than his duty if through any mistaken notion of delicacy he withholds that opinion from the public and from the Legislature. His influence might determine the result. If a wrong result is reached, if a fatal mistake is made, he will assuredly regret his inaction. So, too, in view of the important bearing this election will have upon the party at large, possibly determining the issue of success or failure in 1912, we believe it to be the right and the duty of the leaders of Democratic opinion at the National capital and in other States to give the Democrats at Albany the benefit of their judgment as to the effect throughout the country of such a choice as that of Mr. SHEEHAN. In the large sense the interests of Democrats of New York are identical with those of Democrats of the Nation. An injury inflicted here will be felt everywhere.

It will be a critical moment for the Democracy when the joint ballot is taken at Albany. Democrats who are qualified and authoritative exponents of party opinion have an interest in the decision proportioned to their loyalty to their party. They have a right to express their opinion, and to express it now. After the event regrets, disappointment, and condemnation will be futile.

THE CATSKILL WATER BOARD.

By the death of one and the resignation of another of the members of the board of three Commissioners administering the $161,000,000 project to bring this city's supply of water from the Catskills, it becomes necessary for Mayor GAYNOR to appoint successors. It is a grave responsibility. The first Mayor upon whom appointments devolved made this promise:

> I promise with all the sincerity that is in me that if the bill is amended giving the Mayor absolute and unqualified power of appointment I shall immediately on the enactment of the bill call upon the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Manufacturers' Association for a list of three names each, and from those names I shall appoint Commissioners, one from each list; and should any vacancies occur later during my administration I shall fill those vacancies in the same manner that I shall appoint the original commission. I want to make a precedent so strong and establish a tradition so binding that none of my successors can under any circumstances violate this tradition or precedent.

Mayor MCCLELLAN kept his promise. Throughout his administration and up to the present time the building of this tremendous aqueduct, and the expenditure of millions upon it, have been in the hands of men whom the great nonpartisan interests of this city declared to be fit.

OCCASIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Mr. MURPHY says that Mr. SHEPARD'S "only friends and advocates are men who generally vote the Republican ticket, and only occasionally vote for a Democrat."

This is not true, but if it were true these are the very men whose votes and support the Democratic Party must win and hold if it would retain power in this State, in other States, and in the National House of Representatives. For years men devoted to the principles of the Democratic Party have been driven to vote for Republican candidates because in so many States and cities coarse, tough, ignorant men have become Democratic leaders, habitually inviting to their councils and raising to the offices only men more ignorant and less worthy than themselves, while excluding brains and respectability from the service of the party. In the Nation a leader, empty, unstable, unsafe, repeatedly forcing his candidacy upon the party, repelled this class of voters, and left them no choice but abstention or the support of Republican candidates. Men of this class are, indeed, advocating Mr. SHEPARD'S election. It is only by the election to office of candidates of that high quality that these occasional Democrats can be made Democrats all the time.

It is a monstrous travesty of politics that CHARLES F. MURPHY should have anything whatever to say about the choice of a Senator. Tammany in National Conventions and in all its interferences with National concerns has been poison to the Democratic Party. CROKER, who admitted that, as Tammany boss, he was engaged in "filling his pockets all the time," opposed the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892, when the whole New York delegation took that fatuous course. The convention ignored New York, crushed its delegation, nominated Mr. CLEVELAND, and elected him by a tremendous majority. To such fortune the Democracy comes when it disregards the fatal counsels of Tammany. To such fortune it may come if by electing Mr. SHEPARD the Democrats of New York treat MURPHY with that contempt that his impudence and his ignorance deserve.

An intelligent people will not give its confidence to a party of whose principles and purposes MURPHY and SHEEHAN in New York and JAMES SMITH in New Jersey are exponents. Better the Republican Party with all its faults and perversions than a party thus led and represented.

MR. GOMPERS'S TOP NOTE.

Sister Mary's top note was not more characteristic than Mr. GOMPERS's. Always when he speaks about the hateful capitalistic trusts he adds something in a tremolo about heart throbs and human blood. He did so in his remarks to the National Civic Federation reported yesterday. It would be difficult within the limits of our space to give a fair idea of the beauty of his language. All the thrills and lofty sentiments of his style must be taken for granted. What challenges attention is the contrast between his words and his acts. When he speaks a halo can almost be seen around his head. When he gets into court his patriotism is made to appear as hypocrisy. He is a convicted lawbreaker, under sentence of contempt of court as well as of law, and he is allowed to speak without apology before a body like the Federation. Could it not have invited other speakers until such time as the Supreme Court shall have passed upon his case? If "guilt is always personal," sympathy and respect for an offender are hardly distinguishable from like sentiments for the offense.

For the legitimate activities of labor organizations nobody has anything but praise. The only thing condemned here is the offense that Mr. GOMPERS has been condemned for, and which he demands shall be considered a virtue. In principle that is blackmail upon both capitalists and working people. The capitalists can look out for themselves. Our heart throbs as wildly as Mr. GOMPERS's and for the same objects of sympathy. The only exception is that Mr. GOMPERS's heart throbs are professional, and are confined to those who contribute to his support. Mr. GOMPERS, for example, has no sympathy for scabs. Our sympathy is for all worthy workers, and we know of some who live more in terror of Mr. GOMPERS's benevolent organization than they do of the malefactors whom Mr. GOMPERS's organization pursues and oppresses to such an extent that, as Mr. GOMPERS complains, the law has fined it $200,000, and Mr. GOMPERS is in fear of his deserts in jail. We do not think that Mr. GOMPERS is right in denouncing the law, and are clear that the Federation should not lend itself to his purposes.

The unions themselves act toward labor worse than the capitalists. No capitalist beats or shoots anybody who will not work for him. But the unions will not allow anybody to work against the union's edicts, and enforces them with guns, and bludgeons, and dynamite. There are work people who are not allowed to work because of the sentence of idleness passed upon them. There are others who would like to earn more, and easily could, if the union allowed. There are many who would like to be on terms of personal confidence with their employers, but who fear to be seen in conversation with them. There are those who cannot afford to pay their contributions to Mr. GOMPERS's salary, and who could do better for themselves if he would allow them, but their lives are lived in dread of a worse tyranny than Mr. GOMPERS volunteers to deliver them from. The monopoly which he conducts is as abhorrent as any other, and as obnoxious to the spirit of American freedom. Americans like to rise in the world, and the union theory and practice both are against it. Once a workman always a workman is the union maxim, and it produces the war of classes from which we are now suffering.

The equality of all workmen is the cornerstone of unionism. One man's wage shall equal another man's wage in the sacred cause of equality. It is a canker at the heart of that American efficiency of which we used to be proud, and is preached by others than Mr. GOMPERS, although most stridently by him. The bonus scheme of extra pay for extra efficiency and product was denounced before the Federation without a word of dissent. It was represented as a cruel means of setting an industrial pace. The unions demand the right to set the pace, and they set it at their idea of an average. But there is no such creature on earth as an average man. Every wage earner is above or below an average, except by accident or through obedience to the union's edict that the wage earner shall not do his best. This limitation of product is at the root of our economic distress. If wage earners earned their wage there would be more good things to divide, including a larger sum to divide in wages. But the unions make work by limiting production, and by confining payment of wages to their own membership so far as they are able. Mr. GOMPERS asks their exemption from the laws.

THE OVERGROWN HOUSE.

Any attempt to increase the membership of the House of Representatives in the Apportionment bill, now in Chairman CRUMPACKER'S Committee on Census, will increase the peril of minority rule. Instead of adding to the 391 members enough to retain the present ratio of Representatives to the population, it would be wiser actually to reduce the number. The talk of a House of 435 or 440 members, especially if they are to sit under the present rules of procedure, would mean Government not unlike that of a drove of cattle. Representative MANN of Illinois has shown, by making several hundred motions to discharge committees from the consideration of certain bills—he can make a thousand such motions, if he likes, under the present rules—how a single Congressman can compel the House to spend all its time listening to the reading of texts and titles of bills in which it may not be interested. Or, under the "Calendar Wednesday" rule, depriving the Speaker of his power to restrain the introduction of private bills, an immense House would be compelled to hear ad nauseam and ad infinitum the claims of the constituents of this or that member representing a very small part of the whole Nation, to the exclusion of all the rest.

Speaker CANNON behaved like a Czar. But the already overgrown House had made it necessary to create a Czar, who should decide almost arbitrarily, if he chose, what measures it should consider and pass upon. The rules were so framed that, in practice, many and important interests of the country were denied representation in the House. But, at any rate, the House did not lack a guiding hand. Now the Speaker, shorn of his powers, watches over a numerous body which has placed itself at the mercy of any of its members.

Eleven of the sixteen members of Chairman CRUMPACKER'S committee represent seven States that would have to reduce the number of their Representatives if the membership of the House be not increased. But in these fewer Congressmen would be concentrated responsibilities for the interests of larger bodies of population. By diminishing their number their powers and effectiveness would increase. The office of Representative would be more highly prized, and sought by abler men. And a Speaker could be elected and committees appointed and opportunities for debate provided under rules that would give each constituency of the Nation a freer voice upon the really important matters that concern it.

THE BRITISH CORONATION.

When the ceremony of the coronation of King EDWARD VII. in 1902 blockaded the streets of London within the radius of a mile or more of Westminster Abbey, stopped vehicular traffic, suspended the delivery of merchandise, and demoralized trade, it was generally said that no other English King would be crowned with so much pageantry. Yet nine years later preparations are under way for the coronation of a new King in the same expensive, troublesome, mediaeval fashion. Next June, again, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's will be closed to the devout and the curious for a fortnight or so while its interior is appropriately transformed for the ceremony. Again, from the top of the Strand to Eaton Square, from Pimlico to Hyde Park Corner, the streets will be closed and guarded. The troops of the home guard will be out, with Field Marshals and Major Generals horsed and impressive, and GEORGE, with his Queen and retinue, accompanied by royal cousins from Continental Courts, will ride through the Mall and the Horse Guards Archway to receive the symbolical anointment and establish, in the house of the Lord, his divine right to rule.

Englishmen smile at such ceremony, but most of them like it. The King is no more of a King for his ostentatious crowning by the head of the Church, and the loyalty of some thousands of artisans, milliners, seamstresses will not be strengthened by the extra work they get in erecting stands, hanging decorations, and making minever-trimmed robes for the nobility, who must wear their uniform of servitude to royalty when they take part in the ceremony. It is a strange anachronism, a survival of mediaeval pageantry and superstition in an age when democracy, in England, is alloyed with aggressive socialism and the threat of anarchy, an age when poverty blames wealth for its misery, when the humble rail at the great, and the legislative powers of the Peers are in danger.

Yet the people yearn for pageantry, and still delight in the public show of royalty, and nobody is to be pitied but the police. There was much anxiety over possible outbreaks of lawlessness during the parade and the ceremony nine years ago, when Sir EDWARD BRADFORD'S masterful police rule was the admiration of all Great Britain. He left nothing to chance. Even the sewer manholes were guarded. Sir EDWARD is not now in control of a force which seems to have been panic-stricken lately. Nine years ago London's bobbies feared neither anarchists nor bulldogs.

CHARLES F. MURPHY seems to be absolutely determined to make THEODORE ROOSEVELT the next Republican President of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Educational Tests for Immigrants.

In a letter to the National Liberal Immigration League, CHARLES W. ELIOT, the President Emeritus of Harvard, condemns as both misdirected and untimely the proposed establishment of an educational test as a means of improving the quality of the foreigners admitted to this country. Literacy, he well says, is no proof either of character or of health, while he denies, on not quite as good grounds, that illiteracy is incompatible with the possession of intelligence, honesty, and good judgment in affairs and the conduct of life.

Certainly the incompatibility is not invariable or necessary, but whether or not inability to read and write makes an adult immigrant an "undesirable" depends not a little upon where he comes from. If in his home country the facilities for obtaining at least the rudiments of what is called education are within reasonably easy reach of all classes, and it is the usual custom for most people to take advantage of them, then illiteracy is pretty good evidence that there is something serious the matter with the man showing it. If, on the other hand, the immigrant comes from a country where schools are few and the normal condition of a considerable portion of the population is to be illiterate, then his ignorance—of books—is a very different matter, and he may have all or most of the qualities that go to the making of a good citizen.

This distinction is recognized by oblique implication in President ELIOT'S contention as to the untimeliness of applying an educational test to the immigrant on his arrival. That should be done, he said, when the application for citizenship is made, and it is obvious enough that the man who can live here for five years without feeling the need of learning to read and write, and without making the slight effort required for attaining that power, is a rather poor specimen of humanity. Such a postponement of the test, however, seems to involve something like making naturalization compulsory and deporting those unqualified for it. That plan has never been proposed, and there would be many difficulties, some of them probably insuperable, in the way of its adoption.

The fact is that the separation of desirable from undesirable immigrants, except as to the extremes, is a difficult task, and there is a middle ground where it is practically impossible.

Good Roads, Past and Present.

Gov. DIX has doubtless done well in showing an experienced business man's caution in giving out the contracts for the building of State roads, but desirable as it is that the State should get what it pays for, it is even more desirable that what it pays for should be of a quality that makes the buying worth while. And the sad truth is that the State has spent a lot of money, and purposes the expenditure of a lot more, for roads of a kind which twenty or even ten years ago could accurately have been called good, and yet these expenditures are unjustified, simply because conditions have arisen which make the good road of other days a poor, impermanent thing, wholly unfitted for the traffic it will have to carry.

For horse-drawn vehicles, the macadamized surface in its various forms, when well made and kept in constant repair, was worth what it cost, but with the coming of the automobile in large numbers that can no longer be said of it, and what we want now is a road of wholly different structure and composition, specially devised for enduring strains and abrasions unthought of until long after the great MACADAM'S day. The big rubber tires which were so confidently expected to improve every road surface over which they rolled have turned out to be instruments of destruction for any material which cannot withstand the violent backward push of the driving wheels and the dispersive effects of all four of them.

Yet we go on, building at enormous expense roads of the old-fashioned kind and then either doing nothing to save them from their speedy and inevitable fate or else resorting to half-hearted protection in the shape of superficial applications of oils and tars, of which the very best that can be said is that they are better than nothing. This is a state of affairs extremely profitable to road contractors, both honest and dishonest, since it makes endless work for them, but the incidental result is that most of our "good roads" are good only for brief periods and then they become worse than roads that have always remained in their natural badness.

This is, of course, quite unnecessary. There are no engineering or financial difficulties in the way of making roads as well adapted to the traffic of to-day as were the macadam and telford roads to that of yesterday, and the Governor can render a great public service by seeing to it, not only that the road contractors abide by the specifications to which they agree, but that the specifications themselves call for roads that are, not were, good.

Pardons and Restorations.

What ex-Gov. WHITE says about the need of a board composed of well-qualified experts to consider applications for pardons and other forms of Executive clemency, is all quite true. No Governor has either the time or the facilities for attending properly to the great mass of this kind of work which comes upon him in every State where no such board exists, and even the best-intentioned efforts to perform it are sure to subject him to criticism, usually more or less well justified.

This Mr. WHITE learned by experience, though of course he does not see the justification in his case, and there surely was none for criticism that charged him with doing things which he had not done. In the course of his brief term, he says, 820 applications for pardon came before him, and, with such examination as he could give them, he found not one which he saw good reason for granting. So he issued no pardons and gave no reprieves. But he did restore seventy-four convicts to citizenship, and why he acted not at all in the one direction and so many times in the other it is hard to understand.

Deprivation of citizenship is an essential part of a criminal's punishment and highly protective to society. It should be revoked, therefore, only for the best of reasons—reasons that can but rarely exist—and every restoration needs a lot of explaining.

THE HEAPE CASE.

Says It Is a Violation of Law—The Uses of Discretion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the editorial article in your issue of the 11th regarding the ridiculous enforcement of immigration laws in the Heape case, where an infant accompanied by his uncle was detained at Ellis Island by the immigration officials. It may be interesting for you to know that in that case, as in a great majority of cases of a similar nature, the immigration officers are not only acting without authority, but directly contrary to law.

It is very evident from the reading of the authorities that unless the Secretary of Commerce and Labor affirmatively orders an exclusion, or unless it affirmatively appears that the child is to be in forced or padrone servitude or other employment unsuitable to its years, the immigration authorities have no right to detain or exclude an alien merely because of its being under the age of 16 years and not accompanied by its parents. In fact, Rule 5 expressly states that every alien seeking to enter the United States who does not fall within any of the classes enumerated therein shall be admitted.

Notwithstanding this state of the law, I understand that it is customary to detain and thereafter exclude children under the age of 16 unless accompanied by their parents, regardless of whether or not they are to be placed in forced servitude or unsuitable employment.

The discrimination which you point out in your article to exist and the ridiculous enforcement or overriding of the law by immigration officials in power cannot compel that respect for our institutions which every alien who comes to our shores should be compelled to observe.

FRANK E. STRIPE,
Counselor at Law.

New York, Jan. 12, 1911.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a satisfaction to read in Wednesday's TIMES an editorial reproof of the authorities at Ellis Island in the case of the Heape boy, and THE TIMES might well bring to the public notice other equally censurable instances of authority in the hands of those who seem to be ignorant of its use. No one can tell how many immigrants get into this country who should not, nor is there any sure means of preventing them, and the authorities are to be commended for doing as well as they do, but that is no excuse for the number of times that they have apparently done as ill as they can do. A certain amount of discretion must be allowed in almost every instance of the administration of law of any kind, and executives are supposed to possess a sufficiency; but among the Ellis Island officials it seems that where they might use their discretion sensibly and properly they forget they have it, and they use something in its stead which indicates that they should be in the psychopathic ward of a Government hospital. At least, they should be if the cases brought to public notice through the newspapers are true, and thus far there have been no denials from headquarters.

New York, Jan. 11, 1911. L. J.

Changes in Spelling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my thanks for your defense of good usage—present usage by the majority—under the title, "Prejudice in Spelling."

Changes toward simplification should be allowed to come as they have heretofore come—gradually and in a rational way. And come they will, undoubtedly, in the course of time, without necessity for what you correctly term an "affront" to your readers.

There is an attractive and exclusive resort in the Adirondack region that I visited last year, and its circulars have been considerately mailed to me since, but the method of spelling followed by those who control this resort is so offensive to my conception of the fitness of things, that I consign the leaflets, that are probably interesting otherwise, to the waste basket in sheer impatience.

Is it good sense for Mr. Carnegie to presume a readiness by the majority of us to accept as good sense what he puts forward as "good sens"?

CONVENTION.

New York, Jan. 12, 1911.

Parties and the Senatorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a boy I gloried in the politics of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, the honored champions of "Protection and Internal Improvements," and possibly thought it impossible for any dyed-in-the-wool Democrat to enter the gates of Paradise. In time the old Whig Party disappeared and the Republican Party became a factor in our National politics. My first Presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and I have ever since counted it a privilege to vote (often successfully) for every candidate of our party.

But now in Congress the former distinctive party lines have become very much blended. The Democratic Party of to-day votes for "internal improvements" and the Republican Party votes for free trade and the building up of the merchant marine—much needed issues in which both parties are agreed. If this be true, should not party lines at Albany be obliterated and all friends of good government, irrespective of party affiliations, unite in electing Edward M. Shepard, unmistakably the people's choice?

CHARLES HUBBARD.

New York, Jan. 12, 1911.

"The Mayor's Advisers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent editorial article entitled "The Mayor's Advisers," you commend the report of the committee of citizens appointed at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Merchants' Association, and included a full list of names and occupations of members of the committee. To avoid misunderstanding, I should state that I was unexpectedly absent from the city during the week in which the work of the committee was consummated, and that I had no knowledge of the report of the committee as a whole, or of any of the subcommittees except that on traffic distribution until some days after the report was made public. I cannot, therefore, claim any portion of the responsibility or credit for the work of the committee.

HOMER FOLKS.

New York, Jan. 12, 1911.

CAUSE OF MOISANT'S DEATH.

Fileux Does Not Attach Blame to His Mechanics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised to read in Monday morning's papers a letter of protest emanating from French aviators and mechanical engineers. So far as the mechanics are concerned, they should remember that I left M. Moisant after an argument about matters independent of the work, matters in which their financial interests were involved. Naturally, the mechanics felt "peeved" because all the published accounts of the accident made it appear that they were more or less at fault in not seeing that the machine which Moisant used was capable of withstanding the strain. The published interviews with me after the accident made it appear that I also blamed the mechanics for the death of Moisant.

My great regret is that I was unable to explain in English, and, as I was feeling so sorrowful because of the accident, I may have been misunderstood. In order to prevent a continuation of erroneous impression, I will state exactly what I said on the day of the interview at the Hotel Empire, following the accident:

"The machine used by Moisant at the time of his unfortunate demise was one that had been repaired many times after mishaps, and therefore was more or less worn in parts. It is my opinion that the extra weight of the gasoline in the unusually large tank caused a strain that ultimately resulted in the rupture of one of the principal parts of the machine."

Then I was asked:

"What would you have done had you been working with M. Moisant at the time? Do you think that your counsel would have prevented the unfortunate catastrophe?"

In reply to these questions I said:

"I should have done all in my power to dissuade M. Moisant from using that particular machine, or, in the event of non-success in that respect, I would have made a very thorough examination of the machine, and had I found any faults I would have corrected them."

I also added that had the accident occurred despite my carefulness I could not be held responsible for the death of a man who, every one agreed, was too imprudent.

I reassert that it never entered my head to attach any of the blame for M. Moisant's death to his mechanics, for I believe that they looked after the unfortunate M. Moisant and his machine with a devotion commensurate with their experience.

My declaration was neither an accusation nor a verdict, but simply a hypothesis of the accident in the case where the machine might have been in the hands of men who do not bear the name of such mechanics as are Gerspach and Ferlet. I am the first one to concede that both are perfectly competent in aviation matters and I am very sorry that any misunderstanding has arisen. I quite agree with MM. Garros, Barrier, Simon, and Audemars in protecting the honor of the mechanics, who certainly must have done all in their power to prevent any chance of accident.

ALBERT FILEUX,
Ex-Chief Mechanician to M. Moisant.

New York, Jan. 13, 1911.

THE OLDEST HOSPITAL.

The Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Founded Before the New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of the 11th inst., speaking of the new site for the New York Hospital, calls that hospital "the oldest institution of its kind in America," and gives the time of the granting of its charter as under the reign of George III., and the date of the foundation of its original building as July, 1773.

Permit me to say that while the New York Hospital is one of the oldest in America, it is not the hospital first established in this country. The Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, was granted its charter May 11, 1751, under the reign of George II., and is the oldest one in the United States, according to the weight of evidence, although the Philadelphia Hospital, connected with the "Blockley" Almshouse, has by some been considered older than the Pennsylvania.

Dr. Thomas G. Morton, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital," reaches the conclusion that the hospital at the "Blockley" Almshouse was established somewhere between 1812 and 1815, and it is certain that the Pennsylvania Hospital received and cared for the "lunatics and such other cases as may be considered curable cases and proper for admission into the hospital" as late as 1802. But while the Pennsylvania is the oldest hospital in the United States, there is in Quebec an older one, the Hotel Dieu having been founded in 1639.

The cornerstone of the Pennsylvania Hospital was laid on May 23, 1755. The building erected at that time is still in use, containing now part of the medical wards of the hospital. The cornerstone has the following interesting inscription:

> In the year of Christ MDCCLV., George the Second happily reigning, (For he sought the happiness of his people,) Philadelphia flourishing, (For its inhabitants were publick spirited,) this building by the bounty of the Government, and of many private persons, was piously founded for the relief of the sick and miserable; May the God of mercies bless the undertaking.

WILLIAM PENN VAIL, M. D.

Blairstown, N. J., Jan. 12, 1911.

Schley's Letter to Cook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the unprejudiced reader the letter of Rear Admiral Schley to the discredited Cook is sad confirmation of the report current in Washington that the jealousy of certain navy officers is partly responsible for the amazing delay in Capt. Peary's just promotion. However, "Civil Engineer" Peary, (there is a revelation in itself in Admiral Schley's use of this designation, instead of Peary's title,) need not fear that, whatever jealous brother-officers or notoriety seeking Congressmen may do or say, the world will refuse him his well-earned title of Discoverer of the North Pole. It is none the less hard lines to devote one's life "by command of the President" to hardship and toil, to struggle on year after year in arctic cold and desolation, never claiming the supreme achievement until that achievement had been in very truth accomplished, and then to return home to find first one's glory snatched away by a faker, and then a misled public, smarting under the deception, become indifferent to the whole matter. How are we now shamed in the eyes of Europe for that having first acclaimed an imposter, we now sit tamely by and let the real hero be badgered and insulted instead of rewarded!

LAURENCE FORBES.

Englewood, N. J., Jan. 12, 1911.

Kathan Reinstated as an Attorney.

Rutherford W. Kathan, whose conviction of bribery was recently reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, had restored to him by that tribunal yesterday his right to practice as an attorney. Kathan was charged with trying to bribe the principal witness in the case of a pickpocket named Wolf, which was before ex-Magistrate Henry J. Furlong in the Gates Avenue Court. After his conviction Kathan spent some time in prison, until he won on appeal of his case.

University Calls Brooklyn Pastor.

The Rev. Walter S. Rounds, pastor of the Third Church of Christ, (Disciples,) at Dorchester Road and East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has received a call to fill the Bible Chair at the University of Indiana. The institution is in Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Rounds studied at Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary.

SAYS MAYOR SEEKS CONTROL OF BOARD

Water Commissioner Shaw Declares That Was Gaynor's Reason for Obtaining His Resignation.

BIG CONTRACTS TO BE LET

Politicians Had Long Sought In Vain to Influence the Board, Says the Commissioner.

Charles A. Shaw, formerly of the Board of Water Supply, whose resignation was accepted by the Mayor on Tuesday, attacked the Mayor yesterday for the way in which he alleged the resignation was obtained. In his statement Mr. Shaw said:

"It was only when contracts for boring under Manhattan Island were reached in the progress of our work that we began to encounter trouble at City Hall.

"Those contracts were held up a whole year after we were ready to go ahead. There is only one group of persons who will be lastingly benefited by delay, and this group is composed of those contractors who depend upon political influence for their contracts and depend on using only such workingmen as are recommended to them by politicians."

"Politicians did attempt to influence our work. I will not name the big political leader who made the most strenuous effort, because my colleagues on the board, to whom he sent his messengers, is now dead and I do not wish to have his name become involved in controversy. No contractor—and 45 per cent. of our work has been done between the main dam and the city line—can say I have tried to influence him in any way. The direct result of Mayor Gaynor's precipitate action is that the intent of the law has been sacrificed. Continuous administration has ceased. I was getting along in years when I accepted this place. I had had a long business career, and I thought to round it out by a contribution to public service that would leave me an honorable name after I had gone. Of worldly goods I had enough, and I was past those years in which eagerness to accumulate is a predominating motive.

"I cannot feel that the Mayor was frank or straightforward with me. The sentence in his letter accepting my resignation which I regret is the one in which he says he would have liked it better if I had been willing to serve on until my successor was appointed instead of demanding the acceptance of my resignation at once. I have known Mayor Gaynor for many years, and I know what that meant. It meant that no successor would have been appointed so long as I continued to serve as a convenient rubber stamp for the Mayor.

"Now as to the specific fault Mayor Gaynor found with us. Our legal adviser is the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Watson, Mayor Gaynor's appointee, holds that place. I believe we were tricked into committing the legal irregularity that brought the Mayor down upon our head in wrath, and that the Mayor was a party to the trick.

"The Corporation Counsel has to approve all of our contract forms. We submitted 'pamphlets,' as we called our contracts, from time to time. 'Come and get your pamphlets,' was a message that came to us over the telephone from time to time as the inspection of our submitted papers was completed. On the day we released advertising for the tunnel contracts we received such a telephone message. We concluded that only a matter of messenger work remained, and released advertising for bids.

"A few hours after we released the advertising we heard that the Corporation Counsel had himself taken up our contract form and that we could not get it. I then personally directed that no 'pamphlets' describing the matter to be bid upon be given out. Commissioner Bensel tried for two days unsuccessfully to see the Corporation Counsel. We let the advertising stand, thinking that each day we could release our descriptive pamphlets.

"That was our whole irregularity. The Corporation Counsel, sworn to give us advice on legal matters, could easily have advised us that we were without the proper limits here. But he did not do so, and we sought for his advice in vain.

"Then suddenly Mayor Gaynor came down upon us in a sensational manner. And the most significant element of that matter is that when I demanded to know of him why the Corporation Counsel had not instructed us as to our error and let us know we were in the wrong, the Mayor said that Mr. Watson had acted under his specific instructions, that he personally had told Mr. Watson not to tell us we were wrong. On that tenuous case he asked for the resignation necessary to give him control of the board. With such a plan afoot I felt that I could not resign in the usual way of making my action at the Mayor's pleasure."

ALL BEFRIEND THIS BABY.

Women Eager to Aid Motherless Child on Long Journey to Copenhagen.

A very small person, blue eyed and fair skinned, was carried on board the Scandinavian-American liner United States just before she sailed from this port a few days ago. This small person, less than two months old, travels in a basket originally intended to carry peaches. The baby is a daughter of Carl Brandt, a mechanic who for many years has lived in Texas. The father is taking her over to Copenhagen, where his mother will rear her.

Brandt's mission is a sad one, for in the same grave in Texas rest his wife and another little girl, the twin of the little traveler on the United States. The mother died when the twins were born, and within a few hours of her death one of the babies died. Brandt and his wife both came from Copenhagen. For convenience the father carried the baby in the peach basket. The pair attracted much attention on the long journey by rail to this city. The women who traveled with the baby helped to care for the little one. The father carried milk for the baby in a big bottle, and gave up all his time to attend to the little one's wants.

"Baby is doing well," the father confided to the hotel clerk, as he put the basket on the desk just before he left. "The only trouble is that every one wants to take her away from me. Three women have sought to adopt her since I left Texas. One woman, without children of her own, was particularly insistent. I just call her baby. I have not named her as yet. I want my mother to do that."

IGNORES HIGHER COURT RULE

Justice Blanchard Thinks a Divorced Woman Should See Her Child.

In granting a divorce yesterday to Jacob Weill, a restaurant manager, Justice Blanchard expressed himself as opposed to depriving a divorced woman from seeing her child except under circumstances so extraordinary as to require it for the child's health.

"The Appellate Division has seen fit to overrule this," said the Court, "but it is my view and I am not going to change it."

Mrs. Weill's lawyer asked that the little girl be placed under the care of her grandparents, and the Court seemed inclined to favor this, if it were found that the grandparents were willing.

"Grandparents sometimes take better care of a child than its own parents," was his comment.

WARD PAINTINGS SOLD FOR $153,285

A Schreyer "Arab Chief and Escort" Brings $11,600, Highest Price of 72 Canvases.

$10,000 FOR A VAN MARCKE

"Entrance to Pasture" Sold at First Bid—An Israels Also Brings $10,000—Senator Clark Buys a Corot.

The collection of paintings of the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward of Newark, N. J., sold at Mendelssohn Hall by the American Art Association last evening, brought $153,285 for the seventy-two canvases, a Schreyer bringing the highest price and the work of the American artists the most applause. The finest of the three Schreyers in the collection, "An Arab Chief and Escort," a large painting, 33½ inches by 45½, brought $11,600. It was a typical Schreyer, with Arabs, horses in gay trappings, the leader on a white horse ahead, a blue sky, a low hill, and stunted shrubs. It was bought by Otto Bernet, agent.

"Entrance to the Pasture," the large Van Marcke of the collection, greatly admired by many and having less attraction for many others, was sold at the first bid, which was, however, the highest first bid of the evening, to J. Franklin for $10,000. Josef Israels's "Le Vieux Scribe" brought the third five-figure price, going to Bousson Valadon Co., also for $10,000. It is the picture of an old rabbi, wearing a skull cap, sitting at a desk. It was started at $2,500, going gradually up the selling price.

Senator Clark a Purchaser.

Ex-Senator William A. Clark paid the highest price for a Corot, $6,200, for "La Chaumiere aux Sureaux, Normandie," a farmhouse, dense foliage, and several figures. Of the other two Corots of the collection, "Clairiere" went to John Watson for $5,300 and "A Road in the Forest, Ville d'Avray," to Knoedler & Co. for $4,700. Jules Dupre's "Cattle at the Pool" brought one of the higher prices, going to Scott & Fowles for $7,000, and a "Brittany Farm, Isle-Adam," by the same artist, went to Martin Beck for $4,000.

There was warm applause for the two American artists, Wyant and Murphy, each of whose paintings started at $1,000. Wyant's "A Gray Day" brought $3,900, going to William Macbeth, and Francis Murphy's "Sundown" was received with applause and sold through Otto Bernet, agent, for $2,600. What seemed to be a genuine liking for donkeys called out a round of applause when the head of the nice little fellow, "Head of a Donkey," painted by Rosa Bonheur, was shown. It started at $500, and sold at $800, going to Henry Reinhardt. "The Percheron," by the same artist, brought only $750.

A second Israels, "Old Man Feeding a Cat," was purchased by the buyers of the more important example, Bousson Valadon Company, who paid $5,000. All the Schreyers brought good prices, J. F. Harris paying $5,400 for the first sold, "L'Abreuvoir," and Oscar Michael paying $6,900 for "An Arab Cavalry Charge." There was a good attendance, Mr. Kirby conducting the sale.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following are the prices, with the names of pictures, artists, and purchasers:

A Shepherd and Sheep, water color—H. J. Van der Weele; W. W. Seaman	$110
A Soldier of the Guard, water color—Detaille; John Gilbert Ward	250
A Friendly Drink—A. B. Frost; G. H. Buck	210
Fox Hounds and Blood Hounds, fac-simile water color—Charles Oliver De Penne; J. B. Woolsey	40
French Hounds, fac-simile water color—Charles Olivier De Penne; J. B. Woolsey	40
Thwarted—Gaston La Touche; Eugene Glaenzer	300
Washerwomen Beside a Lake in France—Paul Blondeau; J. T. Harris	150
A Young Cardinal—Vibert; J. G. Ward	560
Autumn Landscape and Cattle—William Hart, N. A.; B. Mansfield	220
A Sharp Shooter—Berne-Bellecour; Samuel Hetler	300
Marine—Alfred Stevens; B. Mansfield	410
Old Wooden Bridge, Upper Connecticut—John Bunyan Bristol, N. A.; John Watson	180
The White Mill—Lyell Carr; A. Witmore	70
Ideal Head—Eugen Von Blaas; G. D. Aery	130
The Brunette—Von Blaas; G. D. Aery	110
Sighting the Enemy—Berne-Bellecour; P. W. Rouss	210
Waiting for His Master—Frederic Remington, A. N. A.; J. F. Harris	410
Meditation—A. Simoswiky; A. W. H. Moore	125
A Scheveningen Fishing Boat—Mesdag; Mrs. Jules Oppenheimer	300
The Discovered Hiding Place—Vibert; P. W. Rouss	2,800
Light Infantry Soldier—Detaille; Frederick C. Penfield	2,200
The Argument—Meissonier; Fritz Achelis	1,400
Interior of a Stable—W. J. Boogaard; A. H. Goldingham	150
Sheep in Snowstorm—August Frederic Albrecht Schenck; W. Rouss	400
An Old Cottage, Osterbeck, Holland—Maure; P. W. Rouss	550
A Gray Day—Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; William Macbeth	3,900
Launching the Row Boat—Alexander P. Garza; Helen Hartley Jenkins	150
Fisher Girls—Jose Miralles; Oscar Michael	125
Sundown—J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; Otto Bernet	2,600
At Poissy, "Your Health"—Daniel Ridgway Knight; Otto Bernet	1,700
Departure of a Spanish Trooper—Jules Worms; Charles Kohler	575
Jeune Fille Lisant—Henner; W. W. Seaman	2,500
Calm on the Scheldt—Clays; J. Franklin	500
La Chaumiere aux Sureaux, Normandie—Corot; Senator William A. Clark	6,200
Clairiere—Corot; John Watson	5,300
A Road in the Forest, Ville d'Avray—Corot; Knoedler & Co.	4,700
Landscape with River—Daubigny; Bernet, agent	2,300
A Pack Donkey—Daubigny; Chas. T. Henry	285
The Page's Gatherer, Fontainebleau—Diaz; A. Pendleton	1,250
A Brittany Farm, Isle-Adam—Jules Dupre; Martin Beck	4,000
Cattle at the Pool—Jules Dupre; Scott & Fowles	7,000
A White and Red Ox—Constant Troyon; Martin Beck	2,500
Arabs Hunting in the Desert—Eugene Fromentin; Eugene Glaenzer	1,750
Pasture Near Treport—Van Marcke; Eugene Glaezner	4,100
A Young Arab—"La Halte"—Fromentin; Bernet, agent	1,350
Auberge de l'Ecu de France—Isabey; W. W. Seaman	2,600
Le Scheldt, Lillo, Pres D'Anvers—Clays; W. W. Seaman	1,100
Venice Canal—Martin Rico; W. W. Seaman	1,300
Bergerie—Jacque; W. W. Seaman	5,100
Cattle in the Meadows—Mme. Marie Dieterle; Knoedler & Co.	1,600
L'Abreuvoir—Adolf Schreyer; J. F. Harris	5,400
Divided Interest—Albert Neuhuys; W. W. Seaman	2,700
An Old Man Feeding a Cat—Josef Israels; Bousscd Valadon	5,000
Cathedral of St. Mark, Venice—Fritz Thaulow; Peter W. Rouss	1,300
Rollebuse—Louis Aston Knight; R. H. Searns, Jr.	525
A Red Cow—Emile Van Marcke; Pendleton	4,200
By the Sea Shore—Henri Harpignies; Carl Glucksman	2,300
An Arabian Cavalry Charge—Adolf Schreyer; Oscar Michael	6,900
Unloading the Fishing Boat—Mesdag; W. Edwin Thorp	1,050
Head of a Donkey—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; Henry Reinhardt	800
Springtime—Jules Adolphe Breton; J. F. Harris	3,600
A Percheron—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; J. Franklin	750
Gossips—On the Footbridge—Daniel Ridgway Knight; Knoedler & Co.	1,100
"On Guard"—Tigress and Cubs—J. Leon Gerome; John Watson	2,150
Alcester Bridge, England—George Inness, Jr., N. A.; Mr. Bernet	800
A Setter—Percival Rosseau; Oscar Michael	325
La Belle Desceuvree—Raimundo de Madrazo; E. E. Bernheim	475
Venice, Early Morning—Felix Ziem; Knoedler & Co.	3,000
An Arab Chief and Escort—Adolf Schreyer; Mr. Bernet	11,600
Entrance to Pasture—Emile Van Marcke; J. Franklin	10,000
Le Vieux Scribe—Josef Israels; Boussod-Valadon Company	10,000
The Little Pilferers—William Adolphe Bouguereau; L. A. Crosset	3,200
Total of the sale	$153,285

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont will give a dinner dance at her residence, 2 West Fifty-third Street, on Friday, Jan. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parkman Battelle are spending the week-end in Baltimore, Md., for the wedding of Mrs. Battelle's cousin, Miss Mildred S. Dulany, to Philemon Dickinson, which takes place this afternoon. Miss Mary Percy Pyne of this city will be one of the bridesmaids.

J. Malcolm Clark, whose marriage to Miss Grace Alden Barnum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, takes place at St. Thomas's Church on Jan. 25, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 21.

Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White are at the Hotel Gotham for over Sunday.

Mrs. Martin Littleton of 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, has returned from Albany, where she went to attend a reception and luncheon given by Mrs. Dix in the Executive Mansion.

The Marquis and Marquise of Salisbury, who arrived here on Thursday with a large party, left the Plaza yesterday for Montreal.

Mrs. Alfred S. Rossin of 15 East Sixty-second Street, gave a small theatre party last night for her niece, Miss Rossin, followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's. There were twenty-five guests present.

Miss Clementina Furniss of 280 Madison Avenue is the guest of Mrs. Julian James in Washington.

Mrs. Henry Seligman will give a dinner of twenty covers to-night at her residence, 30 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Hans Kierstede Hudson, who is to marry Miss Ethel Le Roy de Koven on next Wednesday, Jan. 18, in Grace Church, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Transatlantic Steamships.

The transatlantic steamships sailing to-day and some of those booked to depart on them are:

FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Miss Amelie Albert, William S. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. Otto D. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Henri de Cleryal, Lieut. F. Helf, H. A. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Magler, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Mauser, Morris Rickmann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stein, and Jacob Weist.

MEGANTIC (Liverpool)—H. S. Albright, Gilbert Barnes, B. Frank Corey, George K. Gilman, A. W. Guard, Robert Houston, the Right Rev. F. J. Kinsman, Mrs. John Lee, Miss E. M. Newton, A. M. Randolph, and C. B. Wreyford.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Barrows, F. B. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Frank, Miss Miriam Larking, D. C. Stapleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Weyl.

SECOND ST. CHRISTOPHER DANCE

Patronesses of League Receive at Cotillion at Delmonico's.

The second of the dances of the St. Christopher League was given at Delmonico's last night. A number of the patronesses received, and the dancing started early, the cotillion beginning about 11 and the supper being served shortly after midnight.

The cotillion was led by Edward R. Finch, dancing with Miss Alice Guernsey, and by Lyall Dean, having Miss Katharine Wodell as his partner. The favors were hand mirrors for the girls and boxes of cigarettes for the men.

The patronesses include Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, Mrs. James Glover, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, and others.

The members of the class include the Misses Eleanor Du Bois, Ella M. Lindley, Amabel Mayo-Smith, Nancy Harris, Harriet A. Clarkson, Gladys Clarkson, Isabel Baird, Mary Bangs, Mildred Eagel, and Elinor Lapham, and also George Bodman, Everett Dominick, Dr. Charles Harbeck, Allan Lefferts, James C. McGuire, G. H. Sullivan, Paul W. Alexander, T. J. Goddard, and Thomas Winslow.

Society Attends "Modern Morning."

The second of "Modern Mornings" took place yesterday morning at the Plaza, and the programme presented much variety. Richard Le Gallienne read, Maurice Husik of The New Theatre gave three Greek dances, Douglas J. Wood recited from Kipling, and Miss Emma Dunn appeared in a one-act play entitled "The Baby." Others who appeared were Mrs. MacDonald Sheridan, Miss Frances Demarest, and George Spink. There were many women prominent in society among those present.

Dinner for Miss Mordaunt.

A dinner was given last night for Miss Elizabeth Morris Mordaunt, at 4 East Sixtieth Street, by Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, but owing to the death of a relative Mrs. Pell did not preside, the dinner being chaperoned by Miss Mordaunt's cousin, Mrs. Pierpont Davis.

The guests besides Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Davis and the guest of honor, who is one of this Winter's buds, were the Misses Helen Langdon, Dorothy Cramp, Lydia Coit Butler, Alice Damrosch, Elizabeth Russell, and Campbell Steward, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., James Duane Livingston, Livingston Phelps, Rogers Bacon, and Duncan Marshall.

Society to Attend Italian Benefit.

Among those who have taken boxes or seats for the performance of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night for the benefit of Italian immigrants are Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, Mrs. William G. Schieffelin, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. G. G. Heye, Celestono Pivo, E. G. and A. F. Fabbri, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Grey, the Italian Ambassador, and Mayor Gaynor are expected to be present.

DRAMATIC PUPILS IN PLAYS.

Seniors of American Academy Give Public Performance at the Empire.

The first public performance of the season by pupils of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts was given at the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon. The programme consisted of two one-act plays, "The Teeth of the Gift Horse," a comedy by Margaret Cameron, and "The Convict on the Hearth," a comedy by Frederick Fenn.

The principal play of the afternoon was a three-act comedy, "The Aviary," by Marc Sonal and Gabriel Annel, adapted into English by Jane G. Randolph White. In this, as in the shorter plays, the actors were all seniors at the Academy.

WILL AID STAGE CHILDREN.

Women Organize Christmas Tree Fund as Permanent Association.

To establish on a permanent basis the work for the stage children carried on for so many years by Tony Pastor, Aunt Louisa Eldridge, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, and to widen its scope, the women connected with the theatres who gave the Christmas tree a few days ago in the Criterion Theatre have formed an organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It will be known as the Stage Children's Christmas Tree Fund, and its officers are

President, Mrs. Nellie Thorne; First Vice President, Mrs. Ruth Litt; Second Vice President, Dr. Ida C. Nahm; Third Vice President, Mrs. Edwin Arden; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. Leona Ross; Fifth Vice President, Mrs. Sol Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Richard; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Vantine; Directors, Mrs. Claude Hagan, Mrs. Ella Clark, Mrs. Payson Graham, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, and Mrs. S. L. Noedlinger.

Hedwig Reicher Returns.

Miss Hedwig Reicher, the German actress, and her mother arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. She said that she went abroad in October and has obtained a new play. Mrs. Reicher is going to Cleveland, where a son is ill.

Miniature Painters' Exhibition.

The American Society of Miniature Painters will hold its twelfth annual exhibition of miniatures at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-day, from 2 to 6 o'clock. The exhibition will continue during the two weeks following.

MISS GOULD AND LORD DECIES GUESTS

George Gould's Daughter and Her Fiance at Miss C. C. Brown's Dinner at Sherry's.

TO BE FETED BY SOCIETY

Date of Wedding to be Announced on Jan. 19 When Bride-to-Be Will Make Debut at Dinner Dance.

Miss Vivien Gould and Lord Decies were among those who attended the dinner given last night at Sherry's by Miss Cornelia Clifford Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Pierre Waring. This is the first time that Lord Decies and Miss Gould have attended any function together since their engagement was formally announced. Lord Decies arrived in New York on Thursday.

The dinner given by Miss Brown was for débutantes and a few others, and was chaperoned by her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum.

The table was decorated with pink roses and white lilacs, and there were clusters of pink sweet peas for the girls and white carnation boutonnières for the men.

The guests asked, besides Miss Gould and Lord Decies, included Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton and the Misses Aileen Osborn, Kathryn Chapin, Leila Haven, Yvonne Gourd, Bessie Claflin, Laura Livingston, Mercedes d'Acosta, Anna Street, Constance Perkins, Jeanette Whitlock, Genevieve Sanford, and Nathalie Kelley.

Also John Suydam, Bache Whitlock, Bayard Rives, Newton Rae, Seymour Johnson, Henry Leverich, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, Francis Roche, Wistar Kendall, E. Ellsworth Lewis, Gavin Hadden, and Henry Emmet.

Miss Gould and Lord Decies will be féted now by New York society until within a short time of the day set for the wedding, which will be early in February. It is believed that the exact date of the wedding will be announced on next Thursday evening, Jan. 19, when Mrs. George Gould will give a large dinner dance for her daughter at her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue.

The invitations for this affair, which marks Miss Gould's formal presentation to society, have been issued, and it promises to be one of the brilliant functions of the year. All of the principal débutantes of this season will be present, and many of the younger set, as well as a representation of the married folks.

A waltz has been composed for the occasion, entitled "The Vivien Gould Waltz," and it will be played for the first time for the dancing on next Thursday night.

Although no tentative plans have been announced it was learned yesterday that Lord Decies and his bride will go to Florida and perhaps make a Western trip before they sail for England, to take residence in the Mayfair house which Lord Decies has leased from the Duke of Manchester for three months.

The future Lady Decies will be royally received in London, and there will be much entertaining in her honor. Her presentation to Court will probably take place between May 7 and June 22, as four courts will be held between those days, according to the regulations of their Majesties' Court.

The Gould family will be present in London during the coronation season. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their two sons, Kingdon and Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel (Miss Marjorie Gould) and the Viscountess Maidstone, who is Mr. Drexel's sister, will take a prominent part in the social splendor of the coronation season.

ERNEST Y. GALLAHER TO WED

Western Union Auditor Gets License to Marry Miss Isabelle Moore.

Ernest Yale Gallaher of 137 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Isabelle Sutherland Moore of 118 West Fifty-seventh Street took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Miss Moore is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Parke, who announced her engagement last Fall.

Mr. Gallaher is auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor McClellan.

Whip Wilson Not Yet Married.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Charles H. Wilson, manager for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has returned from Boston without being married to Miss Jane Delehanty of East Boston. The couple will be married before Jan. 21, the date they sail for Europe. The ceremony will be performed, according to report, by a Justice of the Peace here or in Boston.

Neeser—Beebe Wedding on Feb. 2.

The date for the marriage of Miss Minnie Moore Beebe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly de Elwin Beebe of Easton, Md., to Rudolph Neeser, son of Mrs. John G. Neeser of 247 Fifth Avenue, this city, has been set for Thursday, Feb. 2. The invitations for the wedding are now out. The ceremony will be performed at "Londonderry," the country home of the bride-elect's parents, in Talbot County, Maryland. Mr. Neeser is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Miss Harriet Fellowes to Wed.

Mrs. David Percy Morgan announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Harriet Davis Fellowes, daughter of the late William Fellowes, to Frederick Townsend of Albany, N. Y.

HUNT—HOUGH.

Miss Katherine Clark Hough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hough of Newton, N. J., was married to John Patton Hunt of Walhachin, British Columbia, on Wednesday at the bride's home. Miss Helen Hough, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt will live in Walhachin.

Dinner for Miss Madeleine Cook.

Mrs. Henry F. Cook gave a dinner last night at her residence, 7 East Eighty-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Madeleine Cook, after which a few additional guests were asked in for informal dancing. It was originally planned to take the dinner guests to the dance at Sherry's for Miss Leta Wright, but the latter having been postponed it was decided to follow it with a very small house dance.

The guests asked included the Misses Rosalie Coe, Helen Auerbach, Caro Brown, Harriet Ferry, Sara McAlpin Pyle, Julia Dick, William Dick, Robert Livingston, Howland Davis, Bartow Farr, Robert Breese, Edward Shippen, McAlpin Pyle, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Lambert.

Benefit for Legal Aid Society.

Mrs. Henry Water Taft is Chairman of the committee in charge of the special performance of "Madama Butterfly" to be given on the evening of Feb. 4 for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society. Many boxes and seats have already been sold, and there is a long list of fashionable patronesses. Tickets may be had from Louis Windmüller and from Miss Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

BRENTANO'S

Announce Their Annual

Book Bargain Sale

Commencing Feb'y 1st

BRENTANO'S 5th Av. & 27th St. NEW YORK

HAUPTMANN'S "RATS" FAILS.

New Play of Working Woman's Crime Is Stagy and Obscure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Hauptmann's "Rats," produced for the first time tonight, utterly failed to retrieve the author's reputation, shaken by repeated fiascos. The theme is a childless workingwoman's hunger for maternity, which drives her to complicity in a murder in order to retain possession of another woman's child.

Numerous other characters are busied with irrelevant intrigue. There are rats whose gnawing brings the crime to light. The whole piece is forced, stagy, and obscure.

CASTS FOR WAGNER CYCLE.

Four Afternoon Performances in February of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

The casts for the special afternoon cycle at the Metropolitan Opera House of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" are announced. The respective dates of the performances are Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2; Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9; Monday afternoon, Feb. 13, and Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 22. The casts of the dramas follow:

"DAS RHEINGOLD."

Wotan	Walter Soomer
Donner	William Hinshaw
Froh	Glen Hall
Loge	Carl Burrian
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Mime	Albert Reiss
Fasolt	Herbert Witherspoon
Fafner	Basil Ruysdael
Fricka	Mariska Aldrich
Freia	Alma Gluck
Erda	Louise Homer
Woglinde	Lenora Sparkes
Wellgunde	Bella Alten
Flosshilde	Florence Wickham

"DIE WALKUERE."

Siegmund	Carl Burrian
Hunding	Allen Hinckley
Wotan	Walter Soomer
Sieglinde	Berta Morena
Bruennhilde	Olive Fremstad
Fricka	Louise Homer
Helmwige	Rita Fornia
Gerhilde	Lenora Sparkes
Ortlinde	Rosina Van Dyck
Rossweisse	Florence Wickham
Grimgerde	Henrietta Wakefield
Waltraute	Louise Homer
Siegrune	Marie Mattfeld
Schwerleite	Clara Koch-Boehm

"SIEGFRIED."

Siegfried	Carl Burrian
Mime	Albert Reiss
Der Wanderer	Walter Soomer
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Fafner	Allen Hinckley
Erda	Louise Homer
Bruennhilde	Berta Morena
Stimme des Waldvogels	Bella Alten

"GOETTERDAEMMERUNG."

(Third and last part of the trilogy.)

Siegfried	Carl Burrian
Gunther	Walter Soomer
Hazen	Allen Hinckley
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Bruennhilde	Johanna Gadski
Gutrune	Rita Fornia
Waltraute	Louise Homer
Woglinde	Lenora Sparkes
Wellgunde	Bella Alten
Flosshilde	Louise Homer

PINK TEAS AT THE POLLS.

One Benefit of Woman's Suffrage in Colorado as a Defender Sees It.

Col. Archibald C. Fisk and his wife, who were the first to stump the State of Colorado in the successful effort to bring about woman's suffrage there, took occasion, as speakers at the meeting of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State last night, to refute what they declared to be false and slanderous statements of enemies of the woman vote, who have been picturing all sorts of evil effects of woman's suffrage in Colorado and other States where it obtains.

Mrs. Fisk declared that the greatest benefit woman suffrage had brought to Colorado was to the women themselves, whom it had made "earnest, loyal, and consecrated to the cause." More concretely, she declared, the woman suffragists were the first to bring about mothers' meetings (later with pink teas) in the schools of Colorado. They forced the City of Denver, too, she said, to put iron benches on the street corners for consumptive invalids, and brought about a complete change in the tone of political primaries and elections, so that whereas primaries had been held by men who smoked cigars and chewed tobacco and kept their hats on, primaries and elections in these woman-suffrage days are so refined in Colorado that they boast of halls with nice attractive rugs and hangings, and coffee and cakes as a side attraction. Such reforms as these, however, are never mentioned by the slanderers of that chivalrous State!

The evil influence of the corner grocery, too, has been weakened by the woman suffrage in Colorado, said Mrs. Fisk. Not only has woman not been drawn away from the home there, she declared, but man has been drawn back to it, and instead of repairing after supper to the grocery to discuss politics, he now stays at home and discusses politics with the Mrs. —— to their mutual edification.

Another speaker was Miss Mary Phelps, who read a chapter from what she said was "a masterpiece"—a monologue of a young suffragist to a stupid and much awed young man on an African farm, while both were going to feed ostriches.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Borough of Manhattan Woman Suffrage Party, told of the work for woman's suffrage in this city.

MRS. K. P. SUTHERLIN DEAD.

Her Historic Virginia Home Was Last Capital of the Confederacy.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Kane Patrick Sutherlin, aged 83 years, and widow of Major W. T. Sutherlin, died today at her historic home here, widely known as the last capital of the Confederacy. Mrs. Sutherlin was hostess to President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet following their memorable flight after the evacuation of Richmond.

It was at the Sutherlin home that President Davis assembled his Cabinet for the last official conference, and signed the last documents of the Confederacy before the surrender of Gen. Lee. It is probable that the Sutherlin home and spacious lawn will be preserved.

Mrs. Sutherlin leaves only one direct descendant, a great-grandchild, Janie Sutherlin Barrett, the daughter of E. W. Barrett, editor of The Birmingham Age-Herald.

ROMEO ET JULIETTE AT METROPOLITAN

Not Wholly Successful Revival of Gounod's Opera After Lapse of Several Seasons.

MISS FARRAR AS JULIETTE

Mr. Smirnoff as Romeo, Mr. Gilly Mercutio and Mr. Rothier as Frere Laurent—Podesti Conducted.

Juliette	Geraldine Farrar
Stephano	Rita Fornia
Gertrude	Marie Mattfeld
Romeo	Dimitri Smirnoff
Tybalt	Angelo Bada
Benvolio	Pietro Audisio
Mercutio	Dinh Gilly
Paris	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Gregorio	Georges Bourgeois
Capulet	Allen Hinckley
Frere Laurent	Leon Rothier
Le Duc de Verone	William Hinshaw
Conductor	Vittorio Podesti

Gounod's opera "Romeo et Juliette" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time since the season of 1906-7. Time was when the opera was one of the most popular in the répertory of the Opera House, but that was the time when there were de Reszkes, a Plançon, and a Melba in the company, who found in it a very favorable medium for the exploitation of some of their finest singing.

The opera needs such singers, such a rare combination of qualities as they bestowed upon it, for the fullest justification of its presence in the operatic repertory of to-day: and without them it has never really lived a vigorous life of its own. The reason for its neglect in the last three seasons at the Metropolitan is not far to seek. In the last performances that were heard here Miss Farrar was the Juliette, as she was last evening, having made her first appearance in this country in the part on the opening night of the season. The Roméo was Mr. Rousselière; the Frère Laurent, Mr. Plançon. That was not considered, then, a very fine union of abilities for the performance of Gounod's opera; but how much farther was the descent from the old-time standards of the Metropolitan Opera House in the performance of last evening! It was one in which there was not much reason for pride, on the part of those who were responsible for it, and it would have been better for the repute of the house that "Roméo et Juliette" should have been kept a memory than that it should have been performed as it was last evening.

It was a performance with little distinction in most respects; with little singing of the sort that Gounod's music demands; with little understanding of its style; with much atrocious French, with some strange perversions of Shakespeare's characters, even as they are seen through the glass of Barbier and Carré, darkly.

Miss Farrar's Juliette has the qualities of charming personality, grace, and physical beauty; but she denied the character, as she presented it last evening, the buoyancy, the frank and eager girlishness that it ought to have. She sang, for instance, the waltz song in a strangely reserved and pensive manner. There was an almost Oriental touch, not only in her costume but also in some of her poses and in certain moments of her acting. Nor are Miss Farrar's voice and style of singing heard at their best in this music. She has done much better things.

The new tenor, Mr. Dimitri Smirnoff, made no great revelation of voice at his first appearance here a short time ago, and he made no more last evening as Romeo. It is a light voice, and it has some youthful freshness, but little resonance or color. It persistently tends, in Mr. Smirnoff's use of it, toward the "white" quality, and his production of it is often laborious and forced. And of the finer graces of style and finish it shows a large deficiency. Mr. Smirnoff's French pronunciation is furthermore quite defective. He presents a pleasing enough figure on the stage, but without much suppleness or grace, and scarcely a romantic one.

The most satisfactory features of the performance were contributed by those who represented comparatively minor parts, as Mr. Gilly the Mercutio and Mr. Rothier the Frère Laurent, both of whom sang well and acted intelligently. Miss Rita Fornia sang pleasingly the air of Stephano in the third act.

Neither the chorus nor the orchestra did itself great credit in the performance, which was under the direction of Mr. Podesti. The audience was of considerable numbers, and showed quite as much enthusiasm as the occasion demanded.

ITALIANS PRODUCE "YSOBEL"

Bessie Abott Sees Drama, Founded on Opera, Acted in Fourth Street.

"Ysobel" was finally produced last night after all, but not at The New Theatre, and Miss Bessie Abott, who was to have been the star of the performance, did not appear in the character, but she sat in a box with the tenor, Gaudenzi, who was to have sung Folco, and applauded the actors. All this happened in the Italian Teatro Garibaldi in East Fourth Street. In front of the theatre flaming posters were pasted, some of which were close imitations of the original drawings of Miss Abott as Ysobel; others showed the Lady Godiva on her horse.

The posters further proclaimed the fact that the drama was founded on the opera by Mascagni and Illica, which would presently be produced in New York. Armando Romano and Leopoldo Maruca were the authors of the work, which was announced for performance last night only. However, the success achieved by the piece was so great last evening that it is probable that many more representations will be given.

By 8 o'clock the small theatre was crowded with Italians, but more forced their way in until nearly 8:30, when the piece commenced. Perhaps some were lured by the announcement on the posters, which read "Il Cavallo Comparira Realmente," which, translated, means that "the horse will really appear."

Miss Abott had been notified of the event by some Italian friends of hers and she was in a box before the curtain rose on the first act. She applauded the performance enthusiastically and sat through the four acts.

Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, seven times Mayor of Baltimore, died to-day of pneumonia after an illness of only a few days. Gen. Latrobe was 77 years of age. He was a lawyer by profession and had been a leading figure in the public life of this city and State for more than forty years.

Gen. Latrobe was elected to the Maryland Legislature in 1857 and served until 1872. In 1860 he was appointed Judge Advocate and assisted in reorganizing the Maryland Militia under the act of 1868, of which he was author. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Baltimore and served until 1881. He was elected again in 1885. His wife and three children survive him.

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DR. CHARLES J. KIPP DEAD.

Eye and Ear Specialist and ex-President of American Otological Society.

Dr. Charles J. Kipp, founder of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary and an authority on eye and ear diseases, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 560 Broad Street, Newark. Dr. Kipp was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 22, 1838. He began his education there and continued it in New York when he came to this country in 1854, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861.

In 1861 Dr. Kipp was appointed surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and through promotions became Surgeon of Volunteers in March, 1864. The following year Dr. Kipp was made a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Afterward he became Chief of the United States Board of Inspectors of Recruits.

Dr. Kipp was President of the Board of Trustees of the Medical Society of New Jersey and was also a member of the Opthalmological Society of Heidelberg, Germany; New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Pathological Society. He was connected with St. Barnabas's Hospital, a member of the Essex Club, and a companion of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. Buenaventura Correoso.

PANAMA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Buenaventura Correoso, who figured conspicuously in the political events of the republic during the Colombian régimes, died last night, and was buried to-day with state honors.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN PARKER, who had a National reputation as a trapshooter, died in Detroit, Mich., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was about fifty years old.

Capt. CHARLES PERRY, seventy-nine years old, for forty years in charge of vessels plying between Rockland, Me., and New York, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Cowan, in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. MARY H. BLAISDELL, forty-five years old, who recently brought suit for $100,000 against the surgeons of a sanatorium in Buffalo, on the ground that they had operated on her against her will, died in Elmira on Thursday, while on her way from Buffalo to Lewiston, Me., her home. The jury disagreed in her case, which was to be retried in May.

Col. ANDREW JACKSON BABCOCK, eighty years old, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sue Graham, in St. Paul, Minn., where he had been visiting. Col. Babcock was born in Dorchester, Mass. the son of Robert Gilmore Babcock, who constructed the iron doors for the Bunker Hill Monument. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers in 1861, the first regiment to leave for the front at the time of the Civil War, and was promoted Colonel at Fort Donelson.

Mrs. MARGARET V. HATFIELD, seventy-six years old, died on Thursday in Plainfield, N. J., as she and her husband were celebrating the fifty-first anniversary of their wedding.

LOUIS KOLB, sixty-seven years old, a retired brewer, died of heart disease on Wednesday, at his home, 174 Pulaski Street,

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CASH INFLOW MARKET FACTOR

Estimates of Cash Gain of $21,000,000 by Local Banks Improve Sentiment —Europe Interested in City Bonds.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicating a gain of above $21,000,000 cash by the local banks, reports of extremely heavy subscriptions to the forthcoming issue of city bonds by Europe, which may absorb as much as 50 per cent. of the offering if current inquiries develop into actual bids, and the placing of substantial orders for new equipment by the Pennsylvania, Great Northern, and other railroads, were enough to change the current of sentiment on the Stock Exchange yesterday and provoke a smart rise in prices. While the dealings were larger than on many days in the recent past they represented in small measure only an increase in outside participation, the bulk of the buying coming from speculators seeking to shift their market position. So bearish have the professionals controlling the speculation been that the market had become oversold and the attempt to cover was rendered more difficult, of course, by the scarcity of offerings. The advance began at the opening of business under the leadership of Steel, Reading, and Canadian Pacific, and by the close of business, as the trading expanded, it had carried prices for the active shares up 2 points or thereabout from Thursday's final level.

Banking houses with foreign connections expressed surprise and gratification over the interest displayed in the city bond offering by investment institutions abroad. Apparently both the rate of interest—4¼ per cent.—and the long maturity have made a distinct appeal to European institutions, and the inquiries from this quarter will therefore offset any indisposition on the part of home investment institutions to put in bids. On the Curb dealings in the new bonds are already going on, and current prices for them there yesterday passed those for the old 4¼ per cent. issue, an explanation for this lying, of course, in the fact that the old bonds are subject to redemption at the expiration of twenty years. Along with this improved sentiment regarding the city issue there was evident a somewhat better feeling in connection with the Pennsylvania's new stock authorization. Pennsylvania shares were stronger than at any time since the Directors made their announcement, and the explanation of the purposes of the new capital was well received, since it proved this railroad free from any real anxiety regarding the future of business in its territory. Similar deductions were drawn from the Pennsylvania's order for 1,000 steel cars, placed with various companies, and like importance attached to the somewhat smaller order of the Great Northern. In a general way a comparison of the investment holdings of some of the larger banks of the financial district under the Controller's call of a few days ago and the corresponding calls of November last and of January a year ago made for cheerfulness, since it showed that these institutions have added largely to their holdings in both periods.

From the interior the banks have gained, according to the usual compilations of currency movements, above $13,000,000, and this, coupled with the large receipts on balance from the Sub-Treasury brings the total cash additions of the week up to $21,000,000 or more. To-day's bank return may in view of the financing recently done in connection with the banking disturbances disclose a loan expansion, offsetting some of this gain, but the fact remains nevertheless that money is now flowing this way with such freedom as to promise great ease in the near future, and therefore, better investment markets. Foreign exchange quotations were a trifle higher. There were no changes of importance in the London market, where the regular fortnightly settlement is smoothly under way.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light and Traction Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad for dividend on preferred.
Boston & Northern Street Railway for dividend on preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. for dividend.
Dolores Mines for dividend.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for dividend on preferred.
El Rayo Mines for dividend.
Mexican Light and Power Co. for dividend.
Michigan State Telephone Co. for dividend on preferred.
Mines Co. of America for dividend.
Mohawk Mining Co. for dividend.
Old Colony Street Railway for dividend on preferred.
Penn Traffic Co. for dividend.
Pittsburg Coal Co. for dividend on preferred.
Railway Light and Securities Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Reading Co. for dividend on common.
Rio Janeiro Tramway, Light, and Power Co. for dividend.
Western Maryland Railway for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse Co.
General Electric Co.
Granite Railway.
Illinois Brick Co.
International Harvester Co. on common.
Lehigh Valley Railroad on common and preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Canal Co.
Massachusetts Breweries.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
National Carbon Co. on common.
Northern Central Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on common and preferred.
Pay As You Enter Car Corporation on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co. on preferred.
Realty Associates.
Securities Co.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
United Gas Improvement Co.
White Pass & Yukon Railroad.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Crucible Steel s	12¼	12¼	12¼
80	Crucible Steel pf	75¼	74½	75¼
50	Mfrs. L. & H.	4½	4	4½
100	Pitts. Brew. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	River Coal pf.	42	42	42
26	4-5 Union Switch	21	21	21
10	Westingh. A. B.	75	74½	75
40	Westingh. Elec. 2ds	139¼	139¼	139¼
	BANKS.			
25	Commonwealth Trust	160	160	160
20	Duquesne Nat. Bank	265	265	265
10	Sav. Dep. & Trust	297½	297½	297½
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
	UNLISTED.			
200	Chemical Copper	6	6	6
275	Kansas Gas	25	24¾	25
10	Oklahoma Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Silver Peak	82	82	82
34	Union Gas	127½	127½	127½
	SCRIP.			
500	Crucible Steel	69¾	69¾	69¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Jan. 13, 1911 536,120
From Jan. 1, 1911 4,134,195
Corresponding period last year 7,118,541

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7⅞	8½	100	Allis-Chalmers	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
28½	30	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	28	28	28	28	
64¾	64½	8,200	Amalgamated Copper	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64⅜	+1½
41½	41⅞	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	40⅝	42	40⅞	41⅝	+¼
90⅞		100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1
9⅝	9¾	600	Am. Can	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
70	70½	2,540	Am. Can pf	77⅞	79¼	77½	79¼	+ ⅛
53⅛	53½	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry	52	53	52	53	+1½
117	119	100	Am. Car & Fy. pf	118	118	118	118	
57½	58¼	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	58	56⅝	58	+1¼
10½	11½	700	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	− ¼
39¾	40	500	Am. Locomotive	39	39¾	39	39⅝	+ ¼
110	111	900	Am. Locomotive pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
104⅝	104¾	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅝	76¼	74⅝	76⅛	+2
87	87½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	+1½
45¼	45⅜	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
115	116	500	Am. Steel Foundries	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+1¼
112½	113	700	Am. Sugar Refining	115	116	115	115	+¼
142½	142¾	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	115	114	115	+2
30	31	4,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	141⅞	142¾	141¾	142⅝	+1
39½	40	400	Am. Woolen	31	31	31	31	− ⅜
103⅞	103½	700	Anaconda Cop. Min	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
102	103	5,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103⅛	+1
117¾	118	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	
107	107½	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	118	118	
		4	Baltimore & Ohio	106½	107½	106½	107½	+2¼
30¼	30½	400	Bank of Commerce	193	195	195	195	
59½	58¾	200	Bethlehem Steel	29	30	29	30	+1
76½	76⅞	1,800	Bethlehem Steel pf	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	
208	208½	16,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76½	+½
29⅝	29¾	2,025	Canadian Pacific	205	209	205	208	+1
101½	102	200	Central Leather Co	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+¾
83⅜	83½	8,700	Central Leather Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
22⅞	23	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¼	83½	82	83½	+2
46	46¼	300	Chicago Gt. Western	23	23	23	23	
125¼	125⅞	3,500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	+⅛
143½	144	700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124⅜	125½	124⅜	125⅜	+1
63	65	100	Chi. & Northwestern	143	143	142¾	143	
31½	32¼	700	Clev., C., C. & St. L	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
58	59	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+⅛
75¾	76½	100	Colorado & Southern	58	58	58	58	+1⅛
141⅝	141¾	5,003	Col. & South. 1st pf	76	76	76	76	−1
137½	141¾	700	Consolidated Gas	140¾	141⅝	140¾	141⅜	+ ⅝
166⅞	167½	10	Corn Products Ref	14	14	14	14	
30	30½	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	167½	167½	167½	167½	
71	72	1,200	Denver & Rio Grande	29¼	30¼	29	30¼	
33	33½	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	70	72	70	72	+2
11¼	12½	20	Distillers' Securities	32	33	33	33	+2⅜
23½	23½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅝
28¼	28½		Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	
46¼	46⅝	3,400	Erie	46	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	−1
151½	152	200	Erie 2d pf	46	46	46	46	
67⅜	67⅝	13,900	General Electric	151½	151½	151½	151½	+ ⅛
124¾	125	2,000	Goldfield Consol	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	−1⅛
57¾	57⅞	650	Great Northern pf	124⅞	124¾	124	124⅜	+1¼
134	135	300	G. cert. Ore Prop	57⅛	57¾	57⅛	57⅜	+1⅛
119¼	119½	100	Illinois Central	52	53	52	53	+1⅜
54	54¾	1,000	Interborough-Met	135	135	135	135	+1½
112½	112¾	300	Interborough-Met. pf	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅝	
123¾	123¾	900	Int. Harvester	54	54½	54	54½	+1¼
12¼	12½	200	Int. Harvester pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	− ¼
40¼	40⅝	200	Int. Paper	123½	123½	123¼	123½	+ ¼
85⅞	86	325	Int. Steam Pump	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
		300	Int. Steam Pump pf	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+2
33	33	500	Iowa Central	85¼	85¾	85¼	85⅝	+1½
66	66	500	Iowa Central pf	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
111⅝	112	1,500	Kansas City Southern	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	
33⅜	33⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf	33	33¼	33	33⅛	
65½	66	1,900	Laclede Gas	65½	65½	65½	65½	
110⅞	111⅛	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	111	111¼	111	111	
39	42	16,500	Lehigh Valley	40	40	40	40	
177¼	177¼	600	Louisville & Nash	175¼	177¼	175½	177¼	+2¾
145½	145¾	300	Mackay Cos. pf	144¾	144¾	144⅝	145¼	+1⅝
74¾	76	200	Minn. & St. Louis	76	76⅜	76	76	+1
26	26¾	2,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+1
136¼	137	6,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	137	137⅜	136¾	137	+2¾
35⅞	36	4,800	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+1⅛
40⅝	40⅞		Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	48¼	49⅛	48¼	49¼	+1⅜
125	127	420	Nat. City Bank	125	125⅜	125	125	−2
		10	Nat. Lead Co	390	390	390	390	
55⅜	55½	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+½
37¾	37⅝	350	Nevada Con. Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
18⅜	18⅝	700	N. Y. Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
111¼	111½	6,477	N.Y.,N.H. & H.,3d pd	110¾	111¼	109⅝	111¼	+2¼
145	147	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	
41⅞	42¼	1,000	Norfolk & Western	41½	42¼	41½	42	+1
102¼	102¾	5,100	North American	101¾	102¾	101⅝	102⅝	
65	65⅜	100	Northern Pacific	65⅜	65⅝	65¼	65¼	−¼
117⅝	117½	2,720	Pacific Mail	116⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117⅝	+¾
28¼	28¾	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27½	28¼	27⅝	28¼	
46	46¼	200	Pennsylvania R. R	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	+⅛
127	127½	22,550	Peoples Gas	120¾	127½	120¾	127⅛	+1
98	98½	100	P. C. C. & St. Louis	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	
18¾	19	100	Pittsburg Coal	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
68¾	70	100	Pitts. Coal pf., ex div	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+¼
93½	94	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93¾	93	93⅜	+¾
159	159½	250	Pullman Company	160	160	159½	159½	+1
2¼	2⅞	700	Quicksilver					
156¾	156¾	151,200	Reading, ex div	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
96⅝	97¼	200	Reading 2d pf	154¾	156⅜	154¾	156⅛	+1⅝
32	32¾	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	96	97⅜	96	97¼	+⅝
93¾	94	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+⅞
30¾	30⅞	3,900	Rock Island Co	93¾	93⅞	93	93⅝	
61½	61¾	300	Rock Island Co. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
40¼	40½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	60⅜	61¼	60⅛	61⅛	+⅝
24⅝	25¼	700	St. Louis Southwest'n	38½	40½	38½	40¼	+1⅝
62	62½	300	St. L. Southwest'n pf	24	25	24	24¾	+⅛
119½	120	200	Sears-Roebuck	61¼	62¼	61¼	62⅛	+⅞
50	51	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1¼
117	117½	6,950	Southern Pacific	51	51	51	51	
27¼	27⅝	10,350	Southern R'way	116¼	117¼	116¼	116¾	+1⅛
63⅞	64	4,700	Southern R'way pf	27¼	27⅜	27	27⅜	+⅛
34	34½	1,100	South. R'way pf., ext	62½	64	62½	64	+2
26¼	27	600	Tennessee Copper	33	34¼	33	34¼	+1¾
30⅝	31	900	Texas & Pacific	26	26½	26	26½	+½
22	23	300	Third Avenue	10½	11	10½	11	+¾
50¼	51¼	400	Tol., St. L. & West	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
100½	100¾	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	+½
17⅝	17⅞	53,900	Twin City R. Transit	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1½
92½	93	265	Union Pacific	174¼	175½	174	175½	+1¾
43	43¼	550	Union Pacific pf	93	93	93	93	
67½	68	100	United Rys. Inv.	42¾	43	42¾	43	
50	52	150	United Rys. Inv. pf	68	68	68	68	
4	6	700	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
26½	27¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
111	112	200	U. S. Rubber	37	37	37	37	
76⅛	76¾	117,450	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111¼	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	+ ⅜
118	118¼	1,000	U. S. Steel	74¼	76½	74⅞	76¼	+1⅜
46	46⅛	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118¾	118	118⅝	+½
63⅝	64	2,130	Utah Copper	45⅜	46	45¾	46	+½
		50	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63	63¾	63	63¾	+1
35¼	35½	1,400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
51	51¼	1,100	Wabash pf	34	35¼	34	35¼	+1½
74¾	74¾	750	Western Maryland	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	+⅞
66	66¼	400	Western Union Tel	74¼	74¾	74	74⅞	+1⅛
6	6½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	66	66½	66	66½	+1⅛
62	62¼	1,950	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+1
			Wisconsin Central	60	62¼	60	62	+3¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅜	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	101¼
3s, r., 1918	102	102⅜
3s, c., 1918	102	102⅜
4s, r., 1925	115½	116½
4s, c., 1925	115½	116½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	..
Adams Exp.	220	235
Am. Ag. C. pf.	463⅛	47½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	..
Am. B. S. pf.	93	95
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	120	131
Am. Coal	60	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	103	108
Am. Exp.	220	230
A. H. & L. pf.	3⅞	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	20¾	21½
Am. I. Sec.	18½	19
Am. L. Co. pf.	30½	31¼
Am. Malt.	4	5¼
Am. M. pf.	35¼	36½
Am. Snuff.	280	300
Am. Sn. pf.	100	102
A. Tob. pf.	94	95
Am. W. Co. pf.	92	93
Ann Arbor	23	35
Ann A. pf.	45	70
Asso. Oil	45	52
B. & O. pf.	90	91
Batopilas M.	2	2½
B. Un. G.	140½	142
Bruns. Ter.	8½	9¼
B. R. & P.	102	108
B., R. & P. pf.	125	140
But'k Co.	28½	29¾
Canada So.	62	67
C. R. R. of N. J.	268	280
C. & S. A. Tel.	116½	120
Chi. & Alt.	23½	33
Chi. & Alt. pf.	54	56
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. M. & St. P.	140½	150
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	160
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2¾	3½
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	5	7
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97⅜	100
Cleve. & P.	104½	..
Cleve. & P. Special	94	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	110½	117
Col. & So. 2d pf.	73½	76½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	3	4
C. R. & L. pf.	72	..
Comm. P. R. pf.	74½	77½
Crex Carpet.	58	68
Cub.-Am. S.	33	39
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	88	91½
D., L. & W.	515	530
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	100
Det. Edison.	106	107
Det. & M.	82½	90
Det. & M. pf.	95	100
Det. U. R.	67¼	69
Ev. & T. H.	58	62
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	85
F. M. & S.	12	18
F. M. & S. pf.	48	55
Fed. Sugar.	25	..
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	..
Gen. C. Co.	97	102
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103¼	105
Granby Con.	30	60
Mav. R. R.	..	67½

	Bid.	Asked.
Hav. E. R. pf.	..	96
Hock. Val.	123½	184
Homestake	84	87
Ill. C.	91¾	..
Inger.-Rand.	95	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	94	..
Int. P. pf.	54	55
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	..
Kan. C. Pt. S. & Mem.	74	77½
K. & D. M.	4	8
K. & D. M. pf.	33	45
Lack. Steel.	35	40
L. E. & W.	15	20
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	61	66
Mackay Cos.	92	92½
Man. Beach.	2¼	4
Man. Elev.	138	141
Mer. Marine	4½	5
Mer. Marine pf.	15½	16
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L. pf.	40	54
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	148	150
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89½	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	63	65½
N. C. & St. L.	136	143
Nat. Bis.	116	117⅞
Nat. Enam.	18½	18
Nat. En. pf.	82	92
Nat. L. pf.	108½	109¼
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	69	72
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. A. B.	70	72
N. Y. C. & St. L.	63	65
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	93
N. Y. D. Co.	..	35
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	65	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	149	150
North. & W. pf.	90	90½
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & Light	39½	40
Ont. Mining	1½	2
Pac. Coast.	100	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	107
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90	100
Peo. G., C.	107	107½
Peo. & E.	18	24
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 1st pf.	..	65
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	38
Phila. Co.	103	104
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	164¼	..
P., Y. & A. pf.	160	..
Pr. St. Car.	31	32
Q'kall'r pf.	3½	5
Ry. St. Sp.	82½	84
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	93	96
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	90¼
Rens. & S.	183¼	200
R., W. & O.	118	123
Rutland pf.	33	40
St. J. & G. Island	18	20½
St. J. & G. 1st pf.	48	55
St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	39	42½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	63
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	100	150

	Bid.	Asked.
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	57	60
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	113½	187¾
Sears-Roeb.	187	187¾
So. P. R. R.	82	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	109	113
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	78	85
Texas Co.	130½	134
T. P. L. Tr.	90	92
T. P. & W.	16	..
T. R. R. L.	8	8½
U. B. & P.	8	9
U. B. & P. pf.	54¾	59
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100	103
Un. Dry G.	102	102½
Un. Dry G. pf.	..	103
U. S. C. I. Pipe	15	17
U. S. Exp.	93	98
U. S. R. & Impt.	68¾	69¾
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	12	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	72	74
U. & B. R.	163	..
Vand. R. R.	..	100
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	123½	124½
Wabash pf.	16	16½
W. F. Exp.	147	155
West. Md. pf., ex d.	75	75½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	116	117
W. & L. E. pf.	12½	13
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	..	25

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTI

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Very Heavy Cash Inflow.

So rapidly has the return flow of cash to the New York banks gained headway since the beginning of the year that this week, according to yesterday's estimates of the currency movements, the Clearing House banks have gained upward of $16,000,000 cash, some estimates placing the gain at close to $22,000,000. Such an inflow as this in one week has seldom been equaled. After the holiday disbursements and the January payments for interest and dividends, it was expected that cash would return to New York in fairly large volume, but the movement has apparently assumed proportions beyond the expectations of bankers. Just what the effect of the cash inflow will be upon to-day's bank statement, so far as the surplus reserve of the Clearing House banks is concerned, cannot be predetermined for the reason, among others, that information is not available regarding the other items in the bank statement which might partly at least offset the indicated increase in cash. Some among the large Wall Street institutions, it is understood, have increased their loans this week pretty much in proportion with their gain in cash, but it was hardly thought by bankers that this would prove to have been the general experience of the banks this week.

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New Basis for Crop Estimates.

The announced purpose of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture to include in its monthly reports on the condition of the crops an estimate of the indicated yield will result in the grain trade having a new basis on which to form a judgment regarding the probable outcome of the crops. Heretofore it has been the custom of the bureau to give merely condition and acreage, leaving it to others to estimate the yield of the various crops indicated by these figures. This applies, of ccurse, only to the preliminary reports, for at the end of the crop year the estimated yield is published by the department, and later revised figures of these yields are prepared. The only estimated yields on the basis of the monthly reports of conditions, however, have been those which have been figured by the New York Produce Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and other trade authorities. These will now be supplemented by the department's own estimates of final yield on the basis of the month-to-month condition returns.

***

Bank Exchanges Better.

By comparison with 1909 bank clearings for the week, as compiled by Dun's Review, show a gain, although there is a loss as compared with the same period last year, when the upturn in business was at its height. The actual clearings in the leading cities of the United States aggregate $3,140,104,242, a loss of 12.9 per cent. from the figures for 1910, but a gain of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 1909. This is a marked improvement over the statement of last week, when the loss was 19.2 per cent. as compared with 1910. In considering the loss from the figures of this period last year it should be remembered that the totals then were at unprecedented figures.

***

Equipment Orders.

Equipment orders of comfortable proportions were heard of yesterday from the Pennsylvania and the Great Northern. The former's order was for 1,000 steel coal cars, of which 600 were apportioned to the Cambria Steel Company, 150 to the American Car and Foundry Company, and 250 to the Pressed Steel Car Company. The Great Northern, which only recently placed a 500-coal-car order with the American Car and Foundry Company, has ordered 400 all-steel hopper cars of 100,000 pounds capacity from the Haskel-Barker Car Company.

***

Banks Have Been Buyers.

The details of the reports of the National banks to the Controller of the Currency on the call of Jan. 7 show large increases in securities held by comparison with the figures of the November reports. The big increases in this item are confined to two of the large Wall Street banks, but on the other hand there are no large decreases reported. Taking seven of the largest National banks for comparison, the total of bonds, securities, &c., held, is $134,973,578, against $121,138,374 on Nov. 10, and $117,893,100 on Jan. 31, 1910.

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Merchandise Situation.

Trade reports have commented so long on the small stocks carried by the merchandise jobbers and retail distributors in the trade that it requires such a showing as that revealed in the balance sheet of the H. B. Claflin Company yesterday to give the situation emphasis. The merchandise on hand reported by this house is $6,610,000, or $4,507,000 less than on the corresponding date last year. The standing of the small distributors is indicated in the fact that the open accounts at Claflin's have been reduced to $1,497,060, which is the lowest in four years, and compares with $4,113,250 at the close of 1907. Bills receivable, which were more than $5,000,000 at the close of 1907, are under $2,000,000.

D. & H. Wants to Issue More Bonds.

The Delaware & Hudson, it was reported yesterday, will soon apply to the Public Service Commission for permission to sell another block of the 4 per cent. first and refunding bonds authorized in 1908, of which two lots have already been sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the First National Bank. One point of interest which attaches to the understanding in the financial district that a further issue of these bonds of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 is to be made is the fact that the Delaware & Hudson Company, after the refusal of the Public Service Commission to sanction the full amount of the bonds which the company proposed to issue, was successful in upholding in the courts its right to put out the bonds.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

99. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, until Jan. 17, for furnishing the following supplies: (Applications for proposals should designate schedules desired by number.) (1) At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., a quantity of bar steel, Schedule 3,244. (2) At the navy yard, Boston, gasoline propelling machinery, Schedule 3,233; Manila hemp, Schedule 3,240; galvanized sheet steel, Schedule 3,241; hardware and tools, Schedule, 3,242. (3) At Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, an air compressor, Schedule 3,230. (4) At navy yard, Brooklyn, refrigerating machinery, Schedule 3,227; generator sets, transformers, Schedule 3,232; lighting wire, Schedule 3,243; rubber combs, black pepper, Schedule 3,245. (5) At navy yard, Philadelphia, silk thread, Schedule 3,239; sheet steel, sheet lead, Schedule 3,241; white zinc, tracing cloth, Schedule 3,242; high-speed tool steel, brass pipe, Schedule 3,244. (6) At navy yard Washington, a quantity of steel forgings, recoil cylinder springs, fire brick, and white oak, Schedule 3,239. (7) At navy yard, Norfolk, training gear systems, Schedule 3,237; steel plate, Schedule 3,241; Oregon pine, Schedule 3,242; electrical helm indicators, steering telegraphs, Schedule 3,243. (8) Until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 31, at the navy yard, Mare Island, a quantity of carbon paper, Schedule 3,246.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Money Scarce in London—Firm Tone There and on Continental Exchanges.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Money was scarce and dear to-day, and the market fears a continuation of the stringency. Discount rates were firmer.

The stock market maintained a firm tone, but the conclusion of the settlement brought no expansion in business. Central American bonds and oil shares were strong, home rails hardened on dividend reports, and gilt-edged securities were maintained by investment buying.

American securities opened steady, and during the forenoon advanced under the lead of the Pacific shares. Good Wall Street buying helped the advance in the late trading, and the market closed strong.

Canadian Pacific shares touched 213¼, a new high record.

Bar silver, 25 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

At closing, 3 per cent. rentes were 97 francs 62½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 30 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Trading was dull, but prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific shares were strong.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	79⅞	..	..	+5-16
Consols, account	79⅞	..	..	+5-16
Anaconda	31½	30½	..	..
Atchison	106½	103½	102½	+ ⅝
Canadian Pacific	213¼	207½	204½	+ 3
St. Paul	129	125¼	124⅝	+ ⅞
Erie	28⅝	28	27⅝	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	48	46⅝	45⅝	+ 1
Illinois Central	138	134	..	..
Louisv. & Nash.	146½	145¼	144½	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	114½	111¼	110	+ 1⅜
Pennsylvania	65½	126¾	126¾	+ ⅛
Reading	79¼ ex	156⅞	156⅞	+ ⅝
Southern Pacific	120½	116⅝	115⅜	+ ⅞
Union Pacific	179⅝	174½	173⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	77½	75¼	74½	+ ¾
U. S. Steel pf.	122¼	118¾	118	+ ¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 16 0	*Esperanza	1 16 3
Tomboy	0 15 0	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 8 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 2 3

*Ex dividend.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following Foreign Trade Opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

6,088.—TENDERS FOR RAILWAY TIES. Consul Frank Deedmeyer of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has forwarded forms of tenders and specifications for 20,000 cedar railway ties; 20,000 hemlock ties; 25 sets sawn hemlock switch ties, No. 9 frog; and 10 sets sawn hemlock switch ties, No. 8 frog. Tenders will be received until Jan. 17 and should be addressed to Mr. Louis Lavoie, Purchasing Agent, Canadian Government Railways, Ottawa, Ont.

6,089.—MAIL SACKS. A business firm in a South American country has written to an American Consulate asking to be put in touch with manufacturers of mail sacks, stating that bids for them were called for from time to time by the local Government, and it wishes to be in a position to compete by submitting tenders.

6,090.—CONCRETE FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION. An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a business man in his district desires to enter into correspondence with American firms doing concrete and reinforced concrete construction for houses.

6,091.—SAFETY RAZORS. A report from an American Consular officer states that he has been requested to furnish information regarding safety razors, strops, and appliances. Manufacturers of such articles should send duplicate copies of their catalogues, price lists, and discount sheets for export to the officer in question.

6,092.—RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS. A business man in a European country informs an American Consular officer that he wishes to receive from manufacturers in the United States catalogues, price lists, and discount sheets for export of rubber stamps and metal stamps.

6,093.—JOB PRINTING PRESSES AND TYPE. An American Consul in Mexico reports that the proprietor of an English newspaper in his district would like to receive catalogues and prices of job printing presses and type. He is planning to purchase such presses, one 14½x22 and the other 8x12. Correspondence, either in Spanish or English, should be sent direct to the publisher of the paper.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—			
1st week Jan.	$32,086	$42,774	*$10,687
July 1-Jan. 7	1,128,975	1,066,579	62,396
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
1st week Jan.	223,600	206,600	17,000
July 1-Jan. 7	6,961,800	6,497,600	464,200
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
1st week Jan.	157,094	138,591	18,503
July 1-Jan. 7	4,355,844	4,222,299	133,545
KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT—			
1st week Jan.	30,800	21,400	9,400
July 1-Jan. 7	937,361	808,774	128,587
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
1st week Jan.	920,455	940,520	*11,065
July 1—Jan. 7	28,885,739	26,889,778	1,995,961
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
1st week Jan.	420,241	389,269	30,972
July 1-Jan. 7	16,322,238	14,546,109	1,776,149
MOBILE & OHIO—			
1st week Jan.	179,737	169,682	10,055
July 1-Jan. 7	5,732,613	5,390,944	341,669
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
1st week Jan.	1,151,129	996,747	154,382
July 1-Jan. 7	32,763,101	29,268,417	3,494,684
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
1st week Jan.	1,016,984	972,425	44,559
July 1-Jan. 7	32,008,281	30,256,716	1,751,565
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
1st week Jan.	18,606	19,295	*689
July 1-Jan. 7	688,742	616,257	72,385

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	4,591.28	4,542.47	48.91
Freight rev.	3,079,914	3,393,270	286,643
Passenger rev.	899,656	857,273	42,383
Other trans. rev.	202,661	200,039	2,622
Non-trans. rev.	28,939	30,112	*1,173
Total op. rev.	4,871,172	4,540,696	330,476
Mt. wy & struc.	761,010	511,797	249,213
Mt. of equip.	766,670	673,666	93,004
Traffic exp.	81,061	90,543	*9,481
Trans. exp.	1,546,215	1,345,708	200,507
General exp.	88,445	80,515	7,930
Total op. exp.	3,243,404	2,702,231	541,172
Net op. rev.	1,627,768	1,838,465	*210,696
Outside op. net.	2,010	†21,270	23,281
Total net rev.	1,629,778	1,817,194	*187,415
Taxes	137,500	133,252	4,247
Op. income	1,491,978	1,683,641	*191,662

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Freight rev.	16,815,469	15,592,925	1,222,544
Passenger rev.	5,028,401	4,602,167	426,234
Other trans. rev.	1,172,702	1,140,821	31,880
Non-trans. rev.	156,000	129,499	27,101
Total op. rev.	23,173,174	21,465,413	1,707,760
Mt. wy & struc.	3,864,095	2,404,471	1,459,624
Mt. of equip.	4,013,927	3,303,548	710,379
Traffic exp.	462,717	437,021	25,696
Trans. exp.	7,218,954	6,203,180	1,015,773
General exp.	443,190	414,866	28,823
Total op. exp.	16,002,886	12,762,588	3,240,298
Net op. rev.	7,170,287	8,702,825	*1,532,537
Outside op., net	3,830	†51,545	55,376
Total net rev.	7,174,118	8,651,279	*1,477,161
Taxes	689,000	667,763	21,236
Op. income	6,485,118	7,983,516	*1,498,397

*Decrease. †Debit.

SEABOARD AIR LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

Mileage	3,027.73	2,986.88	40.85
Freight rev.	1,345,702	1,236,181	109,521
Passenger rev.	358,847	344,239	14,607
Other trans. rev.	123,437	120,275	3,161
Non-trans. rev.	45,474	34,011	31,462
Total op. rev.	1,893,460	1,734,707	158,753
Mt. wy & struc.	239,468	227,048	12,420
Mt. of equip.	255,470	238,437	17,033
Traffic exp.	62,487	57,942	4,544
Trans. exp.	617,006	530,095	86,911
General exp.	51,721	53,838	*2,116
Total op. exp.	1,226,155	1,107,362	118,792
Net op. rev.	667,305	627,344	39,960
Outside op. (net)	5,394	5,304	5,610
Total net rev.	667,521	621,949	45,571
Taxes	65,000	59,418	5,582
Op. income	602,521	562,531	39,989

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Freight rev.	5,665,655	5,388,528	277,126
Passenger rev.	1,858,559	1,665,371	193,188
Other trans. rev.	575,654	528,009	47,644
Non-trans. rev.	288,437	178,756	109,681
Total op. rev.	8,388,307	7,761,266	627,041
Mt. wy & struc.	1,205,873	1,122,631	83,242
Mt. of equip.	1,141,943	1,053,297	88,645
Traffic exp.	296,264	275,422	20,842
Trans. exp.	2,819,851	2,427,474	392,377
General exp.	242,422	209,751	*17,329
Total op. exp.	5,706,354	5,138,576	567,778
Net op. rev.	2,681,952	2,622,689	59,263
Outside op. (deb)	7,552	12,728	*5,176
Total net rev.	2,674,400	2,609,961	64,439
Taxes	325,000	297,089	27,910
Op. income	2,349,400	2,312,871	36,529

*Decrease. †Debit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES CO. for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross rev	10,273,934	6,598,871	1,410,359
Expenses	2,936,242	1,372,251	453,218
Net prof.	7,347,691	5,226,620	957,143
Dividends	1,718,921	3,201,839	353,377
Surplus	228,770	1,825,381	603,766

$7,000,000

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company

General Lien 15-20 Year 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Dated May 1, 1907 **Due May 1, 1927**

Interest Payable Semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st.

Principal and interest payable in New York in U. S. Gold Coin; or, at the holder's option, in London, in Sterling, at the rate of $4.86 per pound sterling; in Frankfort o/M or in Berlin, in Reichsmarks, at the rate of M. 4.20 per dollar; in Amsterdam, in Guilders, at the rate of Fls. 2.48 per dollar; and in France, at the rate of Fcs. 5.16 per dollar.

Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon, or retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, County or Municipality therein.

The entire issue at any time outstanding, but not any part thereof, is subject to redemption at the option of the Railroad Company, on sixty days' previous notice, at 102½ and accrued interest, on any interest day prior to May 1, 1922; and at par and accrued interest on May 1, 1922, or on any interest day subsequent thereto.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.
Registered Bonds may be re-exchanged for Coupon Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND N. A. McMILLAN, TRUSTEES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 87% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DELIVERY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY RETURN 6¼ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock P. M., **on Monday, January 16, 1911,** or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

Payment in full for Bonds is to be made in New York funds at our office upon allotment.

Subscriptions will also be received,

in **London,**	by **Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS,**
in **Frankfort o/M,**	by **Mr. LAZARD SPEYER-ELLISSEN,**
in **Berlin,**	by **DEUTSCHE BANK,**
in **Amsterdam,**	by **Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS.**

Bonds of this issue are already listed on the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and Berlin.

For further information reference is made to a letter from C. W. Hillard, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, addressed to the undersigned, as well as to the mortgage and supplement thereto, copies of which may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.

New York, January 12, 1911.

High Grade

Municipal Bonds To Yield	**4½%**
Rail Road " " "	**5%**
Street Ry. " " "	**5½%**
Public Service " " "	**6%**

PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

43 EXCHANGE PLACE TELEPHONE 7007 HANOVER. **NEW YORK**

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Greenbrier and New River Railroad Co., issued under its trust deed, dated June 1, 1892, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, which obligations were assumed by The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above mentioned bonds that, in accordance with their terms, the same are called for redemption and payment at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after February 1, 1911, at par and accrued interest to said date. The bonds with coupons due August 1, 1911, and all subsequent attached should be presented for payment as above. The coupon for interest due February 1, 1911, should be presented for payment at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, as heretofore.

On February 1, 1911, all further interest on these bonds shall cease and the principal thereof shall become due and payable.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
By JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.
New York, January 10, 1911.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust, the sum of $12,000,000, in the year 1910, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds; and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,435.32 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 120 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated December 24, 1910.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A renewed demand developed for the local public utility stocks to-day on the local Exchange, which resulted in fractional advances in United Gas Improvement, Union Traction, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, American Railways, and Storage Battery. Selling extra dividend, Reading promptly recovered, notwithstanding realizing sales by traders who had bought stock in the last couple of days to discount the dividend. Recovery was shown in Pennsylvania, and the belief prevailed that the great bulk of selling since the announcement of new stock had been for short account:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200 Amer. Milling	1	1	1
1,041 Amer. Railways	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
160 Amer. Beet Sugar	41⅝	41	41¼
28 Cambria Iron	46	46	46
495 Cambria Steel	44¾	44½	44⅝
8 Con. Tr. N. J. ex div.	73	73	73
20 Chesapeake & Ohio	83¼	83¼	83¼
175 Electric Storage	50¼	50¼	50¼
35 Fourth Street Bank	300	300	300
505 General Asphalt	34	33½	33⅞
400 General Asphalt pf.	82	81⅝	81⅝
20 Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	20¼	20¼
25 Lake Superior Corp.	29	29	29
310 Lehigh Valley	88 5-16	88	88 5-16
905 Phila. Rap. Tran.	19½	19¼	19¼
1,433 Pennsylvania	63½	63 3-16	63¼
105 Philadelphia Co.	51¾	51¾	51¾
125 Phila. Co. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼
451 Phila. Electric	16¾	16¼	16¼
5,305 Reading ex div.	78 1-16	76 15-16	78 1-16
40 Southern Railway	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6,190 Tonopah Belmont	5 11-16	5 7-16	5 9-16
1,130 Tonopah Mining	8¼	7 15-16	8¼
2,871 United Gas Imp.	88¼	88	88¼
11,870 U. S. Steel	76¾	75	76
830 U. S. Traction	45⅝	45¾	45¾
20 Union Pacific	175¼	175¼	175¼
5 W. J. & S.	52¼	52¼	52¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911	99⅞	100¼
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912	99	99⅝
Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913	99¾	100
Beth. Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914	97¼	97½
Chi. & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913	98¾	99
Chi. C., C. & St. L. 6s, June, 1911	100¼	100⅛
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	100½	101
Kan. City Ry. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912	98¾	99½
Lack. Steel conv. deb. 5s, March, '15	92½	93
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	100	100¼
St. L. & S. F. 4½s, Feb., 1912	98¾	99
St. L. & S. F. 6s, March, 1913	96¾	97
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb., 1913	98¼	98⅝
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	101½	101¾
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	100	100⅜
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913	100¾	100⅞

Interest to be added.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
4½s, May, '61, f'chg	106¾	107	106¾	107
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	106¾	107	106¾	107
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	102	102½	102	102½
4½s, Nov., '17, f'chg	102	102½	102	102½
4s, May, '57, f'chg	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
4s, Nov., '56, reg	97¼	98¼	97	98¼
4s, May, '19, f'chg	98¾	99¼	99	99¾
4½s, Mar., '60	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3½s, May, '54, coup	87¼	88	87	87⅞
3½s, May, coup., f'chg	87¼	88	87	87⅞
3½s, May, '54, reg	87	88	86¼	87⅛
3½s, reg., Nov., '41	87	88¼	87	88¼

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, S. READING BERTRON, RODMAN E. GRISCOM, JOHN S. JENKS, Jr., MARSHALL J. DODGE, MURRAY W. DODGE, WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, and RICHARD S. STORRS, all persons of full age, having heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, formed a limited partnership which will expire on the first day of January, 1911, and desiring to renew and continue the said limited partnership beyond the time fixed for its duration as aforesaid, to the first day of January, 1912, do hereby renew and continue said limited partnership to the said first day of January, 1912, and do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST: That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted as so renewed and continued, is BERTRON, GRISCOM & JENKS, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND: That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership as so renewed and continued, is a general brokerage and commission business and dealing in moneys, stocks, bonds, governmental, municipal, and other securities and properties.

THIRD: That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership as so renewed and continued, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: S. Reading Bertron, residing at No. 46 West 54th Street, in the City of New York, State of New York; Rodman E. Griscom, residing at Haverford, in the County of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania; John S. Jenks, Jr., residing at Chestnut Hill, in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; Marshall J. Dodge, residing at Lawrence, in the County of Nassau, State of New York; Murray W. Dodge, residing at No. 119 East 55th Street, in the City of New York, State of New York; William Lord Sexton, residing at Chestnut Hill, in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, are the general partners; and Richard S. Storrs, residing in the City of Orange, County of Essex, State of New Jersey, is the special partner. All of said persons are of full age.

FOURTH: That the amount of capital which the said Richard S. Storrs, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock in cash is the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.).

FIFTH: That the time at which the renewal of said partnership is to begin is the first day of January, 1911, and the time at which it is to terminate is the first day of January, 1912.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

S. READING BERTRON, (Seal.)
RODMAN E. GRISCOM, (Seal.)
JOHN S. JENKS, Jr., (Seal.)
MARSHALL J. DODGE, (Seal.)
MURRAY W. DODGE, (Seal.)
WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, (Seal.)
RICHARD S. STORRS, (Seal)

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, before me personally appeared S. READING BERTRON, RODMAN E. GRISCOM, JOHN S. JENKS, Jr., MARSHALL J. DODGE, and MURRAY W. DODGE, to me known and known to me to be five of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

WM. E. CONLEY,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, before me personally appeared RICHARD S. STORRS, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WM. E. CONLEY,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, before me personally appeared WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

MAURICE J. PHELAN,
(Seal) Notary Public, New York Co.
Notarial No. 147. N. Y. Register No. 1,157.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

MARSHALL J. DODGE, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate. That the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by the special partner therein named, to wit: the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the said common stock by said special partner.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1910. MARSHALL J. DODGE.

WM. E. CONLEY, Notary Public,
(Seal) N. Y. Co.

Bank Statements

All New York City National Bank Statements published in The New York Times at the current Bank Call will appear in The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review next Monday.

Out-of-town National Bank Statements will be published in The New York Times Monday, January 16th, and in The Weekly Financial Quotation Review of the same date.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

LONDON 15 Cockspur St. 28 Bishopsgate. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

LIABILITIES

To the Public:	Dec. 31, 1909.	Dec. 31, 1910.
Deposits bearing interest	$33,456,828.85	$51,709,181.96
Deposits not bearing interest	16,955,930.07	19,737,130.43
Interest accrued on Deposits	64,863.16	318,239.13
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	344,507.23	315,055.75
Total deposits	$50,822,129.31	$72,079,607.27
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	4,579,678.65	5,925,890.34
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain	241,178.65	.....
Balances due to Agents in Foreign Countries	215,724.26	647,035.76
	$55,858,710.87	$78,652,533.27
To the Shareholders:		
Capital Paid-up	5,000,000.00	6,200,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,700,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dividend No. 89 at 10 per cent. per annum.	123,657.73	.....
Dividend No. 93 at 12 per cent. per annum.	.....	174,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	340.08	582.75
Rebate on Bills Discounted, not yet due	140,000.00	240,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	228,393.94	243,230.93
	$67,051,102.62	$92,510,346.95

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	$3,560,347.62	$4,141,664.06
Dominion Government Notes	4,993,532.25	8,530,488.25
Deposit with Government for Security of Note Circulation	200,000.00	310,000.00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	3,746,967.84	4,215,937.06
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	49,568.98	56,319.77
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain	.....	401,344.30
Balances due from Agents in Foreign Countries	753,327.69	2,069,811.53
Government and Municipal Securities	1,633,129.20	2,342,186.60
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks	6,831,437.93	7,979,844.35
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds	9,638,309.62	7,178,574.43
	$31,406,621.13	$37,226,670.35
Loans to other Banks in Canada	371,921.44	337,903.88
Loans to Provincial Governments	157,951.17	553,469.72
Current Loans and Discounts	33,644,706.10	52,471,208.98
Overd

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Small Volume, with Irregular Price Movements, on the Curb.

GAINS AND LOSSES SHOWN

Fractional Gains and Declines About Evenly Divided at the Close, Though Many Issues Stay at Opening Levels.

Gains and losses were evenly distributed after desultory trading on the curb yesterday. Intercontinental Rubber sold between 34⅜ and 35, closing ½ above the opening at 34⅞ after sales of 1,500. In the mining list Chino and Miami made trifling gains on small activity, and Inspiration and Ray Consolidated made correspondingly small losses. Butte, Greene-Cananea and Ray Central closed even with the opening levels. Pennsylvania rights moved between 2 1-16 and 2 5-32, closing at the high level after transactions of 25,000.

***

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
96..	Am. Tobacco	425	420	420	420
310..	Am. W. P. pf.	30½	31	30½	31
100..	A., G. & W.I.pf	23	23	23	23
1,500..	Int. R. T. cts..	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅞
50..	Int. Sm. & Ref.	131	131	131	131
15..	Standard Oil	631	633	630½	631
100..	Sulzberger pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
344..	U. S. L. & H.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
100..	U. S. L. & H.pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½

RAILROADS.

25,000..	Penn. rights	2⅛	2 5-32	2 1-16	2 5-32

MINING STOCKS.

200..	Ariz.-Cananea	3	3 1-16	3	3 1-16
200..	Butte Coalition	18	18	18	18
2,000..	Chino Copper	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22
3,000..	*Cobalt Central	9½	9½	9½	9½
300..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200..	First Nat. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100..	Florence	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
3,000..	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
500..	Greene-Cananea	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
900..	Guan. M. & M.	3	3	3	3
1,800..	Inspir. Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
800..	Kerr Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,060..	La Rose Con	4⅜	4½	4 5-16	4½
500..	Miami Copper	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
300..	McKinley-D	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
600..	Nevada Hills	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16
200..	Nip. Mines Co.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
700..	Ohio Copper	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
300..	Pac. Smelters.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
400..	Prec. Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700..	Ray Metural.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
320..	Ray Con	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅛
600..	Tonopah Ext.	97	97	96	96
150..	Tonopah Min.	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
500..	*Tramps Con	2	2	2	2
300..	Tri-Bullion	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
200..	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
115..	Yukon Gold M.	8⅛	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16

BONDS.

$21,000..	Am. Smelt.Sec. 6s, w. i	100¼	100½	100⅝	100⅝
8,000..	A., G. & W.I.5s	69	69	68¾	68¾
$50,000..	N.Y. City 4½s, w. i	100¾	100⅞	100	11-16 100⅜
1,000..	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Jan. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Coal Products	101½	102½	101½	102½
Am. Securities 6s, w. i	100¼	100½	100⅜	100⅝
Am. Tobacco	420	425	415	418
Am. Writing Paper	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	30½	31½	30	31
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	89½	90½	89½	90½
Am. Light & Traction	283	286	294	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	103	105	104	106
Bay State Gas	½	¾	½	¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	123	128	123	128
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	105¼	107	105¼	107
Braden Copper	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
British Columbia Cop.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Butte Coalition	18	18½	17⅝	18
Calumet & Montana	85	95	85	95
Chicago Subway	4	4¼	4	4¼
Chino Copper	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅝
Cobalt Central	9	9½	9	10½
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
First Nat. Copper	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Giroux Mining	6 9-16	6 11-16	6 9-16	6 11-16
Greene-Cananea	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6 11-16
Guggenheim Explor	195	200	195	200
Manhattan T	1	1¼	1	1¼
Mason Valley	9⅜	10	9¼	10
Miami Copper	19½	20	18⅜	19⅛
M. Co. of Am., new	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5 13-16
Intercon. Rubber	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34⅜
International Salt	4	8	4	8
Kerr Lake	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
La Rose Con	4½	4 9-16	4⅜	4 7-16
Nipissing	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
Ohio Copper	1⅜	1 7-16	1 7-16	1½
Pittsburg Steel pf	99	101	99	101
Ray Consolidated	18⅛	18⅜	17½	17⅞
Ray Central	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Standard Milling	14	17	14	17
Standard Milling pf	50	53	50	53
Standard Oil	630	635	629	635
Tonopah Mining	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8¼
United Cigar Mfrs	64	67	63	65
United Copper	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
U. S. Light & Heat	2	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 3-16
U. S. Light & H. pf.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Western Pacific 5s	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	93
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅞	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16

RECEIVER FOR SURETY CO.

United Gets Court Protection to Conserve Property, but Is Fully Solvent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The United Surety Company, a bonding firm, with headquarters here, was placed in the hands of receivers to-day upon the petition of interests representing a majority of the stock. Edwin W. Poe, President of the company, Stuart S. Janney, and Ernest J. Clark were appointed receivers.

The principal allegation was that court protection was necessary to conserve the property in view of the recent action of Insurance Commissioners of Maryland and other States, causing the company to cease writing business. It is stated that its reserves are intact and that the corporation is solvent.

The capital at one time, $500,000, was reduced to $250,000, and in the last statement the surplus was $92,000. Total assets are said to be $800,000, with cash in bank of $144,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 353 business failures in the United States during the week, against 282 for the previous week, and 201, 319, 431, and 234 for the corresponding weeks of 1910 to 1907. The Middle States had 111, New England 35, Southern 98, Western 61, Northwestern 18, Far West 29 and Territories 1. Canada had 33, against 27 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida—Fair Saturday; Sunday unsettled; light variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Saturday; Sunday unsettled; probably colder in northern portions; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in southern, unsettled in northern portion Saturday; Sunday unsettled; colder in northern portion; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Utah—Unsettled, probably rain or snow Saturday and Sunday; colder.

Oklahoma—Local rains and colder Saturday; Sunday unsettled.

Arkansas—Fair in southern, rain in northern portion Saturday, colder; Sunday unsettled, probably rain and colder.

Tennessee—Unsettled, followed by rain Saturday night or Sunday; colder.

Kentucky—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday; colder.

Indiana and Illinois—Rain in southern, rain or snow in northern portion Saturday; colder. Sunday fair in northern, unsettled, probably rain in southern portion; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwest.

Lower Michigan—Rain or snow in southern, snow in northern portion Saturday, and probably Sunday; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwest.

Upper Michigan—Snow Saturday and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Minnesota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature in extreme western portion.

Iowa—Fair in western, cloudy and colder in eastern portion Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

Missouri—Rain in southern, rain or snow in northern portion Saturday. Colder Sunday; unsettled.

Dakotas and Nebraska—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Kansas—Cloudy in northern, snow in southern portion Saturday. Sunday unsettled.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market was dull and heavy all the morning, declining about 1c a bushel. In the afternoon this was recovered, and the close was at unchanged to a slight net advance for the day. The early decline was on the indifferent cables, fairly liberal Argentine exports, and reports of showers through the Southwest. Argentine exports for the week were 808,000 bushels, or more than double last year. Australian exports were 1,064,000 bushels, or less than half of last year. World's exports, exclusive of North America, were 5,600,000 bushels, or 1,500,000 bushels less than last week. Bradstreet's American exports were 2,583,000 bushels, just about the same as the preceeding week. Since July 1 the total has been 66,181,000 bushels, a decrease of 27,409,000 bushels from last year. Receipts were small in the Northwest, but the total interior movement has increased 700,000 bushels in five days, due to larger receipts of Winter wheat. The advance in the afternoon was credited to renewed buying by the bull interests, which started a lot of professional covering, and there was very little wheat for sale, resulting in a quick advance. Export wheat is nominal. Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.00¾, elevator, and No. 2, free on board, afloat, for export, $1.01; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.07; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.24; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.08⅞.

CORN was quiet and somewhat easier. There seemed to be quite liberal hedge selling again, and prices slowly declined. Western receipts have also increased a little this week, but Western shipments have increased quite largely, reflecting the recent active demand for corn, both export and domestic. Late the market was quiet and firm. The Argentine news was again bullish, and there were several cables confirming the reports of insufficient rainfall. The Argentine future market was again higher, but while futures were strong the shipments of old corn from the Argentine were heavy, amounting to 2,930,000 bushels, against 512,000 bushels last year. Since May 1 the exports have been 102,926,000 bushels, against 84,644,000 bushels a year ago. Cash corn was quiet. Exporters took 80,000 bushels. Cash corn quoted: No. 2 nominal, elevator, domestic basis; No. 2, free on board, afloat, for export, 53½c.

OATS.—There was a quiet and somewhat easier market for oats. There was lack of active cash interest, but there was no heavy selling. The hedge pressure had lessened a little, apparently at the West, and receipts this week in five days have decreased 500,000 bushels at the interior, while shipments from the West had increased, thereby lessening the Western weight of cash oats. Cash oats quoted: Standards, 33½c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market was a narrow affair. There was some selling early on bearish statements from a leading packer, but the movement of hogs was small, and prices soon steadied, as there was very little stuff offering on the market. Live hogs were firm, and receipts have been moderate the past few days.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.05⅞	$1.05¼	$1.05⅞	$1.05⅞
July	1.03⅞	1.03½	1.03⅞	1.03⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	58⅛	58⅛
Oats—				
January	..	..	38¼	38⅞
May	..	..	40½	40¼
July	..	..	40⅝	40½
Lard—				

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	10.50@10.80	10.60
January	10.50@10.75	10.65
February	10.45@10.70	10.55
March	10.45@10.65	10.45
April	10.40@10.55	10.40
May	10.40@10.53	10.45

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝	..
May	1.01⅞	1.00⅝	1.01⅞	1.01⅝
July	97	96	96⅞	96⅝
September	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	95⅛
Corn—				
January	..	..	46	..
May	50¼	49⅞	50⅛	50¼
July	51⅛	50⅝	51	51⅛
September	52	51½	51⅝	52
Oats—				
January	..	..	32	..
May	35	34⅜	34⅞	35
July	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
September	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	33⅞
Lard—				
January	10.50	10.47½	10.50	10.53
May	10.15	10.05	10.12½	10.12½
July	10.05	10.00	10.05	10.05
Ribs—				
January	..	..	10.75	10.75
May	10.10	10.02½	10.10	10.07½
July	10.00	9.92½	9.97½	9.97½
Pork—				
January	20.10	20.00	20.00	20.00
May	19.17½	18.97½	19.15	19.07½
July	..	..	18.70	18.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

A somewhat improved inquiry from foreigners for the near months, which tended to indicate that supplies were rather light abroad, accounted for the better undertone displayed in the local oil market during yesterday's session. Chief inquiry is said to be coming from France, but owing to the bearish attitude of many operators and the absence of important speculation the effect on prices was slight. This demand is to be expected from time to time, as it is known that buying generally has been of a hand-to-mouth character the world over. Crude oil in the meantime is practically stagnant, although it is a fact that the future market has been slowly creeping to a normal level, and at present the disparity is only approximately 10 points.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.28@7.40	7.27
January	..	..	7.28@7.33	7.28
February	..	..	7.28@7.32	7.27
March	7.50	7.27	7.29@7.31	7.27
April	..	..	7.30@7.33	7.28
May	7.54	7.33	7.33@7.35	7.32
June	..	..	7.34@7.39	7.34
July	7.40	7.39	7.39@7.40	7.37

COTTON.

The cotton market was irregular during yesterday's session, and after ruling at levels alternately higher and lower, closed with but slight price changes and sentiment very much mixed. There was practically no news of importance, and the nervousness seemed to be the result of a mixed opinion as to the next move on the part of the leading holders.

At the outset gains of from 1 to 5 points were recorded, with the advance brought about by scattered short covering and an accumulation of overnight buying orders, the result of the advance scored on Thursday. Liverpool advices did not offer any stimulus toward taking on one side or the other, and although advices are somewhat more mixed from there relative to trade conditions, and to the future market, on the whole bullish letters and cables predominated.

Prices developed weakness soon after the opening, and there was selling by interests who were prominent in supporting prices during the recent weakness, with Liverpool also disposing of holdings. Prices at one time were within 10 points of the recent low, but at those levels selling seemed to subside and prices slowly advanced to about Thursday night's finals, with covering of shorts by room traders and buying by large operators who were conspicuous on the selling side earlier in the day.

Southern spot advices were mainly bullish, and there is no evidence of important concessions having been made as a result of previous declines in futures. The feeling is growing that although the South may be holding some cotton they are expecting 15 cents for it and are extremely confident as to higher prices to be received for the remnant, with that sentiment helped by the liberal export business being put through.

Statistics were just about as expected, with spinners' takings of American cotton for the week of 320,000 bales, against 297,000 last week. Into-sight figures were given at 290,000 bales, against 328,000 last week and 235,000 a year ago; thus indicating a decrease in the visible supply of American cotton of 31,000 bales, against a decrease of 3,000 bales last week and a decrease of 62,000 bales last year. The detailed weather report was also received from Texas, and showed rainfall over many parts of that State ranging from 2 to 7 inches. Nevertheless, the consensus of opinion is that more would be beneficial, although not urgently required. Southern spots were unchanged to 1-16c advance, with New York spots quiet and unchanged from the previous close. Middlings, 14.90c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	14.66	14.55	14.62@14.64	14.64
February	..	..	14.78@14.75	14.73
March	14.92	14.76	14.87@14.88	14.87
April	..	..	14.96@14.98	14.96
May	15.09	14.93	15.04@15.05	15.04
June	..	..	15.03@15.05	15.03
July	15.07	14.92	15.03@15.04	15.03
August	14.78	14.65	14.72@14.74	14.73
October	13.47	13.34	13.38@13.39	13.42

The market closed steady at 2 points advance to 4 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was nervous and after opening irregular at 2 points decline for December and unchanged to 3 points advance for the other positions, an easier feeling prevailed and the close showed net declines of 4 to 8 points, with total sales amounting to 80,000 bags. Havre was unchanged to ¼ franc lower at the close. Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig higher. Rio was firm at an advance of 50 reis, while Santos was 50 reis lower, and private Exchange on London was 3-64d lower at 10½d.

The Brazilian weather report indicates rain in two provinces, showery in one, and fine in two. Spot coffee, 13¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	11.50@11.53	11.55
February	..	..	11.58@11.59	11.62
March	11.73	11.62	11.65@11.69	11.70
April	11.62	11.62	11.65@11.66	11.70
May	11.73	11.61	11.65@11.66	11.70
June	..	..	11.62@11.64	11.69
July	11.70	11.57	11.60@11.61	11.68
August	..	..	11.58@11.58	11.64
September	11.60	11.50	11.52@11.53	11.60
October	11.56	11.50	11.50@11.51	11.56
November	..	..	11.46@11.47	11.53
December	11.50	11.47	11.43@11.45	11.51

NASH TO BE CHAIRMAN.

To be Succeeded as President of Corn Exchange Bank by W. E. Frew.

William A. Nash, under whose Presidency of the Corn Exchange Bank that institution has been brought to a conspicuous place among the large financial institutions of the city, particularly in connection with the development of branch banking, is to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of that bank. Walter E. Frew, now Vice President, will be elected President. These changes will be made at the meeting of the Directors of the bank next Wednesday, following the annual meeting of the stockholders.

This will give the Corn Exchange Bank two executive officers with full power in the management of the bank's affairs. Mr. Nash, while assuming a new title, will remain active in the direction of the bank. Mr. Frew has been active in the development of the Corn Exchange, and has from time to time in the absence of Mr. Nash been the actual head of the institution of which he is now to be made President.

In assuming this new post, without giving up active direction of the bank's affairs, Mr. Nash is taking a step similar to that taken two years ago by George F. Baker of the First National Bank and more recently by A. Barton Hepburn, who has become Chairman of the Chase National Bank, without any lessening of the executive authority over the bank's affairs he exercised as President of the institution.

Mr. Nash holds a prominent place among the bankers of this city. He has held practically all the important posts within the gift of the New York Clearing House, including the Presidency, and during the financial disturbances of 1907 he was acting Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, which was called upon to play such an important part in the relief measures adopted to quiet public distrust and restore equilibrium in financial affairs.

Mr. Frew also took an active part in the relief work of those days. He was a member of the Loan Committee of the Clearing House which passed on the collateral pledged as security for the certificates issued by the Clearing House, and he was one of the group of younger bankers who then came prominently to the front, and have since gained noteworthy promotion in the banking field.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business conditions remain substantially unchanged. Industrially the most important event of the week was the meeting of the iron and steel men, at which no action looking to lower prices was taken, but, barring a better outlook for the export business, the trade continues at about the same reduced percentage of producing capacity. The report of the leading producer showed a falling off of 85,656 tons in unfilled orders during December, which is a much smaller decrease, however, than in recent preceding months.

There is more inquiry for certain lines of cotton goods, but the high cost of production leads to measures for curtailment of supply. Advanced prices have been named on some products, although in finished goods an easier tendency is noted owing to the pressure on the part of mills to secure business. An increased attendance of buyers is reported in the shoe market, and in practically all quarters sentiment is optimistic concerning the Spring and Summer trade. Hides have been depressed by reports of the closing down of numerous tanneries, although no material change has as yet occurred in quotations. From different leading cities come reports which indicate a diversity of conditions with, on the whole, a fair degree of activity.

While at most centres the lull usual after the holidays is still in evidence to a greater or less extent, it is no more pronounced than in previous years, and at many points there are signs of reviving activity. In some lines the receipts of a satisfactory volume of Spring orders is already reported, and frequent requests are made for prompt shipment, which is thought to indicate depleted stocks of merchandise on the shelves of retail merchants, particularly in dry goods and footwear in the West and South. Bank clearings, while showing heavy declines in New York, are slightly larger in the rest of the country, while railroad earnings in December increased 7.5 per cent. At the Port of New York foreign commerce aggregated $34,463,964, against $25,092,062 a year ago, the imports being $18,305,071, or $2,146,178 in excess of the exports.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade shows an increasing disposition to throw off the quiet of the post-holiday period, and the business world is setting its face, with a fair degree of optimism, toward the approaching Spring season. Wholesale branches of trade are seeking, with fair success, for Spring business, and salesmen on the road are beginning to send in orders. In retail lines, which as yet show more activity than do wholesale or jobbing houses, the clearance sale is widely in evidence. Except where, as in parts of the South, unseasonable weather checks operations, retailers are meeting with fair success in disposing of excess stocks.

Wholesale and jobbing trade as a whole is, however, quiet. Conservatism governs, and the disposition is, apparently, to scrutinize goods and prices closely. Indeed, as a whole the situation is apparently one of careful buying for absolute needs, and there is no disposition to load up speculatively. This feeling, governing as it has for a long time past, has resulted in a careful keeping down of stocks, and reports of leading Eastern and Western jobbers of dry goods point to stocks being exceptionally low. Very much the same feeling, apparently, animates cotton manufacturers, who, finding margins between raw and manufactured goods narrow, if not actually disappearing, are continuing curtailment both North and South. This has had a stimulating effect upon prices of high-grade cotton goods, which are many of them being dealt in only "at value."

In other lines conservatism is also patent. A very general curtailment of leather output is apparently decided upon. In fertilizers, implements, seeds, and farm live stock a good business in preparation for the next crop season is in evidence at most markets. Lumber shows little change. Coal is still active. Raw wool shows a further accentuation of the better feeling reported last week. Sampling is active, and as manufacturers have light stocks and are expecting good sales for next Fall's wear, a good business is looked for soon. Iron and steel are quiet, and pig-iron prices are still low. The announced intention of manufacturers of iron and steel generally is not to change prices at present.

Collections vary with lines reporting, and there is still considerable irregularity noted. From parts of the Northwest and East payments are slow. Payments are fair to good in the Central West, and quite good at the South.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $20,084,994. In banks and Philippine treasury, $34,692,496. The total balance in general fund was $85,913,948.

Ordinary receipts yesterday were $2,288,152, with disbursements of $2,657,351.

The deficit to date this fiscal year is $6,791,383, as against $25,856,369 at this time last year.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. T. L. Coles, Ordnance, will make one visit to the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J., and one visit to the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, Haskell, N. J.

Major F. A. Winter, Medical Corps, will proceed to New York to consult with reference to purchase of medical supplies.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Thirteenth Infantry, detailed a member of the Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. G. M. Cralle, Tenth Infantry, detailed to fill vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, Feb. 1, vice Capt. L. D. Cabell, relieved and assigned to Tenth Infantry.

Capt. F. A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, relieved from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Seattle.

Capt. G. H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, will report to Commandant, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Major C. B. Baker, Quartermaster, will repair to this city for consultation.

The Navy.

Lieut. F. B. Frever to home and wait orders.
Ensign J. W. Barnett, Jr., to the Tarpon.
Commander C. M. Fahs to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—South Carolina at Norfolk, Chester at Guantanamo, and Dubuque at Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Sailed—Apache from Newport for navy yard, New York; Caesar from Seawall's Point for Guantanamo, Brutus from New London for Hampton Roads, and Stringham from Annapolis for cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

The Petrel has been ordered to proceed when ready to New York, and thence to Guantanamo Bay for duty in the West Indies.

The Washington has blown out a cylinder head, and is now en route to Hampton Roads.

The Dubuque lost a propeller on the 11th inst., and is now at Nassau, Bahama Islands, to remain until arrival of the Patapsco.

Wall Street business reported in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Best guide for investors. Full and accurate quotations, range of prices for ten years, railroad earnings at a glance. Boston Copper gossip. European situation. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Strong binder to hold The Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

ALBERT ROSENBLUM.—Judge Holt has appointed Henry W. Sykes receiver for Albert Rosenblum, jeweler, 861 Longwood Avenue.

JULIUS BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Julius Brothers, manufacturers of waists at 508 Broome Street, show liabilities of $1,035 and no assets.

CHARLES ZIEGENTHALER.—Charles Ziegenthaler, manager, of 107 Lenox Avenue, who formerly kept a restaurant there, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,402 and no assets.

JACOB COHEN.—Jacob Cohen, dealer in housefurnishing goods and toys at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,480 and assets of $307, of which stock is $300 and cash $7.

SCHARP BROTHERS.—Harry Scharp, living at 107 East 110th Street, and Jacob Scharp of 171 East Second Street, who composed the firm of Scharp Brothers, formerly cloak manufacturers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $259 and no assets.

IGNATZ ROSENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ignatz Rosenberg, dealer in dressmakers' supplies at 704 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $180; Lord & Taylor, $168, and Abraham C. Bernstein, $313. It was alleged that he admitted in writing inability to pay his debts. The assets are $500.

MECHANICAL HAT COMPANY.—Charles Schaffrau and Morris M. Dobkin, who did business as the Mechanical Hat Company, manufacturers of women's hats at 5 Great Jones Street, have made an assignment to A. Joseph Geist. The business was started in November, 1909, by Mr. Schaffrau, and Mr. Dobkin became a partner in June, 1910.

FRANK BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frank Brothers, toys, 177 Park Row, show liabilities of $41,542 and assets of $4,174 in accounts and stock and fixtures unknown. Among the creditors are J. Birsch, $3,700, secured; State Bank, $606, secured; Acme Stationery Manufacturing Company, $2,394, and Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., $2,090.

ACME MUSIC ROLL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry L. Davis, who did business as the Acme Music Roll Company at 3,638 Park Avenue, by these creditors: Lafrenz W. Gooss, $534; George W. Badger, $358, and the Blauvelt Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, $114. It was alleged that he is insolvent, gave a mortgage of $1,000 on real estate to Emily A. Davis, and made an assignment on Sept. 24. The liabilities are $2,620 and the assets $2,062.

E. GEORGE SCHEER.—E. George Scheer, living at 230 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,875 and assets of cash in bank, $15, and copyright of a dramatic composition called "Her Husband's Return," of no market value. Among the creditors are Dr. M. Scheer of Detroit, $1,685, money loaned; Newport Waist Company, $200, loan. Other debts are for dry goods, clothing, merchandise, and two doctors, $105, for services.

HIGHLAND PAPER MILLS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Highland Paper Mills Company of New Windsor, N. Y., by these creditors: Peter Cooper's Glue Factory, $608; Albert C. Smith & Co., $46, and J. Gilroy Meager, $172. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, permitted the Newburgher Ice Machine and Engine Company, a creditor, to obtain a preference, and permitted a receiver to be appointed in the Supreme Court, who has since run the mill. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

Dr. JAMES R. BINGHAM.—Dr. James R. Bingham of 216 West Seventy-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,690, and assets of $267, consisting of debts due him, $222; cash in bank, $15, and three shares of stock of the L. D. Johns Company, $30. He owes $2,040 to Albert H. Carlisle, stock broker, of 74 Broadway, on a judgment obtained on Dec. 31, and an unknown amount to Carlisle & Co., stock brokers, on stock transactions, which claim is disputed. Other debts are for dry goods, furniture, and rent on a lease.

ADA JOHNSTONE.—Ada Johnstone, living at 281 Edgecombe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,753, all on account of indorsing accommodation paper of the American Specialty Company of 1,127 Broadway, and assets consisting of 1,962 shares of stock in that company, value unknown, and some cash in the Corn Exchange Bank, amount unknown. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against that company on April 28, 1909, of which Frank E. Johnstone was President. She has only two creditors, the Sherman National Bank, $10,000, and the Century Bank, $8,753.

JACOB PLOTSKY.—Jacob Plotsky, a baker, of 204 East 103d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,025 and assets of $885. He filed the petition on account of a judgment which was obtained against him yesterday in the Eighth District Municipal Court for $75 by Benjamin Galkin, who had been employed by Plotsky as a collector and had deposited $75 with him. The petition was filed at 4 o'clock just as the clerk's office closed, and it was stated that it was feared that Plotsky might be arrested on a body execution, and an application for a restraining order was left at the clerk's office to be submitted to Judge Holt to-day.

HERMAN A. LOEB.—Herman A. Loeb, living at 12 West Eighty-fourth Street, in no occupation at present, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $154,185, and no assets. Of the liabilities $117,473 is to relatives, mostly for borrowed money. Among the creditors are the estate of Max B. Loeb, $89,081, money loaned between 1894 and Dec. 1, 1905, partly secured by life insurance policies of $50,000 and membership in the New York Produce Exchange; Edward Loeb, $21,647; August E. Loeb, $1,525; Horace Loeb, $3,050, all of Philadelphia; David Loeb, Rotterdam, Holland, $2,170; M. Frankfort, New York, $9,746, and Herklotz, Korn & Co., New York, $26,530 on a judgment. Mr. Loeb was an exporter of produce for twenty-five years, and retired from that business in 1906.

BROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Broad Construction Company, builder, of 177th Street and Audubon Avenue, show liabilities of $545,593, and nominal assets of $226,660, consisting of the Rockville apartment house at that corner, value $210,000, incumbered for $162,000; bond and mortgage of the Haines Realty Corporation, $15,000; notes, $1,150; rugs, mats, chairs, and fourteen rubber plants, $500, and stepladders, coal, &c., $10. The liabilities are secured by mortgages, $162,000; unsecured, $34,567 to thirty-four creditors for material and labor; taxes, $26, and contingent on bonds, $349,000. Among the creditors are the Lawyers Mortgage Company, $140,000, secured; Fleischman Realty and Construction Company, $16,000, secured; Thomas Graham, $6,000, secured; Jefferson Bank, $6,160; Murtha & Schmohl, $4,070, and T. H. Simonson & Co., $2,605. The contingent liabilities on bonds are to the Germania Life Insurance Company, $200,000; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100,000; Herman Feitelberg, $25,000, and David Miller estate, $24,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed this morning against the Waite Robbins Motor Company of this city at the instance of three creditors, whose aggregate claims amount to $738.35.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acharan, Marcial, et al.—Samuel Brothers, (a corporation

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations Pending for the Sale of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Old Home—Builder Buys Seven West End Avenue Dwellings —Apartment House Demand

Negotiations are pending, it was learned yesterday, for the sale by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of its old home on the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street. It was also learned that the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark is the prospective buyer and, in view of the successful termination of the deal, a high-class office building will be erected. The officers of the Mutual Life professed ignorance of the matter, except President Charles A. Peabody, who was quoted as saying that he felt confident that negotiations would be carried to a successful termination.

The property has been in the market for some time at about $2,250,000. It is understood, however, that the purchase price will be about $2,000,000. The property has a frontage of 78.10 feet on Broadway and 185.5 feet on Liberty Street. The Broadway corner, being the numbers 140 to 146 Broadway, is occupied by a seven-story building which was erected by the Mutual Life Company soon after acquiring the land in 1863. The company occupied the building until 1883, when the Nassau Street block was bought and the present building erected. In the rear of the corner structure, on Liberty Street, is a five-story building known as 66 Liberty Street, which is included in the plot. This has been tenanted by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, but will be vacated on March 1. On the Cedar Street corner of the Broadway block is the seventeen-story structure of the National Exchange Bank. Up to about three years ago the New York Safe Deposit Company held a long lease on the old Mutual building, but an adjustment was made whereby the lease was canceled and the safe deposit company moved to the Singer Building.

The corner is one of few Broadway plots in the lower district available for modern improvements. The negotiations are of interest as showing a steady demand for business property of this character.

Buys Seven West End Av. Dwellings.

The Herald Square Holding Company has sold to Charles E. McManus, the seven three and four story dwellings on the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and West End Avenue. The property was aquired by the sellers last year. It has a frontage of 92.4 feet on the avenue and 83 feet on the street. The present buildings will be torn town and a twelve-story apartment house erected on the site.

Mr. McManus, who gave uptown property in part payment for the above parcel, has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager his holdings in East Harlem, consisting of 1,370 Fifth Avenue, the southwest corner of 114th Street, a five-story flat 38.6 by 100.11; also the similar adjoining property, 4 West 114th Street, on a plot 27 by 100.11.

Rocky Mountain Club Takes Title.

The Rocky Mountain Club took title yesterday to the property at 114 to 118 West Forty-fourth Street, three old residences opposite the Belasco Theatre. The combined plot has a frontage of 56 feet and is 100.4 feet deep. The club some time ago announced that it was preparing to build a clubhouse of its own, but no definite plans have yet been announced.

Apartment Houses in Demand.

Apartment house property continued in good demand yesterday, several parcels being disposed of to investors. On the west side E. A. Turner purchased from Herman Sturcke 712 West End Avenue, a five-story flat on a lot 33.6 by 100, adjoining the corner of Ninety-fifth Street.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The three-story and basement dwelling 241 West Seventy-fifth Street has been sold by Josephine J. Wright for occupancy. The house, which adjoins the Astor apartment house, occupies a lot 22 by 102.2.

Charles Minzesheimer has sold to William R. Rose 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

M. H. Meyers and Gilbert Robbins have exchanged for M. Carpenter the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 281 West 132d Street, on a lot 16.8 by 99.11, for a one-family house, 16.8 by 84 by 95, 1,411 Nelson Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from the Broadway and Cathedral Parkway Company the four-story apartment house, 43.3 by 88 by 100, on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 125 feet north of 163d Street.

Miss Katherine Grill has sold to a firm of builders the plot 50 by 161 by irregular on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 300 feet north of 145th Street.

Brooklyn Sales.

C. L. Gilbert has sold for Arabella Sutton, to Patrick Tiernan, all of the property owned by Mrs. Sutton on the north side of Eastern Parkway and running through to Lincoln Place, between Nostrand and Rogers Avenues. The plot consists of twenty-two lots.

Suburban Sales.

Millard Veit has sold for Isaac Berg to a client of H. Steiner of Jamaica, L. I., four lots on Newport Avenue, Rockaway Park, L. I.; also for S. Scherr the three-family house at 25 Lutheran Place, on a plot 50 by 100.

Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building 196 West Street, extending through to Caroline Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $35,000, to the Markt & Hammacher Company. The tenants will make extensive improvements, including elevators, and occupy the premises, in conjunction with their present building, at 193, 194, and 195 West Street.

Brill Brothers have leased a loft in the building, 46 East Fourteenth Street, for a term of years to Jacob Brown; also leased the third loft in the same building to Haas, Straus & Co.

Notes.

A. Frank Shaw has been appointed receiver by Judge Alfred R. Page in the foreclosure proceedings of Martha Schlesinger against the Main Realty Company on the property, 1,613 Park Avenue.

Bertrand G. Burtnett has moved his office to 200 Broadway.

Leon S. Altmayer and James A. Boyd & Co. have placed for the Schwarzler Company a first mortgage of $27,500, at 5 per cent., for a long term of years on the new five-story and basement apartment house erected on the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 168th Street.

The nine-story hotel, 12 Fifth Avenue, will be sold under foreclosure proceedings at the Vesey Street Salesroom on Jan. 20.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Marx.

134th St, 45 and 47, n s, 385 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11, brick church; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 9.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 231, n s, 139.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 20.8x about 107, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. L. Cross, $7,700.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.

6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $500 to $3,000. For particulars, Henry Y. Halley, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City.

SAFER THAN BANKS.

ESPECIALLY NOW. INVEST IN MORTGAGES. First mortgages at 5 and 6% on Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn properties. Also gilt-edge second mortgages for sale. Call and see Dornberger, Room 307, 1,511 3d Av.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

42d St, n s, from Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av, for a one to eight story station, 245.6x 340.4; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., premises, owner, Grand Central Station; Reed & Stein and Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost.. $4,000

36th St, 557 West, for a one-story brick storage house, 23.6x38.4; H. F. Juventy, 108 East 52d St, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost. $1,500

Laconia Av, e s, 75 ft n of 236th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22.6x34; Mary Lamperty, 1,378 Washington Av, owner; A. Magoin, architect; cost.....$3,000

Tremont Av, n s, 50.14 ft w of Walton Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.1 11-16x 70.6 1-8O; Han Construction Co., (Hirsch Goldstein, 1,236 Clay Av,) owner; John Hauser, architect; cost $40,000

Benedict Av, s s, 111.71 ft e of Starrow St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x56; Gorman & Schilling, 312 Willis Av, owners; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost.....$7,000

171st St, n s, e of 3d Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 27.6x102.10 each; Charles Bjorkigren, incorporated, 2,148 Mapes Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost.. $60,000

Wilkens Av, s w corner of 170th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 65.4x61.2 and 40x56; Reliant Realty and Construction Co., (N. F. De Luca, 103 East 125th St, Vice President,) owner; Euell & Euell, architects; cost $77,000

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Manhattan Av, 374, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Friedberg, 269 West 120th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost $5,000

11th Av, 467 and 469, to a three-story brick bottling plant; Bear Lithia Springs Co., premises, owner; A. C. Bossom, architect; cost $7,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

38TH ST, 431 West, n s, 26.7x98.9; George Karsch and another, executors, to Conrad Ahleidt, 305 West 52d St, Jan. 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 241 and 242, map of Joel Wolfe estate, Bronx; Steven B. Ayres to Evarts L. Prentiss, 366A Grand Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $735,) Jan. 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, 232 West, s s, 25x99.11; Easter Realty Co to Peter Eckert, 468 Lenox Av, (mtg $18,000,) Jan. 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 261 East, n s, 25x94; Easter Realty Co to Peter Eckert, 468 Lenox Av, (mtg $30,000,) Jan. 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 208 West, s s, 25x100.5; Easter Realty Co to Peter Eckert, 468 Lenox Av, (mtg $19,500, Jan. 12; attorneys, same.....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 498, e s, 18.9x95; Samuel Krulewitch to Lillian H. Cohen, 308 West 128th St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 11; attorneys, Title Guaarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $1

169TH ST, 273 East, n s, 20x90.5; Thornton Brothers' Co to Valentine Pfeifer, 330 East 83d St, Jan. 12; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

GRANT AV, n w corner of 166th St, 156.6x 100; 101st Street Co to Central Realty Co, 103 Park Av, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 21; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row.....$1

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Oak Point Av, 100x100; East Bay Land and Improvement Co to Bronx Artificial Stone Works, 862 East 162d St, Jan. 10; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

24TH ST, 148 and 150 West, s s, 50x98.9; Boreas Realty Co to Willard Amerman, 240 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $235,000,) Jan. 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Willard Amerman to Security Mortgage Co, 76 William St, (mtg $215,000,) Jan. 12; attorneys, same.....$100

3D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50.5x110; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, all liens, Jan. 13; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

152D ST, 319 East, n s, 50x100; Nicholas V. Cantasano to Mechelina, his wife, 2,016 East 14th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $54,000,) Jan. 12; attorney, Morris Cukor, 61 Park Row.....$1

3D AV, 1147 and 1,149, e s, corner of 67th St, 40.5x100; 3d Av, 1,131 to 1,137, n e corner of 66th St, 120.5x100; Jessie W. Ehrich to Wessex Realty Co., 31 Liberty St, (mtgs $285,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Jan. 13; attorneys, Louis J. Frey, 31 Liberty St.....$100

44TH ST, 114 West, s s, 17.6x100.4; 44th St, 116 West, s s, 20x100.4; 44th St, 118 West, s s, 18.6x100.4; John C. Montgomery to Rocky Mountain Realty Co., 15 Broad St, all liens, Dec. 30; attorneys, Quigg & Coleman, 32 Liberty St.....$1

TIFFANY ST, e s, at n s of Lot 221, map of Edw. T. Youngs at Springhurst, runs s across the e s of Tiffany St 59 x e 72 to w s of Brown Av x n 59 x w 71.7 to beginning, with all title to lands in rear and in bed of Bronx Av; Blanche B. Terrill to Annie and Patrick Farley, both at 1,174 Burnett Place, quitclaim, Jan. 12; Annie Farley, Tiffany St, near Spofford Av $1

ROBERTS AV, (Tremont Road,) s s, 50 ft e of Crosley Av, 25x100, Tremont Terrace; Evarts L. Prentiss to Steven B. Ayres, Kappoch Pl, Bronx, Jan. 12; address, 1,128 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 449 to 453, n s, 50 ft w of Pleasant Av 50x50.5; Thomas D. Richardson to Wella Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, (mtg $10,-500,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Dec. 14; attorney, G. W. Short, 159 West 125th St.....$100

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x200x irregular; Nicholas V. Cantasano to Mechelina, his wife, 2,016 East 14th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000,) Jan. 12; attorney, Morris Cukor, 61 Park Row $1

ELTON AV, w s, 97 ft n of 153d St, strip, 3x 100, release mortgage; Stephen Garland to Hermine Olpp, 310 East 156th St, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

SAME PROPERTY; Hermine Olpp to James Noble, at Hartsdale, N. Y., all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, n w s, part of Lot 62, map of property of Charles Darke, begins 100.8 ft n e from Lot 61, 92.1x182.8x91.6x 171.9, known as Lot 124 on tax map; Sumner Deane to William A. Mark, 24 Patchen Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 12, (mtg $11,000;) attorneys, Fettretch & Seybell, 41 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William A. Mark to Sumner Deane, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 12, (mtg $12,500;) attorneys, same.....$100

9TH ST, 619 East, n s, 25x92.3; Harris Brown to Lena, his wife, 86 West 113th St, all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, Abr. S. Weltfish, 150 Nassau St $1

RICHARDSON AV, 4,452, runs s e — x s w — x n w — to avenue x n e to beginning, 37x 108; William E. Moutoux to William Schoenberger, 9 Randolph St, New Rochelle, (mtg $2,500,) Jan. 12; attorney, John M. Ruck, 116 Nassau St $100

122ND ST, 151½ to 157 East, n s, 33.4x99.11; George G. De Witt and others, executors of Matilda W. Bruce, to the Ess Eff Realty Co., 22 East 25th St; Abr. L. Elkus, 62 West 70th St, and Isaac Leubrie, 320 Central Park West, Dec. 8; Ess Eff Realty Co., 122 East 25th St $56,300

122D ST, 36 West, s s, 15x99.11; Grover C. Christmas to Mollie F., his wife, 36 West 132d St, (mtgs $6,600,) Dec. 30; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St $1

91ST ST, 162 East, s s, 33.4x100.8; the Kramer Contracting Co. to Elizabeth Gilmore, 129 East 97th St, (mtg $38,000, and all liens,) Jan. 12; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.5; Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York to Louis M. Starr, 574 Madison Av, (mtg $100,000,) quitclaim and confirmation deed, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10, leasehold, (foreclosure, Dec. 2, 1910;) Richard H. Clark, referee, to G. M. Krakower, 100 ft w of 117th St, (mtg $5,500,) Dec. 29; attorney, Henry Bergman, 132 Nassau St..$1,950

22D ST, 338 and 340 East, 50x97.6; Annie E. Fitzpatrick to Kramer Contracting Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $50,000,) Jan. 13; attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & S., 74 Broadway.. $100

LOT 35, Block 2,198, Section 8, on tax map, (foreclosure, Jan. 11, 1911;) Earle Scott, referee, to Solomon Moses, 219 West 70th St, Jan. 12; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway $100

236TH ST, (22d Av,) s e corner of Carpenter Av, being Lot 1,062, map of Wakefield; Henry W. T. Steinway and others, heirs, &c., of Carl Steinway, to Benjamin H. Irving, 231 East 237th St, quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 25; B. H. Irving, 156 Broadway.....$1

ROAD from Williamsbridge to Kingsbridge, n e s, 632 ft n w of land of New York & Harlem Railroad Co., runs n e 521 to land of John Bussing x s w 371 to land of Benjamin Valentine x s w again 365 to road x s e 221 to beginning, except parts for Gun Hill and Perry Avs; Fanny A. Dodge to Thomas E. Fox, 448 East 178th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GOERCK ST, 9, e s, 15.4x99.11, (foreclosure, Jan. 6, 1911;) Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Sophie and John Bohnet, executors, &c., of Mary Braun, deceased, 460 East 17th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 11; attorneys, Schmidt & Haas, 119 Nassau St.....$7,500

138TH ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x 100; Joseph Loewi and another, executors of Valentine Loewi, to Milly L. Moschcowitz, 925 Madison Av, Dec. 23; attorneys, Ehrich & Wheeler, 2 Rector St.....$1

HUGHES AV, 2,132, e 16.8x85.8; Elise Schray to Ralph A. Gushee, 527 Riverside Drive, (mtg $4,500,) Dec. 13; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 220 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,392 and 1,394, e s, 75x100; James T. Barry to Paul C. Uhlig, Cragwood, N. J., (mtg $66,000,) Jan. 12; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$1

ANTHONY AV, 1,678, e s, 16.8x70.8 to n s of Carter Av x 16.8x69.1; Jacob Busch to Catharine Ernst, (mtg $5,000,) April 6; attorney, A. Bechmann, 660 East 170th St; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 634 to 642, n w corner of Barrow St, 100x75.7x irregular; Mary O. Newell to Charles Gronich, 315 East 84th St, B. & S., Jan. 12; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Gronich to Leon Ottinger, 175 West 72d St, (mtg $45,000,) Jan. 11; attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 25 Broad St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,468 and 2,470, w s, 50x75; Peter Eckert to Easter Realty Co., 98 (or 198) 11th Av, (mtgs $51,500, and all liens,) Jan. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

126TH ST, 313 West, n s, runs n e 2.1x n 97.11x w 17.11x s 99.11 to street x e 171 to beginning; James A. Hennessy to Stuard Hirschman, 216 North 86th St, (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 6; address, 200 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 50x 100; Gustav Stilligebauer and Elizabeth, his wife, to Elizabeth C. Stilligebauer, 304 West 99th St., (mtg $100,000,) Dec. 23; attorney, Wesselman & Kraus, 55 Liberty St.....$100

MADISON ST, 1,812 and 1,814, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 37x73.8x37x74; Abraham Bernstein to Henry Pinkus, 964 3d Av., (mtg $59,125,) and all liens, Dec. 30.....$100

DECATUR AV, 3,148, e s, 25x112.6; Ottilie Zalkind to Louise Schroeder Holbrook, Suffolk County, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 7.....$1

3D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50x110; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, 5 Beekman St., (mtg $60,000,) Jan. 13....$100

FRONT ST, 139, n e corner of De Peyster St, 18x67x16.8x68.5; De Peyster St, 27, e s, 20.7x 48.10x18.3x49.10; De Peyster St, 29, e s, 19.10x 48.10x20.3x48.5; Eagle Fire Co. of New York to Nathan ard Morris J. Horwitz, 221 East Broadway, Jan. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

LOT 170, map of Century Investing Co.; Elizabeth Taylor to David Taylor, Jr., 242 East 39th St, (mtg $1,700, and all liens,) Jan. 10; attorney, Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.$100

152D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x 100, (foreclosure, April 12, 1910;) Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Henry H. Jackson, 68 East 92d St., (mtg $40,000,) April 12, 1910; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av. $24,000

SAME PROPERTY; Hy H. Jackson to Nicholas V. Cantasano, 2,016 East 14th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 12; attorney, Max Keve, 61 Park Row $100

BRANDT PLACE, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, 5 feet front and rear and 100 ft each side; Richard R. Maslen to Morell Realty Co., 116 West 164th St, (mtgs $12,500,) Oct. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,145, w s, 25x80; Charles M. Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Well, 11A East 75th St, (mtgs $26,075 and all liens,) Jan. 13; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St..$100

99TH ST, 62 and 64 East, s s, 37.6x100.11; Albert H. Atterbury to The Hermitage Co., 30 Broad St, (mtgs $45,350,) July 16, 1909....$1

ANTHONY AV, 1,680, e s, 16.8x72.6 to w s of Carter Av x16.8x70.1; Centennial Securities Co. to Philipp Kronenberger, on premises, (mtg $5,000 and all liens,) Nov. 9.....$100

CORNELL AV, n s, 200 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Samuel H. Molleson, administrator of S. H. Molleson, deceased, to Dean C. Molleson, Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 27; attorneys, Coudert Brothers, 2 Rector St.....$100

CORNELL AV, n s, 200 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Zulett Av, s s, bounded s by Cornell Av and land of Harrington, on w by line 100 ft from Mapes Av, and e by land of Ferris; Francis E. Barker to Dean C. Molleson, quitclaim, March 22, 1901; attorneys same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Elias Molleson and others to same, quitclaim, Sept. 23, 1901; attorneys same $1

45TH ST, 62 and 64 West, s s, 40.6x100.5; Herald Square Holding Co. to George Backer Construction Co., 1,182 Broadway, (mtg $113,-000,) Jan. 13; attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, 128 Broadway.....$100

PLEASANT AV, 837, s w corner of 118th St, 20x75, (foreclosure Dec. 15, 1910;) Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Luigi Capobianco, 73 West 116th St, Jan. 13; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$10,350

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CENTRAL REALTY CO. to Kertscher & Co., 13 Lawrence St; Grant Av, n w corner of 166th St, 156.6x100, prior mtg $4,000, Nov. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row.....$5,388

BRONX ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS to East Bay Land and Improvement Co., 25 Pine St; Oak Point Av, s e corner of Tiffany St, 100x100, Jan. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. C. Dorcett, 26 Pine St.....$6,300

COHEN, Lillian and Samuel Milewitch, 1,265 5th Av; Manhattan Av, 498, e s, 18.9x 95, prior mtg $15,000, Jan. 12, due May 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

MANHEIM, Louis, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; 2d Av, n w corner of 14th St, 50x79.2, Jan. 12, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$90,000

AMERMAN, Willard, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; 24th St, 148 and 150 West, s s, 50x98.9, Jan. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $215,000

PFEIFER, Valentine, to Thornton Brothers Co., 1,320 Clay Av; 169th St, 278 East, n s, 20x90, Jan. 12, 5 years; attorneys, Neher & Van Derveer, 80 Broadway.....$2,500

EAST 167TH STREET REALTY CO. to Pincus Levenburg, 503 West 174th St; 167th St, 948 East, s s, 87.5x100, prior mtg $81,800, Jan. 11, due as per bond; attorney, L. B. Ginsburg, 132 Nassau St.....$5,000

DUTCHESS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $93,000, Jan. 9, due Feb. 11, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway. $10,000

DUMRAUF, George, to Martha Handel, 647 East 219th St; 157th St, 819 East, n s, 16.9x100, prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 31, 3 years; attorney, Henry Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av. $1,000

SAME to same; 157th St, 821 East, n s, 16.6x 100, Dec. 31, 3 years; attorney, same....$1,000

YOUNG, Dorothea J., to John T. Bauer, 212 East 62d St, and others, executors; 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 9th St, 25x100, Dec. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leon L. Mott, 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$7,333

GRONICH, Charles, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; Washington St, 634 to 642, n w corner of Barrow St, 100x irregular; Christopher St, 160, 20x75.4x20.4x 75.7, Jan. 12, due Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 120 Broadway.....$45,000

McNULTY, Patrick H., to James M. Horton, 112 West 126th St; 12th Av, c l. at c l. 183d St, 24.11x irregular, Jan. 12, 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

HORWITZ, Nathan and Morris J., to Eagle Fire Co., N. Y., 82 Beaver St; Front St, 139, s e s, at n w s of Depeyster St, 18x67x16.8x 68.5; Depeyster St, 27 and 29, e s, 40.5x — Jan. 12, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $35,000

HARRIS FINE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Cornelia G. Chapin, 11 West 49th St; Forsyth St, 108-116, n e corner of Browne St, 49.11x100, Jan. 12, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$105,000

DARMSTADT, Marie G., to John Gitz, 188 St. Nicholas Av; 43d St, 356 West, s s, 25x 100.4, prior mtg $26,000, Jan. 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck, 257 Broadway.....$5,000

RAUFFUS, Louise, to Josephine O'Donnell, 52 West 100th St; Lots 45 and 46, map of section of Bathgate estate, Jan. 12, due as per bond.....$1,200

KAYSER, Caroline H., to William G. Kratz, 378 East 140th St; Lot 248, map of Edward T. Young, at Springhurst, Jan. 12, 8 years, 6 p. c.....$1,500

MARK, William A., to Park Mortgage Co., 41 Park Row; Kingsbridge Terrace, n w s, part of Lot 62, Map 2 of Charles Darke property, Bronx, 92.1x171.1, prior mtg $11,000, Jan. 12, due April 12, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fettretch & S., 41 Park Row.....$1,500

EDGAR, Newbold Le R., to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St; 40th St, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9, Jan. 11, 3 years; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St...$32,500

BASCOM, George J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; 53d St, 260 and 262 West, s s, 37.6x100.5, Jan. 12, 2 years; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway. $27,000

CANTASANO, Nicholas V., to Henry H. Jackson, 68 East 92d St; 152d St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, Jan. 12, 10 years; attorney, S. H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av... $54,000

SAME to same and others, as executors; 134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x irregular, Jan. 12, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same. $35,000

CORNER, John, and others to Francis F. Simpson, Matawan, N. J.; 3d Av, n w s, Plot 17, map of Claremont, 100x100, Jan. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $4,500

MORELL REALTY CO. to Richard R. Maslem, 2,812 Aqueduct Av; Brandt Place, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, Oct. 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

CIVIC REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Solomon Bashwitz, 611 West 114th St; Morris Av, n w corner of 165th St, 50.10x102.8x 40.6x103.4, Dec. 30, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$42,000

SHEEHY, William H., to Park Mortgage Co., 41 Park Row; Hillside St, centre line, at e s of Broadway, runs s e 2,942x irregular to Nagle Av x222.7 to Broadway x16.11, Jan. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Fettretch & S., 41 Park Row.....$22,000

TETI, Frank, to Consumers' Brewing Co., Avenue A and 55th St; Mott St, w s, 49.10 ft n of Hester St, 50x62.8; Mott St, w s, 104.10 ft s of Grand St, 23.10x99.3, prior mtg $60,500, Jan. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$3,500

MAGEE, Virginia K., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 61st St, s s, 117.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.5, Jan. 13, 3 years.....$35,000

BARTELS, Anna D., to William Koch, 361 Ford St; Garden St, 706, s s, 18.8x100, Jan. 12, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

ESS EFF REALTY CO. and others to George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St., and others, executors, &c.; 125th St, 155½ and 157 East, n s, 88.4x100.11, Jan. 11, 3 years, 4½ p. c.. $39,400

FORT WASHINGTON CONSTRUCTION CO. to Union Mortgage Co., 128 Broadway; Fort Washington Av, s e corner of 181st St, 173.10x irregular, Jan. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 128 Broadway $250,000

MARTIN PLETSCHER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Caroline Forster, 418 East 148th St; Bryant Av, e s, 100 ft s of Garrison Av, 25x100, prior mtg $15,000, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

HERMITAGE CO. to James Buchanan, Trenton, N. J., and another, trustees; 10th St, n s corner of Bleecker St, 49.10x86.3x49.7x 86.3, Dec. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St $15,000

HERMITAGE CO. to Albert H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St, trustee; Longwood Av, 886, s s, 39x104.6, Dec. 30, 3 years $32,000

EVANS, Annie, to Hermann D. Most, 2d Place Whitestone, N. Y.; 49th St, s s, 171.4 ft e of 7th Av, 21.4x104.8, prior mtg $24,000, Jan. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert J. Mahon, 154 Nassau St $5,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to Agnes Neustadt, St. Regis Hotel, 699 5th Av, and others; 3d Av, n e corner of 98th St, 50.5x110, Jan. 13, 5 years; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $60,000

FURRER, Amelia, to Darius V. Moses, 73 Wooster St; Garden St, n s, 315.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, prior mtg $5,000, Jan. 13, due as per bond $1,500

FOX, Thomas E., to Fanny A. Dodge, Gun Hill Road, near Webster Av; road from Williamsbridge to Kingsbridge, n e s, 632 ft n w of N Y & H R R Co, 221x365x371x521, Jan. 12, 3 years; attorney, James Kearney, 220 Broadway $15,000

CAPOBIANCO, Luigi, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St.; Pleasant Av, 337, s w corner of 118th St, 20x75, Jan. 18, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

PRENTICE, Maud B., to J. Lawrence Degnan, 211 Carlton Av., Brooklyn; 2d St, 114 East, n s, 24.8x121.11, prior mtg $32,500, Jan. 12, 2 years, 6%; address, J. L. Degnan, 149 Broadway, N. Y.....$10,000

COHN, Aaron, and another to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St.; 73d St, 454 East, s s, 25x102.2, Jan. 10, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$16,000

BRENNAN, Anna M., to Charles H. Phelps, 324 West 103d St.; 82d St, 118 East, s s, 14.3x102.2, Jan. 13, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St..$8,500

GLOVER, Julia E., to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 28th St, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9, Jan. 11, 1 year, 4½%.....$13,000

ROTHWELL, John J., to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St.; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 184th St, 49.11x100, Jan. 13, 3 years; attorneys, S. K. & F. B. Wightman, 229 Broadway.....$4,000

ELKINS, George W., to Caroline C. Lindsley, 200 Claremont Av., and another, trustees; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 850 ft n of 141st St, 18x100, Jan. 12, 3 years; attorney, J. M. Hunt, 34 Pine St.....$12,000

BYARD, Dever S., to United States Savings Bank, 603 Madison Av.; 70th St, 155 East, n s, 10x irregular, Jan. 13, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 128 Broadway.....$2,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lendor's attorney.

MAIDEN LANE, 57, n s, 92.4x24.10x90.4x25.6, June 22, 1905; James Gibson and Emily P., his wife, to the United States Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av; owner, Seth Sprague Terry, Montclair, N. J.; Merrill & Rogers, 128 Broadway $110,000

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 74.11x100, July 8, 1910; East 167th Street Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, to Mary S. Croxson; Stephen G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.....

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft from n corner of Riverside Drive, 100.11x80, Aug. 2, 1899; Charles Buek and Abbie B., his wife, to the New York Life Insurance Co., owner; Hugh King, 11-19 William St; Edward E. McCall, 321 West 86th St.....$40,000

125TH ST, 107 East, n s, 99.11x25.6, Nov. 13, 1895; John J. Sperry and Sarah F., his wife, to George S. Long, Bay Shore, L. I.; owner, William D. Leonard, 14 West 73d St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $33,000

9TH AV, 653, w s, 75x28.8, Jan. 10, 1901; Ralph Riess and Henriette, his wife, to Magdalena C. Baeeenhausen; owner, Max W. Uzstern, 218 West 106th St; Wager & Acker, 287 Broad

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG (EUROPE)
§BATAVIA.....Jan. 21, 9 A. M.
‡PRES. GRANT.....Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
§PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 8, 1 P. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
‡Hamburg direct. ‡Hamburg via Cherbourg. *Second cabin only. †Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.

GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
By new 17,000 ton steamers, equipped with all modern safety appliances. Electric Baths, Gymnasium, Elevator, etc.
S. S. CLEVELAND..Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
S. S. CINCINNATI.Feb. 14, March 28
‡S. S. BATAVIA.....March 2
‡Naples and Genoa only.
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PLEASURE CRUISES

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Nile trips by the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.'s superb steamers.

SOUTH AMERICA Across the Andes, Straits of Magellan.
January 21, by the S. S. BLUECHER, (12,500 tons), for the East Coast of South America through the Straits of Magellan and up the West Coast to Valparaiso, Chile, Across the Andes, etc. Duration 74 DAYS. Rates $350 up. A Limited Number of very desirable accommodations are available for passage to BUENOS AIRES, 20 Days Rate, $210 and up.

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January 24 and February 25 by S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 tons), largest ship going to the Caribbean, 28 DAYS, $150 and up. Also MARCH 28, Spring Cruise of 16 DAYS, $85 and up.

AROUND THE WORLD (Two Cruises)
By the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), from New York November 1, 1911, and from San Francisco February 17, 1912, 110 DAYS, $650 and up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore. Optional Tours of 17 days in India, 14 days in Japan.

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Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:56|Moon rises—

THE TIDES.

	High-Water. A.M.	High-Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:55	7:40	12:38	1:07
Governors Island	7:13	7:56	1:07	1:35
Hell Gate	9:05	9:46	2:47	3:35

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 13.

SS Provence, Havre, Jan. 7.
SS Texas, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
SS Victorious, Lisbon, Dec. 28.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 10.
SS Bayamo, Santiago, Jan. 8.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 13.
SS Inverlc, Boston, Jan. 11.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Jan. 7.
SS Queen Wilhelmina, Boston, Jan. 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Megantic, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Drumcree, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Trent, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, Porto Rico	———	———
Brazos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Uller, St. Martin	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Ikala, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gen. Gordon	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Ciudad de Reus	Seville	Dec. 29
Cervantes	Santos	Dec. 24
Galileo	Hull	Dec. 31
Antilla	Progreso	Jan. 6
Ince Bank	Barbados	Jan. 6
African Prince	Port Spain	Jan. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Alleghany	Havana	Jan. 11
Birma	Libau	Jan. 3
Celtic	Queenstown	Jan. 8
Charlton Hall	Montevideo	Dec. 30
Columbia	Moville	Jan. 7
Dongola	St. Lucia	Jan. 4
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Jan. 4
Badenia	Hamburg	Jan. 1

DUE MONDAY.

Minnehaha	Southampton	Jan. 7
Oceana	Bermuda	Jan. 14
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	Jan. 11
Julia Luckenbach	San Juan	Jan. 11
Zulia	La Guayra	Jan. 10
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 10
Creole	New Orleans	Jan. 11

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Minnehaha, incoming from London, was reported 1,032 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS Celtic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 810 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday afternoon.

By United Wireless.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur, was 308 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 13th.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, was 130 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 13th.
SS Iroquois, Charleston, was 514 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 13th.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur, was 767 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 6:30 A. M., 13th.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, was 175 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 A. M., 13th.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Kingston, was 760 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 13th.
SS Arapahoe, Charleston, was 160 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 13th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Amerika, at Plymouth, Jan. 13.
SS Oceanic, at Plymouth, Jan. 13.
SS Ryndam, at Boulogne, Jan. 13.
SS Scottish Prince, at Pernambuco, Jan. 11.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 13.
SS Floride, at Havre, Jan. 11.
SS Kioto, at Kuchinotzu, Jan. 13.
SS Oriflamme, at Rouen, Jan. 13.
SS Indradeo, at Kobe, Jan. 12.
SS Katuna, at Kobe, Jan. 13.
SS Calderon, at Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Sailed.

SS Moltke, from Southampton, Jan. 13.
SS Carense, from Para, Jan. 12.
SS Tudor Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11.
SS Oceania, from Genoa, Jan. 10.
SS Volturno, from Rotterdam, Jan. 12.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Corea, China, Philippines, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Jan. 20 6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Australia, (via San Francisco)—Oceano	Jan. 22 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Australia, New Zealand, (via Vancouver)—Makura	Jan. 22 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, Philippines, China, (via San Francisco)—Corea	Jan. 23 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii Guam, Philippines, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb. 6:30 P.M.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan advises that many letters are being received in India from the United States prepaid only 2 cents, causing serious annoyance and expense to the addressees.

Therefore, attention is called again to the fact that the only British colonies to which letters are mailable at the rate of 2 cents an ounce are the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

To letters for all other British colonies (including India, South Africa, Australasia, and the West Indies) the rate is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. If that rate is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficient postage is collectible of the addressees.

(For Latest Shipping See Page 1.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Abnormally low temperatures continue in the Northwest States, while high temperatures are general throughout the South and the extreme Southwest.

Cloudiness prevails over much of the country, and rains have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States New England, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The weather will continue unsettled, with probably rain Saturday and Sunday from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward.

In the far Northwest temperatures will rise slowly.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northeast and east; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, slight to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate, variable winds and fog and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Unsettled weather; rain in south and rain or snow in north portions Saturday and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate, variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled weather, with rain Saturday and probably Sunday; lower temperature Sunday; moderate, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	30	38	4 P. M.	37	38
6 A. M.	30	39	6 P. M.	37	37
9 A. M.	29	40	9 P. M.	34	38
12 M.	30	41	12 P. M.	30	38

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; avrage on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 12:10 P. M. Minimum, 37 degrees at 4:30 P. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS, WITH WILL ANNEXED.
12 shs. Westville Dock Co.
5 shs. Rockaway Journal Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.
10 shs. Old Ferry Co. of Far Rockaway.
$100 Old Ferry Co. of Far Rockaway 6% Bd.
$100 Bayswater Yacht Club Ctf. of Ind.
23 shs. Bank of Long Island.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
20 shs. Manhattan Mortgage Co.
$8,000 Standard Milling Co. 5% Bonds, due 1930.
71 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
30 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co.
40 shs. New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co. common.
90 shs. National Surety Co.
41,000 shs. Bunsen Smokeless Furnace Co. of America.
25 shs. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
10 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
4,000 shs. Ohio Copper Co.
$25,000 Ohio Copper Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds.
$25,000 Bingham Central Rwy. Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds.
$25,000 Second Avenue R. R. Consld. 5% Bonds, Guaranty Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.
15 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
30 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Central of Georgia Rwy., Ocean Steamship Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Guar. Bond, 1920.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. TOAL, Plaintiff, against MADELEINE FISHER, Alfred Weiss, Ernest F. W. Havermeyer, Janet Dawson, and any other heirs, devisees, or grantees of John Simonson, deceased, the grantee named in a certain deed of the premises described in the complaint, and their successors in interest or estate, the persons designated as any other heirs, devisees, or grantees of John Simonson, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff, and the wives, if any there be, of such heirs, devisees, or grantees of John Simonson, deceased, Defendants.—Amended Summons:
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1910.
MURRAY, WEED & HARNED,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants, Madeleine Fisher, Janet Dawson, and any other heirs, devisees, or grantees of John Simonson, deceased, the grantee named in a certain deed of the premises described in the complaint, and their successors in interest, or estate, the persons designated as any other heirs, devisees or grantees of John Simonson, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff, and the wives, if any there be, of such heirs, devisees, or grantees of John Simonson, deceased.
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of November, 1910, and filed with the original summons and complaint and original amended summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1910.
MURRAY, WEED & HARNED,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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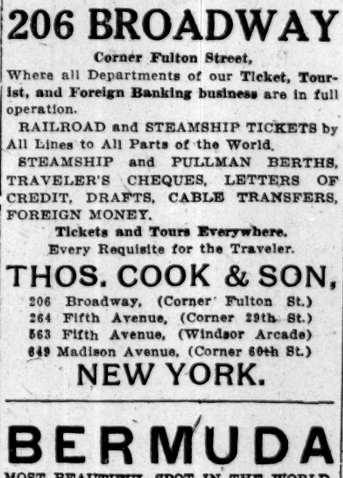

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Megantic (New)	Jan. 14, 11:00 A. M.	Minnehaha	Jan. 21, 10:30 A. M.
Minneapolis	Jan. 14, 10:00 A. M.	Celtic	Jan. 25, 3:00 P. M.
Adriatic	Jan. 21, 10:00 A. M.	Laurentic	Jan. 28, 11:00 A. M.

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*Oceanic....Feb. 4, 10 AM | *Adriatic..Feb. 18
*White Star Line Steamer. Pier 61, N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minneapolis..Jan. 14, 10 AM | Min't'nka..Jan. 28
Min'hana..Jan. 21, 10:30 AM | Min'w'ska..Feb. 11

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland...Feb. 1, 10 AM | Krooni'd..Feb. 11
Finland.....Feb. 8, 10 AM | Lapl'd (n'w)Feb. 25
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Adriatic....Jan. 21, 10 AM | St. Paul..Feb. 11
Oceanic....Feb. 4, 10 AM | Adriatic..Feb. 18
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Megantic...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Baltic....Feb. 11
Laurentic..Jan. 28, 11 AM | Laurentic..Feb. 25
New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
★ CELTIC (20,904 tons)..Jan. 25, 3 PM; Mar. 8, n'n
★ CEDRIC (21,035 tons).....Feb. 22, 3 PM
★ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Romanic....Feb. 4, 2:30 P. M.; Mar. 18 noon

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SIXTEEN days of sunshine and soft sea air—a staunch ship for your home and just enough shore-going to give zest to the trip—that is the story of our Porto Rico Cruise. You leave New York any Saturday and reach San Juan in 4½ days. Thereafter the trip is continued, touching at principal ports with the ship as your hotel, not only at sea but while in port as well. That is why the rate of $110 for the entire cruise is so attractive. Send for booklet.

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Porto Rico Cruise Sailings from Pier 35, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Av. Ferry, at 12 noon every Saturday. Steamers Carolina, Coamo and San Juan. Wireless and all modern equipment. Opportunity of seeing San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez and famous Military Road under most favorable auspices.
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TUESDAYS 10 A. M. Express Sailings.
K'prinz Wm..Jan. 17
Prinz F. Wm..Jan. 31
K'prinz Wm..Feb. 14
G.Wash'n..Sat., Feb. 25
THURSDAYS 10 A. M. Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
*Fried'h d. Gr..Jan. 14
*Rhein ..Tues., Feb. 7
Bremen..Tues., Feb. 21
*Roon.....Mar. 2
*Bremen Direct.

GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
†K. Luise.....Jan. 21 | Berlin.....Feb. 18
K. Albert.....Feb. 4 | Fried'h der Gr..Feb. 25
†Omits

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25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—A diamond, emerald changeable gentleman's scarf pin, lost between Plaza Hotel and Union League Club, Monday afternoon, Jan. 9; $25 reward will be paid for return same to Daniel Bacon, 153 West 57th St.

LOST—Small black hand bag containing mileage book New Jersey Central Railroad, $5 in money, silver articles; 23d St. crosstown car, between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday night. 572 W. 187th St.

LOST—Jan. 9, marquis, ring, diamond and turquoise, in 97th St., between Amsterdam Av. and two blocks west; liberal reward. Mrs. Dundy, 209 West 97th. Tel., 1952 River.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram H. E. C., also initials inside, about 6:30 P. M., Jan. 10, near 14th St. and 3d Av.; reward if returned to H. E. Coffin, 19th floor, Flatiron Building.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, three-string coral necklace; no questions asked; $25 reward. Return Goldie, Room 604 Longacre Building, 43d and Broadway.

LOST—Diamond sunburst, between Hotel Algonquin and 125 East 74th, Tuesday evening; $100 reward if returned. Alice Lazarus, 295 5th Av.

LOST—Gold match safe, diamond and sapphire studded, monogram on back, "M. S."; reward. M. Switzer, Room 201, Flatiron Building.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag, engraved C. F. R.; $20 reward; no questions asked. Return to desk, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Diamond ribbon bowknot pin, between Bijou Theatre and 48th St.; $50 reward; no questions asked. Jones, 155 West 48th St.

LOST—Presumably on Madison Av., lady's gold watch, 8 diamonds in case, 8 initials engraved; reward. Room 623, 136 Liberty St.

LOST.—Dec. 27, diamond watch with blue enamel background; name of Cartier on dial. Reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Scarf and pearl pin, at 97th St. and Riverside Drive; reward. Hutchinson, 816 West 97th St.

LOST—Package of index cards. Return or notify Abraham E. Stern, 90 William St., City.

LOST—Elk's watch fob on 28th St., Jan. 9; reward. Deissler, 340 W. 28th.

LOST—Set of gold beads; $10 reward. Lee Brothers, 210 East 125th St.

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25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST or strayed, in neighborhood of 115th St., white Maltese terrier; answers to name of Peggy; suitable reward if returned to Miss A. M. Cooper, 612 West 115th St.

LOST—Boston terrier, female, dark brindle color, white spots chest and back of neck; answers name of Cinders; reward. 109 West 122d St.

LOST—Gray-striped cat with bell in red ribbon on neck; answers name Kebo. Please return 9 East 68th St.; $5 reward.

LOST—French poodle, black, answers to Blida; good reward. 139 West 29th St.

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25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Jan. 12—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Overshoes, purse, hatchet, envelope, two umbrellas.

FOUND, Jan. 12.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply 167 Montague St., Brooklyn: Cuff buttons, handbag, calendars, gentleman's gloves, books, eyeglasses, canvas sign, overalls, skates, carbon sticks, tin tube, papers, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

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Parlor, bedroom, bath; elegantly kept; overlooking Park; one block all transportations; gentlemen only; meals optional; $30-$60 monthly. 22 West 60th St.

Apartment, six rooms, bath, elevator, telephone, electricity; complete; reasonable; references. Mayers, 504 West 122d St.

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Slightly used office furniture: desks, chairs, vertical files, safes, time clocks, typewriters, tables, mimeographs, multigraphs, cash registers. NATHAN'S, 4 White St.

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30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A splendid opportunity for active partner, man or woman, some cash required; manicure, ladies' hairdressing, and chiropodist parlor, established and operated over 23 years at the Alpine, Broadway and 33d St., (now being torn down;) removed to larger and more central quarters at 131 West 42d St., ready to open, with modern apparatus and appliances; connected with the Alpine barber shop.
131 West 42d St., near Broadway.
H. J. HAVNOR.

CORPORATION invites applications from man of business ability, experience, and good personality, for position in enterprise of exceptional earning power and splendid future; must make suitable investment, which will be secured and returned in case of dissatisfaction by either party; liberal salary to right man; best of references required. Reply 278 Times Downtown.

MONEY-MAKING COAL BUSINESS for sale, fully equipped; WELL ESTABLISHED in thickly populated section, on water front and main street; 3,600 tons sold last year. Oakley, 51 Simonson Av., Port Richmond, S. I.

We want to represent first-class manufacturers, wholesale houses, and importers in the South. Address, Schuck & Billington, manufacturers' agents and commission merchants, 919 Robert St., New Orleans, La.

Been looking months to find meritorious invention; got one right; reliable party, little cash, can join strictly high-grade people in manufacturing; unusual opportunity. R 138 Times.

Partner wanted with $5,000; silent or active; enormous profit; legitimate business; no speculations; well worth investigating. James A. Hogg, 226 West 116th St.

Will sell my interest in well-established proprietary medicine manufacturing concern; well-paying proposition. F 319 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Coal yard, fully equipped; no agents. Coal Yard, R 137 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

PANAMA HATS—DEALERS.

M. Castillo & Co., wholesale importers and exporters of Panama hats, wish to inform all concerned that thirty dozen Ecuadorian hats were stolen by burglars from their office, at 130-132 Pearl St., on Monday, between 5 P. M. and Tuesday, 10 A. M. These hats measured 4 to 4¼ inches brim by 3 to 3¼ crown, with head sizes for boys. Any information regarding same would be greatly appreciated by the above mentioned firm.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING; expert work, reasonable rates. Miss Hallock, Night and Day Bank Building, 5th Av., corner 44th St. Telephone 6810—Bryant.

All pawn tickets purchased; strictest privacy assured. Henry, 56 Pine St., Room 411.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A white woman with reference as working housekeeper for American family of 3 adults; call Sunday afternoon, evening; carfare paid; wages $23. Corbin, 108 West 84th St.

WANTED—Refined young white woman as chambermaid and to take out eleven-year-old girl afternoons; city references required. Call before 10:30 o'clock this morning, Benedict, 318 West 100th St.

WANTED—Competent girl; general housework, good cook, and laundress; sleep out; apartment; small family; good wages. Mrs. Warehelm, 651 West 179th St.

WANTED—Woman to take home bundle washing. Apply this morning, 8th floor, 318 West 100th St.

WOMAN of refinement and education in an information and literary bureau; one who is systematic and orderly, quick and active in congenial occupation and interested in current affairs; experience in stenography and typewriting desirable. Address, with full particulars as to qualifications and salary expected, Searchlight, R 148 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACTIVE SALESMAN wanted by large printing house; special proposition to one with established trade. R 96 Times.

AGENTS who can produce; stock casualty company; capital, $200,000; liberal policies; health, accident, death; monthly, annual plan; best agent's contracts; all towns New York and New Jersey. National Casualty Company, 84 William St., New York.

AUTO TRANSPORTATION CO., 309 West 41st St., has the only practical school in the city; we will teach you and place you; we have 80 to 40 cars, including taxicabs, to overhaul; the only business young men can earn good money at; $5 will start you; license guaranteed; positions waiting; enroll now.

MANAGER WANTED.—Young man with training in printing, binding, and lithographing, to act as Superintendent of a large printing and publishing house. State fully training, qualifications, experience, and age. M 204 Times Downtown.

SAKS & COMPANY,

Herald Square, New York,

are open to engage a

BUYER & MANAGER

for their

Department devoted to Women's

CLOAKS & SUITS.

Those having the requisite qualifications may apply personally or by letter to P. A. Conne, care of Saks & Company.

STATISTICIAN wanted immediately; must have good accounting ability and supply excellent references. Box M 203 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—High-class men with clientele to sell 6 per cent. cumulative preferred participating stock; paying dividends NOW. Suite 301, 45 West 34th Street.

TYPIST knowing Italian; work may be done spare hours. Write in Italian stating terms to A. K. Porter, 450 West End Av.

WANTED—Salesman out West with a fine line for novelties in ladies' coats; commission drawing; best position for good man. Apply 66 East 8th St. N. Schlossberg.

WANTED—experienced road salesman, for old established firm making popular line of cloaks and suits; salary and commission; references required. R 130 Times.

WANTED—Experienced fur salesmen for popular-price furs; must have good following; no other need apply. J. & Z., 40 East 12th St.

WANTED—Good pressman, able to set dies, for canning factory in Jersey City; steady position. M 205 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CULTURED YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN desires daily engagements reading aloud, or act as companion; will travel. R 118 Times.

EXPERIENCED, middle-aged woman as maid or linen room position in first-class hotel; best reference. Address Mrs. Quick, Hotel Vanadium, Cambridge Springs, Va.

LIGHT COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, Hairdresser and manicurist, desires permanent position as lady's maid; best references. Snowden's, 234 West 134th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some years' experience; understands office work; high school graduate; conscientious; first-class references; $15. Capable, F 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Some experience; good speller; attentive; anxious to secure position where can advance; moderate salary. Ambitious, F 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in commercial and insurance; neat, refined; accustomed to interviewing customers; best references; $12. Miss M., F 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Trustworthy, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious beginner will accept low salary, with advancement opportunities. Ambitious, 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; understands brokerage and commercial work; references. Capable, 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; good education; excellent speller; best references. Ambitious, 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner wishes permanent position; moderate salary to start. E. Leddy, 101 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well grounded in English and stenography; clean typist; $7. Conscientious, 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Position as useful companion, managing housekeeper, or responsible position in taking charge of children; city references. Stuart, 533 West 158th St.

WOMAN wishes work from 8-6 as chambermaid, silver cleaner, &c.; $1.50 per day. Apply 319 West 45th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2993—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Firms not employing bookkeepers can have their books written up, balanced, or audited; $5 monthly and upward. Accountant, Room 303, 24 East 21st St. 'Phone Gramercy 5477.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2825—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public, desires additional work; reasonable. Address Experience, 263 West 125th St.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, employed 1 to 7 P. M., has mornings free; would take work at very reasonable rates. Geo. Mills, 605 West 178th St.

GENTLEMAN in business for himself 25 years, having lost all his money must begin again; any position where intelligence and application may secure advancement. M 208 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MAN.—Competent man desires position to take charge of insurance department of real estate concern or manufacturing plant; best references as to character and ability. R, Box 157 Times.

PUBLISHER WANTED. — Writer desires communication with book publisher who publishes entirely at own expense. T. Gilmore, 1,276 Queen West, Toronto, Canada.

RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN, executive ability, wants position. Address John Wheeler, Oronoque, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Carry side line ladies' skirts, $1.50 to $3.25; for the South; established trade; good opportunity for right man. R 135 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Experienced city salesman or manager; hustler; references; drug and grocery trade. Box 101 Times, 80 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection with a house making fine lingerie dresses. R 128 Times.

VALET.—German, single, wishes position; best references; good traveler. Address Valet, 235 East 52d St.

WANTED—Position where executive ability and business experience are needed; have had ten years' experience as general manager of large lumber company in Canada; timber is nearly exhausted and the company will be closed down shortly; advertiser is 32 years old, with a successful record. Reply to Box R 144 Times.

YOUNG man, (23,) desires position with concern offering chance to work into sales or advertising department; 3½ years' office experience; has knowledge bookkeeping, and cost keeping. J 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man of 24; refined appearance; good family, wishes position as secretary or companion; has traveled; no bad habits; cheerful and agreeable. M 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Strong, sober, and honest European, speaking little English, wishes position at anything. Peter Mpletsos, 224 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 27; 10 years' office experience; 7 years with present employers on books, &c.; A1 reference. R 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, wishes situation porter; useful at anything; reference. 309 West 148th St. Taylor.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires work, night or day, at anything. M 212 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. — High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

COOKS, chambermaids, houseworkers, elevator boys, useful. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d St.; telephone, 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone, 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th St.—Bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; tel. 6,916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 59 West 98th St.; tel. 10045 Riverside.—First-class domestic help furnished; references.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 59 West 98th St.; tel. 10045 Riverside.—First-class domestic help furnished; references.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Good rooms, with good board; telephone; references.

46TH, 336 WEST.—Single, double rooms, heated closets; first-class table; telephone; terms moderate.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Two large rooms, private baths; each suitable for two; exclusive.

52D ST., 236 WEST, near Broadway.—Large room, private bath; large hall room; excellent board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first class; references.

55TH ST., 339 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated; hot, cold water; excellent home cooking; telephone.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table board.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Southerner, having elegantly furnished home, conveniences, and appointments equal to best hotel, will take few boarders; reasonable.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; dressing room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—New management; all rooms desirable; hot, cold water in each; abundance of closets; ideal bachelor accommodations; parlor floor, all or part; convenient elevated, Subway; board optional.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking; refined, congenial surroundings.

71ST ST., 122 WEST.—One large front room; second floor; private bath and phone; gentlemen preferred; new management; exceptional table. Mrs. Cary.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large front room; parlor floor dining room; well-appointed house; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; table guests; Jewish; near Subway and L.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large sunny front room, siutable for two; excellent table board. 'Phone 1336—Columbus.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Medium-sized room, suitable for one or two persons; moderate; parlor dining room; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable single, sunny room, parlor dining; references required.

78TH ST, 112 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms; parlor dining room; telephone connection.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable large and medium, newly decorated rooms; every convenience; Subway, "L."

79TH ST., 135 WEST,
Table Board,
hall room; home cooking; reference.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Board and rooms; high grade.

80TH ST., 141 AND 143 WEST.—Second floor, rear, adjoining bath; abundant heat, hot water; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home; first-class room and board; table guests.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—One or two rooms, with private bath; excellent table; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

92D ST., 52 WEST.—Large sunny, also hall room; parlor dining; superior house; reference; reasonable.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractive double front room; reasonable; references. Telephone, 3871 Riverside.

99TH ST., 306 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; private family; select neighborhood; Subway; references; seen between 1 and 2 or evenings; telephone 2534 River.

102D ST., 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, handsome rooms; southern exposure; home of refinement; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table; inducements for gentlemen.

104TH ST., 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; table guests; references; telephone.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room, dressing room; running water; exceptional table; delightful circle of guests; vacancies rare; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 554 WEST.—Lovely room; front or southerly exposure; private bath; excellent table; references.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room; excellent table; Broadway Subway.

117TH ST., 417 WEST, twenty-five minutes from Wall St., elevated and Subway expresses.—Elegant private residence, facing south, overlooking Morningside Park; entire second floor, two beautiful rooms, private bath; smaller room also; sunny, warm, clean, healthful, homelike; delicious cooking; positively choice; telephone.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, room; elevator apartment; dining room; few boarders desired. Nicholson.

122D ST., 135 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, newly furnished; board optional; moderate. American family.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Elevator house; front room, for two; all conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

128TH ST., 144 WEST.—Double and medium rooms, heated; hot water; good board; gentlemen.

137TH ST., 237 WEST.—An ideal home in refined boarding house offered desirable parties; exceptionally low rates; families have fine rooms; use laundry; all home comforts; excellent, liberal table.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, front room; small room; steam heat; superior home cooking.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 250-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service, baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Tel. 793 Bryant.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (corner 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

21ST, 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; reasonable; excellent table; references; telephone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Single and double rooms; elevator; private bath; excellent board; American.

130TH, (2,119 Fifth Av.)—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent board; conveniences; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished large, small rooms; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; prices reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5, (Overlooking Wall St.)—Most accessible locality in Greater New York; neighborhood, house, high-class; table, choicest products New York markets. 905 Main.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 296.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WOMAN, employed, wants small room in first-class boarding house; references. Address R 143 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Medium-size room; hot and cold water; large closets; telephone.

22D ST., 236 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let; running water.

27TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, well heated, private bath; reasonable.

34TH ST., 138 WEST.—The Willena; clean, comfortable rooms, suitable two, $3 up.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining baths; clean, homelike; breakfast optional; references required.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hallroom, large closet, bath, private house, $5 weekly.

42D ST., 261 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or otherwise; southerly exposure; Subway, elevated.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Elegant rooms; near 5th Av.; house newly renovated. Telephone 3911—Bryant.

45TH ST., 27 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Newly furnished bright rooms; references.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Bachelor suite, southern exposure; small rooms, closets, telephone, electricity; gentlemen exclusively.

49TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant suite of rooms in private apartment; every convenience; centrally located; meals optional; telephone 1042 Bryant. Barrett.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Large and small front room; private bath; excellent table.

55TH ST., 107 WEST.—Beautiful light medium-sized room near bath; exclusive house; telephone.

56TH ST., 363 WEST.—Completely renovated, newly furnished; hot water every room; steam, showers, tubs, telephone; elevated, Subway; $3 upward; restaurant connected.

56TH ST., 355 West.—Desirable rooms; suitable one, two; steam, running water, bath, telephone; reasonable.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; running water; adjoining bath; telephone; excellent location.

1.—60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept parlor bedroom, bath; $30-$60 monthly; restaurant attached.

68TH ST., 42 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suitable one, two persons; also hall room; 'phone.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Sunny room; private house; steam heat, electric light, hot water; 'phone.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large, small; parlor floor; conveniences; elevator; Subway; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST, Near Riverside.—Beautifully furnished large, small front room; bath adjoining; scrupulously clean; private house; exclusive neighborhood; 'phone; Subway.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Large, medium, newly-decorated, sunny room; every convenience; bath; Subway, L.

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Unusually attractive front room, unexpectedly vacated; private family; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.
Large and small rooms; parlor floor; for doctor.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; well furnished, heated; telephone; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; first class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Two large rooms with bath; running water; for 2 or 3 gentlemen; near Subway; all conveniences; 'phone 9374 Schy.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large, sunny room, suitable for two; bath adjoining; private family.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable two; running water; private house; gentlemen preferred.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms, suitable two; running water; gentlemen only.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Furnished rooms; light housekeeping; bath, telephone, steam heat; elevated, Subway. Osborn.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Desirable front suite; good location; back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; references.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large front room; dressing room; running water; private house; reference.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large parlor; also large and small rooms.

84TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two ladies; elevator apartment; references. Richard.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, front, sunny room adjoining bath; single room; $3.50 up. Anderson.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; every convenience; gentleman. O'Connor.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private bath; clean, select house; all conveniences.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; one flight, private hall; very reasonable; references. Wyatt.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; convenient all cars; every convenience.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean room, convenient Subway and "L" express; board optional. Scott.

97TH ST., (west of Broadway.)—Absolutely select room or suite; high class, elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience; telephone. 6,780 Riverside, Apartment 1 B.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Newly decorated furnished room; southern exposure; Subway, "L"; private family. Owner.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegant furnished rooms; heated; reasonable; 'phone.

103TH ST., 215 WEST.—Broadway Subway: comfortably furnished suite; southern exposure; refined atmosphere; references. Janitor.

103TH ST., 207 WEST.—Sunny, front room; independant entrance; first floor; private family; gentleman. Burke.

113TH, 328 WEST.—View Morningside Park; attractive parlor; bedroom adjoining; scrupulously clean; private family; choice apartment; refinement; 'phone 509 Morningside. Wright.

116TH, 373 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; elevator apartment; near Morningside Park. Miller.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, (Apartment 46.)—Desirable large, outside room; all conveniences; dining room in house; corner apartment; Subway.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike rooms, southerly exposure; also kitchen; elevator. Mrs. Smith.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevator, telephone; attractive dining rooms; Broadway Subway. Apartment 33.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Front suite; suitable for three; southerly exposure; elevator; well heated. Elmer.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Elevator; attractive, light suite; double room; good heat. Apartment 5, front.

121ST ST., 264 WEST.—Medium size front room and hall room; every convenience; reasonable.

122D ST., 514 WEST, Near Broadway.—High-class rooms, single, double; electricity, steam, elevator. Kenyon.

126TH ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; well heated; running water; private telephone.

127TH ST., (Riverside Drive, 552.)—Family two will rent large, modern room, or smaller room, with private bath, reasonable. Phone 7028 Morningside. Button.

135TH ST., 535 WEST (corner Broadway).—Nice large room; running water; private family; suitable for two; subway; 'phone. Apartment 2B.

137TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private family; elevator; reasonable; near Broadway. Apartment 3D.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; large closets; Subway express station; private family. Keith.

138TH ST., corner of Broadway, Royal Arms.—Outside rooms adjoining bath, $3.50, $5; elevator. Apartment 62.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Elegant private house, splendidly furnished rooms; reasonable; between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

143D ST., 476 WEST.—Choice front room; conveniences; refined American family; references; evenings, Sunday. Evans.

148TH, 601 WEST.—Room, overlooking Hudson; business man or woman; $7; elevator, 'phone. Stratton.

148TH, 614 WEST.—Sunny south room, private house; gentlemen; near Riverside and Subway.

AMSTERDAM AV. AND 117TH ST., LA PORTE APARTMENT HOTEL.
Finest location in city, between Morningside Av. and Riverside Drive; moderate rates; suites, single rooms, from $4 week and up; first class table board; breakfast, dinner, $5; three meals, $6 weekly. Telephone, 4449 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE, (opposite Washington Square.)—Large and small elegantly furnished rooms; private house; gentlemen; references.

BROADWAY, 3,485, 148d.—Two rooms; smaller, $4; larger, $5; modern, refined; Subway. Apartment 43.

CHARLES ST., 12 and 14.—Room, heated; good light and air; 3 minutes to all cars. N. Lang, Apartment 11.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 93d St.—Private family, elevator apartment; nice, large room, with breakfast, $10 week; homelike; references. Private 'phone, 5900—River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites; four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen, $12 weekly upward; beautifully furnished room; bath, kitchen, $4, $6.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 215 Audubon Av., near 175th St.—Nicely furnished outside room; elevator. Apartment 52.

East Side.

19TH ST., 105, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; telephone; private apartment. Rogers.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large and small; southern exposure; reasonable.

24TH ST., 21 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Newly renovated, handsomely furnished suites; private baths; electric light.

24TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms; terms moderate; telephone 479 Mad.

25TH ST., 116 EAST.—Steam-heated single rooms, $3.50 up; spacious parlor; telephone; meals optional.

40TH ST., 5 EAST.—Richly furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric light; hall service.

40TH ST., 38 EAST.—Very desirable room for gentlemen in private residence; rates moderate; references.

58TH ST., 141 EAST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; running water, closets; heated; bath; $7-$4.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large, sunny room, finely furnished, suitable couple or friends; select house.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large back parlor room; private bath; furnished or unfurnished.

80TH ST., 113 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; all conveniences; references.

86TH ST., 313 EAST.—Sunny rooms; board if desired; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; tiled bathrooms; box spring beds; absolute cleanliness; corner building.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for gentlemen, with, without private baths; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

398—Standard Oil Company and others, appellants, vs. The United States.—Continued.

The day call for Jan. 16: Nos. 398, 433, 407, &c., 448, 627, 496, 12, (and 24 and 181,) 3, original; 190, (and 394,) and 372, 383, and 538, 550, and 313, 13, original, and 14, original.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Bernhard Welle, respondent, vs. Celluloid Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Caroline K. Kissel, deceased. —Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Guardian Trust Co., respondent, vs. United Engineering and Con. Co., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Standard Trust Company, respondent, vs. Isaac Heinemann et al., impleaded, appellants. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gittel Chaiman, appellant vs. Sossi Chayman, &c., respondent.—Order reversed and motion to open default granted on terms stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

Churchill C. Macray, respondent, vs. Julia E. Fowler, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Poillitz, respondent, vs. George J. Gould et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

De Forest Grant, respondent, vs. Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Blanz, individually, &c., appellant, vs. William J. Bowen, individually, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Barthold A. Rich.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Georgiana M. Amidon.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Emanuel Barnet, appellant, vs. Raymond B. Fosdick, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

FOUR ROBIN BANK TRUSTEES INDICTED

Chas. K. Lexow, Thos. F. Murphy, Wm. P. Youngs, and Dr. Harrie James Charged with Perjury.

SIGNED THE BANK REPORT

Work of the Grand Jury Just Begun and More Washington Savings Bank Officials Are Under Investigation.

District Attorney Whitman said last night that the indictments found against four of the Trustees of the Washington Savings Bank by the Grand Jury yesterday were merely the beginning of the investigation resulting from the arrest of Joseph G. Robin and that additional indictments would be found against other officials in the Robin concerns next week. All the indictments found thus far against Robin's associates relate only to the false statements made by them to the Superintendent of Banks in regard to the condition of the Washington Savings Bank.

The four Trustees indicted yesterday were Charles K. Lexow, brother of the late Senator Clarence Lexow; Assistant Postmaster Thomas F. Murphy, William P. Youngs, and Dr. Harrie James. They were all charged with perjury.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty to the indictments and were released on $3,000 bail.

In substance the indictments charge that the defendants were appointed by the Washington Savings Bank as a standing committee, to make an examination of the books. This examination was supposed to be the basis of the semi-annual report which the savings bank was required by law to make.

This report was made on July 29 and was signed by Messrs. Murphy, Lexow, and Youngs, who swore that they had examined the books of the Washington Savings Bank and that the report was true to the best of their knowledge. Among the items of assets contained in the report were two participation agreements for $60,000 and $30,000 in a non-existent mortgage of $350,000 on account of which Robin was indicted for larceny, and two others were mortgages of $99,500 and $19,250, which were found after the Washington Savings Bank had closed in the personal safe of Joseph G. Robin. It is believed by the District Attorney that none of the mortgages was in the possession of the Washington Savings Bank last July when the report was made to the Superintendent of Banks.

Mr. Whitman says that, as a matter of fact, the committee never made any examination of the real estate, bonds, and mortgages of the vouchers, assets, and liabilities of the savings bank for the July report.

With the indictment of the four men yesterday it also developed that for the past two years the Washington Savings Bank has not had the total number of Trustees required by law, which is thirteen, but had only nine, and that during the past year one of the nine had died and another resigned.

No one has come forward yet to furnish the $40,000 bail bond which was fixed after Robin pleaded not guilty to the indictments charging him with the larceny of $80,000, and it is said that if any attempt is made to have Robin bailed out District Attorney Whitman will insist that the bond be increased. This is due to the fact that seven other additional indictments were subsequently filed against Robin involving $127,000 more.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up its investigation of the affairs of the Railway Traction and Construction Company and the South Shore Traction Company, in which Robin held the controlling interests, and it is said that besides finding additional indictments against Robin the Grand Jury will probably find indictments against several prominent politicians who were connected with these companies.

GIVES THANKS TO POLICE.

Elections Board Soon to be Replaced Files Its Annual Report.

The Board of Elections, whose members passed out of office on Jan. 1, filed its annual report with Mayor Gaynor yesterday. The board has recently been under investigation by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick and was severely criticised by him in his report to the Mayor. It is expected that the Mayor will appoint an entirely new board this year and that the names will be announced early next week.

"The board has endeavored to co-operate with all public officers and with the representatives of the various political parties in enforcing all the provisions of the law relating to registry, enrollment, and the primary and general elections," said yesterday's report.

"It has at all times endeavored to furnish in a prompt and courteous manner information to all citizens respecting election matters. It is especially thankful for the prompt, efficient, and intelligent co-operation of the Police Commissioner and the officers and members of his department, without whose aid this department could not have executed the provisions of the law."

SMALL SCARE AT THE BRESLIN

Patrons at Lunch Excited When a Cylinder Head in Basement Blew Out.

Those who were lunching in the main dining room of the Hotel Breslin yesterday afternoon were scared when a cylinder head in the engine room below blew out and a three-inch steam pipe burst. The steam in dense white clouds filled the dining room and corridor of the hotel.

Walter Hildreth, the manager, quickly discovered the cause of the explosion and reassured the patrons of the house, who were rushing out.

Traffic Squad Policeman Hyer, on post in West Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, mistaking the steam for smoke, notified Engine Company No. 1, in West Twenty-ninth Street. A fireman came around but found nothing to do. The patrons returned to their interrupted luncheons.

WOMAN AFIRE PROTECTS SON

Shouted to Boy to Keep Away, and Ran from Him.

The cries of Mrs. Edward Newman of 346 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, when hot coals from the kitchen range, which she was shaking down, set fire to her clothing, brought her ten-year-old son, Edward, Jr., running to her in the kitchen last night. Though ablaze herself, the mother realized the danger to her son if he came near her, and shouting to him to keep away, she ran from him.

Her running fanned the fire in her clothes, and when she reached the hall, where she rolled, her clothing was completely afire. Mrs. Edith Thompson and Mrs. Edward Hughes, tenants on another floor, heard her and ran to her, and when they reached her she was unconscious.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—362 7th Av.; Amelia Buono	$5,000
12:20—458 W. 35th St.; Rose Saunders	$15
7:50—2,496 8th Av.; F. Steinberg	Slight
8:20—2,220 Amsterdam Av.; L. Handleson	$10
8:45—156 Allen St.; I. Kaiserman	$500
9:30—332 E. 63d St.; J. Chioanponetti	$25
P. M.	
12:05—287 E. 98th St.; M. Libstret	Trifling
12:10—372 Crimmins Av.; H. Reiss	Trifling
2:00—8 Rutgers Place; Henry Boisky	Trifling
2:35—430 E 9th St.; P. Ferber	Trifling
3:00—74 Thompson St.; Rose Cestello	$50
4:00—507 W. 27th St.; Mary Gorey	$25
4:35—337 E. 34th St.; C. Spoko	$100
5:00—178 Eldridge St.; Joseph Davidson	$10
9:05—59 E. 4th St.; Weisbred & Hechtman	Trifling
5:25—306 Greenwich St.; G. T. Lawrence	$20,000
5:40—1,248 Amsterdam Av.; Carowsky Bros.	$10
6:45—137 Rivington St.; J. Liseroff	$100
7:30—67th St. and Lexington Av. Deaf and Dumb Institute	$5,000
8:20—50 East 4th St.; S. Baning	Trifling
8:25—944 6th Av.; Corcoran Bros.	$15,000
9:10—223 2d St.; C. Ditchman	Trifling
9:30—175 Monroe St.; J. Snyder	$10

McANENY TALKS OF ECONOMY

Tells Rochester Alumni Good Methods Would Save Millions in City Budget.

Borough President George McAneny of Manhattan told the New oYrk Alumni Association of the University of Rochester at their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night something about city finances in discussing subways, to which R. C. F. Brown, President of the association, had referred to in introducing him.

"My own views of this important question is to keep always in sight that it is a business proposition," said Mr. McAneny. "We have got to the point where we are spending nearly $200,000,000 a year. The average share for each family in the spending budget is $200 a family. If a family had $200 to spend, the head of the house would watch the bills. What is done in municipal housekeeping? The spending of the city money is left for civic societies to watch.

"We are trying to run things in the City Hall with a view to the people's interests. We have gone in for business methods in the Board of Estimate. We have taken up the standardization of contracts, specifications for supplies and for salaries. If the city were allowed to run affairs as a private business is conducted, out of a $190,000,000 budget the annual expense bill would be reduced $40,000,000.

Dr. Rush Rhees, President of Rochester University, deplored competition between educational institutions. He said this ought to end, and hoped the time would come when universities would co-operate with a simple view of public good.

Dr. Rhees also made a plea for larger salaries for teachers.

Prof. George B. Coe of Union Theological Seminary and the Rev. Thomas J. Villers and Albert H. Harris also spoke.

ONE FOSDICK CASE FAILS.

Former Bronx Park Clerk Acquitted of Defrauding the City.

Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday directed the jury to acquit Hugh Martin, former clerk in the Department of Parks, who was jointly indicted with George M. Kuhn, a coal dealer, for attempted grand larceny, as a result of the investigation made last Summer by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick into the alleged crooked coal dealing in Bronx Park.

According to the indictment, Martin and Kuhn attempted to defraud the Park Department through the purchase and delivery of coal, Martin reporting that 120 tons of coal had been delivered, while in reality there were only fifty tons.

A few weeks ago the jury disagreed as to the guilt of Kuhn, and yesterday Judge Rosalsky ordered the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, declaring that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant any other.

SHOT YOUTH BY MISTAKE.

Janitor Thought Bystander Was One of Those Who Had Annoyed His Wife.

Because his wife had been annoyed by boys who rang the bells in the tenement house 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, where he and his wife are janitors, Vincent E. Quinn ran out of the basement and fired two shots last night at William Fitzgerald, 18 years old, a driver, whom he mistook for one of the troublemakers. One of the bullets shattered Fitzgerald's left ankle, and it is feared that his foot will have to be amputated.

Fitzgerald was standing with two girls, Anna Gleason and Anna Hefferman, both living at 247 West Sixty-sixth Street, when Quinn fired. The girls were prostrated by the shooting. After wounding Fitzgerald Quinn went back to his rooms in the basement

Policeman Padrucco of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House heard the shots and learned that Quinn had done the shooting. The policeman went to Quinn's rooms, where he found the janitor with a revolver in his hands. Quinn admitted the shooting and said he did not intend to hit any one, but merely meant to frighten Fitzgerald, whom he had mistaken for one of the boys that had annoyed his wife.

Dr. Botsford took Fitzgerald to the Flower Hospital, and Quinn was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station charged with felonious assault.

$1,200 RING IN A $1 BILL.

Fish Dealer Who Had It Up Before Customs Officials.

Among those who went to the Custom House yesterday to explain to Deputy Surveyor George Smyth their failure to make proper declarations on their arrival from abroad was Luigi Masucci, who got here on Thursday on the Fabre liner Sant' Anna.

Masucci is a seller of fish at 246 Seventh Avenue. When he arrived Deputy Surveyor John J. O'Connor questioned him as to the dutiable articles he brought with him, and, becoming suspicious, threatened a search. Masucci thereupon took out a diamond ring he carried in his waistcoat pocket wrapped in a $1 bill. The single stone is of twelve karat, which the customs officials roughly estimate as worth $1,200.

Masucci explained to Mr. Smyth yesterday that he bought the diamond here five years ago. It was then set in an earring, he said, but he had had it reset in this country. The ring is held by the customs authorities till the passenger can bring proof of its purchase here.

Auto Kills an 8-Year-Old Girl.

Eight-year-old Mabel Maus of 348 East 142d Street was struck and run over last evening by an automobile belonging to Richard Webber, Jr., a Harlem packer, at Willis Avenue and 144th Street. Webber carried the child to the Lebanon Hospital, but she died within ten minutes after being carried into the institution. Webber and his chauffeur, Joseph A. Dunphy, were held for the Coroner.

Indianapolis Buyer Missing Here.

Emil Goodkind of 718 Broadway received a telegram yesterday from Griffiths Brothers, milliners of Indianapolis, requesting him to give publicity to the disappearance of one of their buyers, Orville C. Carvia, who left the Prince George Hotel last Saturday and had not been heard from since.

The manager of the Prince George said last night that Carvin left the hotel with a brother-in-law.

NEW TERMINAL PLANS FILED.

N. Y. Central Station Will Be a Most Imposing Structure.

Plans for the main section of the new Grand Central Station, which it is estimated will cost $4,000,000, were filed yesterday by the architects of the New York Central Railroad, Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore. The plans consisted of a set of fifty-five elaborate drawings, one of the largest series of architects' plans for a single structure ever filed with the Building Department.

The new station will occupy the plot facing Forty-second Street, on which the old station stood. The old building is now practically demolished. It will cover the entire block front on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Depew Place and Vanderbilt Avenue, and will occupy 245.6 feet on each of these thoroughfares.

Architecturally as well as in size the building will be one of the most imposing in the city. It will be from one to eight stories high. The façade will be of brick, granite, and limestone, with massive Corinthian columns and large allegorical figures carved in stone above the bays on the Forty-second Street side.

The station will be set back several feet from the Forty-second Street building line, giving room for a plaza approach. A distinctive feature will be the continuation of Park Avenue over Forty-second Street at this point by means of a viaduct copied from one of the famous bridges across the Seine in Paris.

Traffic will be carried south over this structure from the station to the rising ground at Park Avenue and about Forty-first Street. The roadway will be about twenty feet above the level of Forty-second Street.

The main entrances to the station will be on the Forty-second Street side beneath the raised roadway. There will be cab and carriage entrances on the Vanderbilt Avenue side.

DATE SUITED THIRTEEN CLUB

Miss Libbey's 'Escort' at Annual Feast Turned Out to be Her Husband.

The Thirteen Club gave its eighteenth dinner at Murray's in Forty-second Street, last night. It was considered a happy coincidence that yesterday not only was the 13th of the month, but was Friday as well. That combination is one which even the Thirteen Club cannot cause to come to pass more than once in a long time.

As usual, there were thirteen persons at each table, and all the members and guests did their best to show how they looked down upon ordinary superstitions, although some of the women shuddered as Brian G. Hughes, in the red robes of Mephisto, presented to each of the officers he installed for the coming year a brand-new coffin lid.

Laura Jean Libbey, quoting from her collected writings, undertook to prove that woman is less superstitious than man, while Judge Charles F. Moore defended man's freedom from the weakness. On the printed list of guests Miss Libbey was down as "Miss Libbey and Escort." The "escort" proved to be Miss Libbey's husband. It was explained that no one could remember his name.

WIRELESS AT DINNER.

Maritime Exchange Members to Greet Friends at Sea from the Plaza.

Friends and members who happen to be on the ocean will not be so isolated that they cannot extend greetings to the Maritime Association at its dinner in the Plaza on Jan. 28. Arrangements have been made to install a wireless telegraph outfit in the grand ballroom, where the dinner is to be given, from which messages will be sent to all ships that can be reached.

A wireless station will be established on the roof of the hotel, and the Dinner Committee declares it will keep the operator busy sending and receiving. This is only one of many novelties planned for the dinner, at which 500 are expected.

Among the speakers invited are George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy; Controller William A. Prendergast, ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo, Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, Congressman William Sulzer, Capt. Werth G. Ross, Commandant of the United States Revenue Service; Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port; the Rev. Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; E. R. Carhart, President of the Produce Exchange, and the Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, Chaplain of the receiving ship Hancock, U. S. N.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

The New No. 5

As a dress shirt, every detail perfected.

The finest fabrics always.

EARL & WILSON.

Four stud holes in bosom.

Buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures, Electric or and Gas,

For your new house.

They are beautiful and made to last.

It pays to put in *well* made—*good* fixtures.

We make a *complete* line, *all* styles.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

Established 1844. We manufacture fine goods.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., 80 Warren Street.

☞ *For reference make note of this ad.*

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | 1195 Broadway Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

$19.50

for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats Regularly $30.

WE ARE SACRIFICING

all remnants at a uniform price. Suits to measure $18.00, regardless of former prices. Also the fine Winter overcoatings of McGrane & Wemlinger, 259 Fifth Ave. Their price was $100.00. Our price $25.00. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

TO MEN WHO KNOW W&H 1912

Our brand new winter stock of hand-tailored Overcoats and Suits still on sale.

$25.00 values at $18.50
$30.00 " " 22.50
$35.00 " " 25.50

Clothing Shops: 27 New St. 150 Nassau St. 42d St. at 5th Av.

WEBER & HEILBRONER (9 Shops)

Haberdashers Hatters Clothiers

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

HIPPODROME Entire Block, 6th Av., 43-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats $1.00. The International Cup | Ballet of Niagara | The Earthquake. World's greatest spectacle—Colossal Circus

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinee To-day, 2:30. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. NEXT WEEK At The Nazimova. "Best Farce in Ten Years."—Eve. Mail. **BABY MINE**

NEXT MON. EVG. | WM. FAVERSHAM In A New Comedy THE FAUN By Edward Knoblauch

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, bet. B'y&6thAv. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play. **THE GAMBLERS** with George Nash.

William Collier's Comedy Thea. 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:20. **WILLIAM COLLIER** in I'll Be Hanged If I Do.

HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. First Big Comedy Hit of 1911. **OVER NIGHT**

CIRCLE. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. To-day, 3. To-night, 8:15. Ellsworth's Oberammergau & Passion Play of 1910. Next Week—MAY IRWIN in Getting a Polish.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. **THE DEEP PURPLE** By Paul Armstrong & Wilson Mizner.

Nazimova's Last Times **39th St.** Thes., 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. **WE CAN'T BE AS BAD AS ALL THAT** MONDAY, JAN. 16, **BABY MINE** Moves Here From Daly's Theatre.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee To-day, 2:15. EMMY WEHLEN **MARRIAGE A LA CARTE** HARRY CONOR. *"A real musical comedy with distinction, and Broadway not even mentioned."* —Times.

Last Weeks Fields' **HERALD SQ.** B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. **LULU GLASER** in THE GIRL AND THE KAISER. Beginning TUES., JAN. 17 (Seats Now) GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD In the Comic Opera "THE PARADISE OF MAHOMET."

BROADWAY Thes., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 2 Times. Mat. To-day, 2:15. All Star Cast Revival of **THE SQUAW MAN** with Dustin Farnum

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Sam Bernard in He Came from Milwaukee. Next Week—Mrs. Leslie Carter in Two Women.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. Ethel Barrymore OF THE "WELLS" TREELAWNY.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20. **MISS BILLIE BURKE** in SUZANNE

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today, 2:15. Last Night. **ANNIE RUSSELL** in the New Play, THE IMPOSTOR. NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Now on Sale, Edmund Breese in The Scarecrow

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. MONDAY, JAN. 23—FOR 8 WEEKS. **MAUDE ADAMS** in CHANTECLER

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents **BLANCHE BATES** in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. **WM. GILLETTE** SECRET SERVICE

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY in **"THE HAVOC"** MILLER. By H. S. SHELDON. Miller superb in remarkable play—Klauber, Times.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz in **MADAME SHERRY** 5 SPECIAL MATINEES. New Amsterdam Theatre, MON., TUES., THURS. & FRI. Jan. 16, 17, 19 & 20, at 2:15. | Lyceum Theatre, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 2:15. **RUTH ST. DENIS** in conjunction with **W. W. ANDREEFF'S RUSSIAN COURT BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA** Seats 50c. to $2 now at Box Offices.

LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. Seats Selling for Jan., Feb. and March. | CHRISTIE MACDONALD in THE SPRING MAID

NEW YORK B'way and 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TO-DAY, 2:15. Mlle. EMMA TRENTINI in **Naughty Marietta** By Victor Herbert and Rida Johnson Young. WITH ORVILLE HARROLD.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th St. EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT | GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

Joe Weber's, B'way, 29th. Mat. To-day. **ALMA** WHERE DO YOU LIVE with TRULY SHATTUCK and JOHN M'CLOSKEY. ?

GRAND Opera H., 23 St., 8 Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 7 DAYS Next Monday—THE THIRD DEGREE.

Charles Dillingham's **GLOBE** B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Today, 2:15. **ELSIE JANIS** in THE SLIM PRINCESS, with JOS. CAWTHORNE.

BURTON HOLMES MUNICH & BAVARIA | SUN. EVE. at 8:30 CARNEGIE HALL. Also MON. & TUES. MATS. AT 8—LYCEUM THEATRE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE COMEDY OF HAPPINESS **POMANDER WALK** From first to last you are pleased, or nothing on this earth can please you.—Tribune.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee To-day, 2:20. Last Night **THE AVIATOR** with WALLACE EDDINGER. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Now Selling. **LENA ASHWELL** Assisted by CHARLES WALDRON. In C. M. S. McLellan's New American Play. JUDITH ZARAINE

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | CHAS. GRAPEWIN & CO., TOM WALKER on Mars, The Seldom's Venus, etc.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Gertrude Hoffmann, Edwin Holt & Co., Anna Chandler, and others.

BRONX 149th St. & 3d Av. Daily Mat. 25c. | Master Gabriel & Co., The Little Stranger, Paul Spadoni, Delro, others.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:30. THE NEW COMEDY **"THE CONCERT"**

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

GARDEN THEATRE. Mad. Av. & 27th St. C. AMBERG ..... Director. Beg. NEXT MONDAY (Seats Now). **ERNST VON POSSART** Mon. & Fri. Ev. & Sat. Mat., "Freund Fritz"; Tues., "By King's Command" & "Learned Women"; Wed. & Sat. Eves., "Das Fallissement"; Thurs. Eve., "Nathan der Weise." Prices 50c. to $3.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. W. 34th St. Ev. 25c-$1. Daily Mat. 15c-50c. VALESKA SURATT & CO. & 12 big acts.

Hammerstein's Victoria. 42d St. Daily Mat. IRENE FRANKLIN, NAT WILLS, Ward & Curran and 12 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, 15 St. & Irv. Pl. LAST 2 TIMES THIS THEATRE. **ERNST VON POSSART** To-day Mat. (pop. prices), "Freund Fritz"; To-night, "Auf Koenig's Befehl" & "Gelehrte Frauen."

Keith & Proctor's **5TH AVE.** B'way. 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | Max Rogers and Wm. Kolb & Co., Pauline Perry & Co., Mrs. Gardner Crane & Co., Hoey & Lee, others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30. **EAST LYNNE** Sun. 2 Concerts. Nxt Mon. Brewster's Millions

WINTERGARTEN 86 St., near 3 Av. Tel. 2600 Lenox. Orig. Alma Co. H. Ostermann. **HETTY** Macht Alles. French Novelty Co. Eve. 8:15.

ICE HOCKEY ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. & Col. Av. Cornell vs. Princeton | To-night at 8:30.

COLUMBIA. BURLESQUE. To-day, 2:15. Both 35c. to $1. Smoking.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

This Aft. at 1:30, Siegfried. Mmes. Weidt, Homer, Alten; MM. Burrian, Soomer, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael, Conductor, Hertz.

To-night at 8:15, Sp'l Perf'ce, Rigoletto. Mmes. Lipkowska, Flahaut, Mattfeld; MM. Smirnoff, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Rossi, Cond., Podesti.

Sun. Eve., Pop. Prices, Grand Concert. MISCHA ELMAN. Mmes. Alten, Wakefield; MM. Scotti, Sciaretti, Orch. Cond., Pasternack.

Next Week: Mon. Eve., Madama Butterfly. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Bourgeois, Begue, Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. Eve. at 8:15, La Boheme. Mmes. Nielsen, Alten; MM. Smirnoff, Scotti, Didur, de Segurola, Pini-Corsi, Cond., Podesti.

Thurs. Eve., Koenigskinder. Mmes. Farrar, Homer, Wickham; MM. Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur, Winshaw, Pini-Corsi, Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Eve. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Mmes. Destinn, Wickham; MM. Jorn, Soomer, Reiss, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. Mat., Orfeo. Mmes. Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Sparkes, Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. Eve., Spec'l Perf'ce Romeo et Juliette. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Smirnoff, Rothier, Gilly, Hinckley, Bada, Hinshaw, Bourgeois, Cond., Podesti.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN. Tues. Eve., Jan. 17, at 7:45, Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Slezak, Soomer, Hinckley, Hinshaw, Con. Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Afternoon at 3. Soloist Mme. **GADSKI** ANOTHER ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM. Lohengrin: Prelude, Elsa's Dream. Tannhauser: Overture, Elizabeth's Aria. Gotterdammerung: March, Immolation Scene. 50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton. Tues. Eve., Jan. 17; Fri. Aft., Jan. 20 Soloist, Mme. Bella Alten MAHLER'S FOURTH SYMPHONY Pfitzner Overture—Strauss "Heldenleben."

Hans Kronold MENDELSSOHN HALL 'Cello Recital. February 8th, Wed. Eve.

THE NEW THEATRE **SYMPHONY** Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. SUBSCRIPTION SALE FOR 2D SERIES OF **Eight Sunday Aft. Concerts** Now open at 1 W. 34th St. First Concert To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3. KATHLEEN PARLOW, Violinist. HORATIO CONNELL, Baritone. BEETHOVEN PROGRAM Fifth Symphony, Song "An die Hoffnung," "Egmont" Overture, Violin Concerto. Tickets 50c. to $2. Box Office & 1 W. 34th.

CARNEGIE HALL. **Boston Symphony Orchestra** Max Fiedler, Conductor. This (Saturday) Afternoon at 2:30 Soloist, MISCHA *Elman* Res. Seats at Box Office & Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. EVENING, JAN. 14, 8:30. ALMA GLUCK EDMOND CLEMENT N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor, Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH. Seats Now on Sale, Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. Song Recital by EDMOND **CLEMENT** THE GREAT FRENCH TENOR 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

LAST NEW YORK APPEARANCE OF **ELLEN TERRY** in BEATRICE, ROSALIND, PORTIA, JULIET, OPHELIA, DESDEMONA. CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., JAN. 18. Seats 25c. to $1.50 at 23 W. 44th St. and Box Office.

OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. **AUTOMOBILE SHOW** MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ADMISSION.....50c.

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. P. W. | Phone 62d-63d Sts. | 8500 Col. This Week & Next. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2 THE NEW THEATRE COMPANY, with Marie Tempest as GUEST ARTIST IN **VANITY FAIR** A Dramatization of Thackeray's Novel.

MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Thur. 3; Tdy. 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird for Happiness." **THE BLUE BIRD** Original Cast.

PLAZA 22 ALL STAR ACTS. 59th St. & Mad. Av. DAILY MAT. 25c. ADELE RITCHIE BOSTON FADETTES, WM. J. KELLY & CO., etc.

AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way Daily Mat., 25c. Curtain 1:30 & 7:30. 22 ALL STAR ACTS, GEORGE LASHWOOD, Amelia Summerville, Montgomery & Moore, Frozini, & others.

The Lost Column

of *The New York Times* seems to scintillate with the advertisements of jewels gathered there awaiting their owners.

If your stud or watch is missing you'll probably find it advertised in *The Times* Lost column, for finders of valuable jewelry conclude that it belongs to *Times* readers and hasten to reach the owners through its columns.

Next to the Last Page.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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THE RED SPARKLING WINE OF FRANCE

H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

A Fantastic Story

written by the foremost author in Russia, will be published first in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22. It is entitled

"The Ocean" By LEONID ANDREYEV

This authorized translation from the manuscript by Herman Bernstein will appear before the original story is printed abroad and will strengthen the reputation made by the author in such vigorous and original works as "The Seven Who Were Hanged" and "Anathema." Be sure to place your order early for the issue of JANUARY 22.

To-morrow's Sunday issue of THE TIMES will contain many interesting features, including the following:

A County Where Vote Selling Is Universal

Even women market the franchises of their sons, husbands and sweethearts in Adams County, Ohio.

Gen. Lee Christmas, a Dumas Hero in Real Life

Went to an oculist and changed his career from an engineer to a soldier of fortune.

Rich Man Hobnobs With the Tramps

He writes a thrilling story of his life with human derelicts.

Thomas Nelson Page on "What Ails Our Art"

The well-known Southern author writes his views on what is the matter in America.

Commissioner Williams on Immigration Evils

He analyzes difficulty of keeping out undesirables without turning good citizens away.

Is This Country Prepared for War?

An article telling what is being done to make us ready.

A Man-Made World, Says Mrs. Gilman

The noted authoress and lecturer gives pungent views on male domination.

Hy. Mayer's Crisp Page of Cartoons

Unusually clever impressions of the Passing Show.

The Pictorial Section

will contain these features:

Tetrazzini Singing to Thousands in the Streets.

An Unusual Production of "Oedipus Rex."

Tolstoy Writing His Manifesto—(A Powerful Painting.)

Costume Ball Given for Charity.

Persons Well Known in the Social World.

The Inauguration of Governor Dix.

Hazardous Work of the American Photographer.

Two Recent Stage Productions.

And a reproduction of the charming painting "On the Sly" By TOBY E. ROSENTHAL

Be sure to get

To-morrow's Sunday Times

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911 12 PAGES

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Franklin's Risky Marriage

FRANKLIN, if shrewd, was venturesome, and his marriage, postponed by his own none too scrupulous neglect, was in keeping with his willingness to run a fair risk for a good bargain. There was no certainty in regard to the supposed death of Miss Read's first husband, and this may have been thought by Franklin to be an offset to the wretched irregularities in which he admits that he had been engaged just before taking a wife. Such follies were the commonplace wanderings of unrestrained youth, and his discerning mind, if not the loftiness of his ideals, soon taught him the essential vulgarity of promiscuous unchastity. Balancing then the possible illegality of the marriage against his own rather timid wantonness, the couple took their chances, and the marriage prospered. (Lindsay Swift's "Benjamin Franklin.")

MR. ROBERT HICHENS, whose "Dwellers on the Threshold" is current in The Century, has not been in Sicily, as reported, but he traveled much, last summer and fall, visiting Geneva, Zurich, Lugano, Genoa, Portofino, Santa Margherita and Rome. He has recently, in conjunction with an anonymous collaborator, produced a dramatic version of "The Garden of Allah," which will have its first production in this country.

The Pompadour's Attractions

WITH the most touching charms of her person, seconded by all that a finished education can give, she combined an art so necessary at Versailles, the art of trifling in a manner unknown to the King and the Court. Her cleverness did not fail to give value to the smallest trifles; no one had so much grace as she in telling a story or the little events of the Court and of the city. She sang, she played masterfully on almost any instrument; she danced with the air and that lightness of the nymph of which she possessed all the delicacy and agility; she excelled specially in the art of always displaying her attractions at the proper time and of setting them forward only at the favourable moment when they could be best appreciated. Her penetration went so far as to discover the moment when each would cease to please; she did not wait for this. (Jean Louis Soulavie's "Madame de Pompadour."

MR. and MRS. WILLIAMSON have been building a house—La Dragonnière—at Cap Martin on the coast of France, near Menton, the idea of which they got from Country Life in America. It was not finished until last autumn, and they made it ready and "settled in" late in the year. All literary work had to be postponed till after they had arranged the lovely old pieces of furniture they had brought up from Florence and Venice. Now everybody in the neighborhood is wishing for a Country Life house like theirs.

A Persian Parable

UNTIL the recent Russo-Japanese war, Persia was beset by the fear of inevitable subjection to Russia. The shadow of the great Northern Empire day by day spread farther and farther over the land of the King of Kings. It seemed as though nothing could save Persia from the fate of Khiva, Bukhárá and Khokland. The Russo-Japanese war checked Russia's southward movement. Persia breathed a sigh of relief; but soon a new danger appeared. When the powerful Northern Eagle let her prey fall from his claws, the British Lion seized the opportunity and laid his paw on the provinces thus freed from Russian influences. At the opening of the Majlis the President delivered a speech to the representative of Great Britain in the course of which he said: "Permit me to relate a parable. A horse was fleeing from the pursuit of a wild beast. A man passed by and said to the horse, 'I will mount you, if you wish it, and bring you out to a world where no beast of prey can reach you.' The horse obeyed, and was saved from his enemy. But, alas! the rider who had saved him refused to dismount, and is sitting on his back to the present day. It is the ardent desire of all Persia—and we beg to inform the British nation of this—that the rider should dismount." (E. G. Browne's "The Persian Revolution.")

ANNE WARNER (Mrs. French) is again in the Harzwald, writing a book to be called "The Last Word on Marriage." The title is imposing, but the book (the first two chapters of which appeared in The Century over a year ago) will be humorous.

Dispelling a Common Illusion

IS IT true that wealth and prosperity and well-being depend on the political power of nations, or, indeed, that the one has anything whatever to do with the other? Is it true that one nation can gain a solid, tangible advantage by the conquest of another? Does the political or military victory of a nation give any advantage to the individuals of that nation which is not still possessed by the individuals of the defeated nation? Is it possible for one nation to take by force anything in the way of material wealth from another? Is it possible for a nation in any real sense to "own" the territory of another—to own it, that is, in any way which can benefit the individual citizens of the owning country? If England could conquer Germany to-morrow, completely conquer her, reduce her nationality to so much dust, would the ordinary

WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH
From "W. H. Ainsworth and His Friends." (John Lane Co.)

British subject be the better for it? If Germany could conquer England, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it? The fact that all these questions have to be answered in the negative, and that a negative answer seems to outrage commonsense, shows how much our political axioms are in need of revision. (Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion.")

MR. ALFRED NOYES is following up his "Drake" in Blackwood's with a new poem on a similarly large scale—which indicates that the editor's bold stroke in publishing a poem serially was rewarded by the success it deserved. The new poem—or, rather, series of poems—is called "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern." Old and strange sea-yarns of the buccaneers, they are, and historical incidents of Elizabethan England, as told by the worthies who congregated at the famous hostelry. Kit Marlowe, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson will be introduced, with many other celebrities; and glimpses will be given of their own lives and adventures, of their songs and plays in the making and sometimes of their tragic ends.

Garibaldi in England

THOUGH England was not the country which actually accomplished most for Italian freedom and unity, it was the country in Europe where the passion for that cause was, beyond all comparison, strongest and most disinterested, and where it will be for ever connected with such names as Byron and Shelley, Palmerston and Gladstone, Browning and Swinburne. The attachment of our fathers to Garibaldi grew out of their Italian sympathies, but it grew also out of something in his personality peculiarly captivating to the English, who saw in him the rover of great spaces of land and sea, the fighter against desperate odds, the champion of the oppressed, the patriot, the humane and generous man, all in one. He touched a chord of poetry and romance still latent in the heart of our city populations, so far removed in their surroundings and opportunities from the scenes and actions of his life. (G. M. Trevelyan in "Garibaldi's Defense.")

DICK TURPIN'S HISTORIAN

The Life of William Harrison Ainsworth, the Prolific Early-Victorian Writer of Picaresque and Other Romances

WHO does not know something, however vaguely, of a certain long, daring, dangerous ride by Dick Turpin, the highwayman? At the back of everybody's brain, stored away in the common memory, is some knowledge of that mad gallop from Kilburn to York along the great northern road, and the death from fatigue of that noble mare, Black Bess, in sight of York Minster. One does not need to know much of the highwayman himself, of the romantic, humorous and gruesome legends associated with his fame, to be aware that his storied ride is one of the famous rides of literature and history, comparable with Tam O'Shanter's and John Gilpin's, Paul Revere's, Gen. Israel Putnam's, Gen. Sheridan's and the ride from Ghent to Aix. William Harrison Ainsworth invented it all. Description was the forte of that once highly esteemed novelist, who never lacked invention and was schooled thoroughly in the novelist's craft. The biographer of Ainsworth* declares that the ride is held in remembrance, to this day, as a positive fact, all along the road from Tottenham northward. Landmarks associated with it are pointed out to strangers. You can see the tankard which held the ale Turpin gave to the mare. Yet Ainsworth imagined it, tankard and all, and the Dick Turpin of the real criminal records was probably no such brave, romantic fellow as Ainsworth's hero.

"Rookwood," in which Turpin figures, the thrilling and memorable description of the ride being the book's most noteworthy chapter, was the first successful novel of Ainsworth. In its way it was a sort of epoch-maker, and it was the first of a "school." As a writer of fictitious tales of criminals, flavored with thieves' jargon, and attempting, with distinguished success, to portray the outlaw's life from his own point of view, Ainsworth was in some sort a follower of Pierce Egan and, as a writer of verse in thieves' slang, of Maginn, who had translated Vidocq's chansons de l'argot; but Ben Jonson and Middleton had reached the lowest depths of low life in some of their plays, more than two hundred years before, and "The Beggar's Opera" belongs to the middle of the eighteenth century. "Rookwood," published in the Spring of 1834, in three volumes, took London by storm, and presently its fame was proclaimed throughout England, America and the colonies. There was already a revulsion of feeling from the sentimental and inane tales of fashionable life, with their pretty lordlings and their Lady Carolines, and here was something new, vigorous, thrilling, audacious and absorbingly interesting. Few could read "Rookwood" in these days, or even its greater successor, "Jack Sheppard"; but they were new books in the thirties, new in style, theme and spirit; they dealt with unhackneyed subjects, stirred up the amiable reviewers to new efforts and enlarged their vocabularies, and gave the people something to talk about. "Rookwood" passed through many editions, and was translated into other languages. Ainsworth was the man of the hour. Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer-Lytton were all young writing men of promise, but for the time being Ainsworth's repute overshadowed theirs.

Ainsworth was, to be sure, something more than a writer of a good story about criminal doings. He was essentially a man of letters. He was the son of a well-to-do lawyer, who had been well educated, and had cultivated his taste for literature under good auspices. He was an amateur actor, and in his boyhood had been a prolific writer of juvenile plays in prose and verse. He was poet, essayist, and reviewer. He was a member of the staff of Fraser's Magazine when he wrote "Rookwood." He was the first editor of that historic periodical, Bentley's Miscellany. The whole literary set in one of the most brilliant eras of English literary history were his friends, and the success of his first novel introduced him to Kensington Gore Society. D'Orsay he had al-

(Continued on page 17)

*WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH AND HIS FRIENDS, By S. M. Ellis. Fully illustrated. Two volumes. John Lane Co. $10.

A FAMOUS WOMAN ARTIST

Rosa Bonheur Dressed Like a Man, but Didn't Want Other Women To

A WARM heart, a strong head, a hot temper, tremendous industry and a vigorous talent—with these qualities a woman in France is certain to turn her life to some account, and leave behind her interesting memoirs at the least. Rosa Bonheur is no exception. We may have got past the stage of thinking her "Horse Fair" a great picture; nor do her letters show her a great character; but she is interesting from the start of her life to its finish and not a page of these reminiscences* will fail to entertain the reader alive to the appeal of human experience.

The first impression that we get of the artist is that of great sincerity; and this impression strengthens as her life unfolds to our observation. She lived among her animals, studying them, training them, sketching them, and went to infinite pains to insure permanence for her pictures by conscientious attention to her materials. She had a habit of noting the colors used in her painting, so that as time passed she could watch its effect upon them. She used her color thick, but often gave the first painting as long as two years to dry. Her attention to detail extended to the care of her palettes and brushes. She hurried nothing, however great the pressure of a patron's wish. When she needed money, she sold as many pictures as would furnish the sum required, and would then return to her studies, keeping vigilant watch upon herself lest her power decline through neglect; and she found comfort in her observation of women as less inclined than men to fall off in the quality of their work as their years increased.

On the purely human side the book is exceedingly entertaining. The bluff, rich, and sometimes coarse humor of the artist gives one a sense of exuberant vitality, mental and physical; and even when the humor is in abeyance, and we have only the frank and cordial self-revelation with which she was generous, there is nothing revealed worse than a sturdy and courageous spirit seasoned with a hot temper. Here is one of her letters to her brother as a characteristic specimen of her intercourse with her family; and a picture of the way her time was spent during the middle years:

> I hope, my dear old brother, your cold is nothing serious. Just scrawl me another line, if only to help me while away the time; for I can't go up to Paris at this moment. I am sticking close to my lions, like you when you are getting to the end of some creation. At times, I go at it hammer and tongs, saying to myself: "Now, my little Rosa Bonheur, my girl, you have just produced a masterpiece!" And in this satisfactory state of mind, I long for the morrow in order to add a few more finishing touches. Then, when morning arrives, I could box my own ears! It's too red! It's too green! It's too light! It's too dark! Come! We must alter all that, my poor girl! You are a confounded fool, all puffed up with pride! Let us make haste and remedy all that!"
>
> So the days pass, the months and the years; for during this time the anchor has been weighed and the vessel scuds along. One needs to be wide awake. Now there's moon, now there's sun, and we revolve quickly.
>
> When evening comes, I read the newspaper, which sends me into a rapture of wonder over my fellow-creatures' state of mind. Or else I make projections with my Diogenes lantern or touch up blue-paper proofs.
>
> That's how the time is spent, my old greybeard, and that's why I can't very well desert my frigate, especially as my crew work better when I am personally in command, and also because I have promised Mr. Lefèvre to deliver him my merchandise by the end of the month; and you know in the navy a man must keep his word.

Love was an important element in her nature. She had for her friend Mlle. Nathalie Micas, with whom she lived, a passionate affection. Not until the death of this friend did she lose the magnificent joy in life that belonged to her temperament. Four years afterward she wrote: "I have nothing on earth to regreat leaving. Since my dear Nathalie has gone from me, the world is an object of indifference and I look at everything as though I were seeing a play." In later years she admitted to her household and intimate friendship Miss Klumpke, the American artist, who became in due time her heir, to the exclusion of her own kin.

She loved her animals perhaps next to her friend, and surrounded herself with them, being seldom able to withstand an opportunity of acquiring a fine specimen of any beast, wild or tame, which could be made to serve an artistic purpose. She writes from one of her journeys:

> My dog is getting enormous. I don't know how I shall manage to convey him from here, for he will be as big as a donkey. Dear me! What an unfortunate hobby mine is! What would you say if I were to confess what efforts I have made to resist the desire to bring back a sheep and a goat? I really can't help it. I have by failings as well as my virtues. I am so fond of little sheep. However, this dog is quite enough for the journey. [And again,] January 4, 1880: This year we will spend but a little while in Nice, for the bringing up of two lions takes much of our time. We find them more frank, more grateful—these wild beasts—than are most human beings.

Such comments make up a large part of the book, and it is easy to believe that the affectionate creature spoke in good faith in saying: "Here you have one of the results of being a great artist who cares nothing about the grandeurs of this world, and who finds, unfortunately, that the human race generally is not worth as much as the dumb animals." At the end her dogs were her grief-stricken mourners, howling piteously when the funeral procession started for the churchyard.

It would be a mistake to ignore in even the briefest review of this strongly idiosyncratic nature one of its most striking characteristics—an extreme delicacy in money matters, the accompaniment of an immense generosity. After she had passed fifty, she said to one of her friends: "Do you know, even now I cannot quote a price for a picture without blushing."

Rosa Bonheur usually dressed like a man, but it would have been disagreeable and even difficult for her to visit the stockyards and other places to which her vocation took her, when she was a young woman, if she had not done so; but she reproached the girl pupils who once cut off their hair to pay her the flattery involved in imitation.

*REMINISCENCES OF ROSA BONHEUR. Edited by Theodore Stanton. Fully illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $3.

THE ROMANCE OF ROME

Mrs. Champney Revivifies Ruins and Makes Inscriptions Vocal

BY interpreting for modern readers the romances that have clustered about the châteaux of France and the villas of Italy, Mrs. Champney has performed a genuine service for history. Her profusely illustrated "Romance of Imperial Rome" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50) deals with a more remote period; and her treatment of the episodes selected is suggestive of Macaulay, but with a keener sense of woman's love of poetry, beauty, and loyalty than that displayed by the author of the "Lays of Ancient Rome."

She tells the story of the poetess Sulpicia, the romance of Antony and Julia, of Berenice and Titus and the self-seeking Domitian. She writes of the love affairs of the poet Horace, while in the "Necklace of Vesta" we have an imaginative sketch with the invasion of the Goths as its background. The period of Agrippina, Poppæa and Faustina is illustrated by "The Flight of Apollo."

Just as an anthropologist is able to reconstruct primitive man from a few bones and mechanically arranged stones and to describe his life, so Mrs. Champney revivifies Roman ruins and causes ancient inscriptions to speak with eloquence and conviction. It may be said that, if her dramatis personæ did not act and speak as she portrays them, there is nothing that a historian or archæologist can show to the contrary. Human nature is the same to-day as it was two thousand years ago, although its methods of expression have changed. Evidently she is acquainted with the latest discoveries of Commendatore Boni and the sensational hypotheses of Ettore Pais, although she occasionally aids to perpetuate early historical fallacies. One of these may be found on page 235, where the upturned thumb in the amphitheatre is made to signify mercy. The upturned thumb meant death; the thumb turned down was a signal for mercy, in spite of the painter Gérôme and a host of popular historians more or less eminent.

But what does it matter? Ancient Rome is revived with all its luxury, poetry, culture and carelessness of human life. The illustrations in the book, drawn from modern and ancient art and from photographic views of ruins, form in themselves a collection that is well worth possessing aside from their pictorial enhancement of the text.

"SAINT NICOTINE"

MR. EDWARD VINCENT HEWARD has canonized tobacco. Writing a book on every aspect of the subject, and calling it "Saint Nicotine," he has produced what is frankly a literary curiosity (Dutton, $1.50). What great men have thought of smoking is his chief concern, and to this he devotes pages of quotation and anecdote, unfortunately not avoiding repetition. Tobacco has been well praised, most notably by Mr. James M. Barrie in "My Lady Nicotine"; and writing of this sort usually has a picturesqueness which Mr. Heward appreciates and has himself achieved. The title of his book does leave us in no doubt as to his opinion as to whether a man should or should not smoke. But both the smoker and the non-smoker can find arguments in this book to strengthen their diverse convictions. Both sides, however, may agree with the author that boys should not smoke at all; and that cigarettes, if not already a nuisance, are becoming one. The author raises an interesting historical point. He contradicts the generally accepted belief that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco into England, and quotes good authority for giving the credit to Sir John Hawkins. An edict was issued by Queen Elizabeth against the use and abuse of tobacco in 1584—the year Raleigh's first expedition sailed for the New World.

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT

GEORGE KEPHART'S admirable "Book of Camping and Woodcraft," a "guide for those who travel in the wilderness," which is now in its third edition (Outing, $4), contains information and advice about camp-life of great value to the sportsman, the health-seeker and the man whose business takes him into the wilds. It is a thoroughly practical work, prepared by one who has full knowledge of his subject.

BIG 4 | JANUARY NOVELS | BIG 4

The Golden Web
By Anthony Partridge
An engrossing mystery story, with a vibrant love interest, by the author of "Passers-By."
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A novel of Tennessee life dealing with the career of "Hal," prince of pacers, that will delight every lover of the horse.
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Berenice
By E. Phillips Oppenheim
A masterful tale of the strong love of an English writer for a prominent actress.
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By McDonnell Bodkin
All who like detective stories will revel in the further exploits of Paul Beck.
Frontispiece. $1.50

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston

HARPERS BOOKS

The Lever

By William Dana Orcutt

A love story that means something—not usual among novels, is it? The man in this book is a giant figure—a modern giant of business and brains—but the girl who becomes his wife is almost everything that the new woman is not. She is all woman—the old-fashioned kind. This business genius is an altruist and an idealist. He has a colossal plan of world-wide domination. It includes benefits for all. In attempting to bring about a new social dispensation this man encounters love, hate and revenge—those human qualities that always endure. This reality of men and women is forged into a tense and sympathetic novel. The humor of the dialogue, and the pretty sentiment of a very youthful pair add a light charm to the big, throbbing romance which sweeps through the book.

Max

By Katherine Cecil Thurston

You remember the December *Bookman's* official figures—reporting "Max" in the list of best-selling novels from the twenty-six cities of the country. Almost without exception critics say "Max" is better than "The Masquerader." "More breathless in interest, with a central situation just as strong." Mrs. Thurston has "caught the atmosphere, the glitter, the restlessness of life in these deft, pleasant pictures." One critic says: "There is an ache in the throat in those scenes when Charpentier's music floats out on the luminous night." Another says: "Mrs. Thurston has depicted an atmosphere of such charm, exquisite gayety shaded by pathos and sadness, of such beauty and love of life, that it envelops the plot as gray mists hang over seaport towns. Telling the story of 'Max' does not even suggest the delight of the book." A remarkable thing about this love story is that the heroine is also the the hero.

Mary Cary

By Kate Langley Bosher

"Let's be glad for books like 'Mary Cary,'" exclaimed one critic. Another on the Pacific coast believes this little book "worthy of being received into all the households of America, a story that, in time, will be as much of a favorite as 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.'" And this is from Philadelphia: "One of those books that people read and talk about and quote, and that is the reason Mary Cary is already in a fair way of becoming as well known as Mrs. Wiggs and Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

STATE AND CHURCH IN ENGLAND

Politico-Religious Questions That Interested Gladstone More Than Any Other Public Matters

THESE letters, extending over a period of sixty years, do not represent a mere by-product of Gladstone's mind and pen.* From boyhood his nature and habit were deeply religious, and he very early began to formulate views on the nature and structure of the Church of England and its proper relation to the State. This subject would undoubtedly have played a prominent part in the autobiography which he planned, but never wrote. As it happened, Lord Morley in his great biography did not profess to go deeply into Gladstone's experience as theologian and churchman, and it remained for Mr. Lathbury to bring together the present body of letters. This work was done under the most favorable conditions. The whole mass of Gladstone's correspondence, as preserved by him in duplicate, was placed in Mr. Lathbury's hands, with full permission to make what use of it he chose, and many letters were voluntarily made available from other sources. The result is a representative selection of Gladstone's later utterances on the subject of the Church and its relations to the State.

These letters have little or no personal charm or literary grace. As Mr. Lathbury confesses, "they have not seldom the air of memoranda intended to clear his own mind, and then it is almost a matter of chance to whom they will be addressed." If it had not been for the fact that Gladstone had the orator's need of at least a nominal audience he might have as well confided many, perhaps most, of these pages to a diary. In religious, as in political, thinking he was not held to a highway by the bugbear of consistency. He was brought up in the Church of England, but in that evangelical wing which had so much in common with the dissenting bodies—a strong belief in the necessity of personal conversion and single-handed relations with God, and comparatively little notion of the Church as a great historic organism, complete in itself. He was brought up to think of the Establishment as a necessity. Not even the abuses of administration which resulted in the reform acts could stir his conviction that Church and State belong together.

As early as 1839 appeared his defense of the Establishment called "The State in Its Relations With the Church." It aroused the public interest of Macaulay and Keble, and was a really influential document in its day. Gladstone's relation to the Oxford movement resulted in a gradual change of ground from evangelical to High Churchman; but his concern with the English Church as a State institution never waned. In 1844 we find him writing "The purpose of Parliamentary life resolves itself with me simply and wholly into one question: Will it ever afford the means under God of rectifying the relations between the Church and the State, and give me the opportunity of setting forward such a work. * * * As to the general objects of political life, they are not my objects." It was a Church matter which led him to resign his seat in the House of Commons a year later. Thereafter, as time went on, he found himself more and more committed, so far as his public life was concerned, to "the general objects of political life"; but the welfare of the Church was always prominent in his thoughts. The Divorce Bill of 1857 greatly excited his indignation because it seemed to rest upon a clash between the functions of Church and State. "If the religious ordinance of marriage is to be treated as null at the bidding of the civil Court," he writes, "I know not what ground of defense will remain when Parliament proceeds to deal with doctrines and creeds."

Gladstone's advocacy of the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland was made the ground of charges of gross inconsistency. How was it possible for the author of "The State in Its Relations with the Church" to be honest in seeking to destroy the authority of that Church in a whole realm? The truth was, he had come to see the injustice of foisting an expensive organization upon a people who did not want it. His attitude in this connection and in relation to the movement to disestablish the Scottish Church also led many people to think Gladstone on the road to advocating a disestablished English Church. In reality he was never turned that way. "On the controversy of disestablishment," he writes in 1880, "my prayer is that I may never have to say a word. * * * Is it not for all of us to build up more and more a Church of England which can laugh to scorn all her foes, be they in or be they outside her own bosom? And what a building work we have seen in our own day—enough, surely, to breathe faith into the most faithless!" And eight years later he again expresses his sense of the steady progress the Church has made during his lifetime. "The Church of England has within the last half century lived through the extremes of difficulty and peril."

But many of the letters included in these two volumes deal with deeper matters than the, as it were, physical relations of the Church. Behind these ecclesiastical questions were questions of faith and observance which never ceased to occupy him. Not the least striking impression of these letters is that of a man of singularly religious mind, in the best sense of the word.

*CORRESPONDENCE ON CHURCH AND RELIGION OF WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. Selected and arranged by D. C. Lathbury. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. $5.

THE VALUE OF TIME

ARNOLD BENNETT, an English author with a long list of novels and other works to his credit, some of which have attracted attention in this as well as in his own country, undertakes to tell a world that is always eager for such information "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day" (George H. Doran Co.) His theme is that time must be transmuted into the necessary and desirable things of life, that the supply of time is always and everywhere exactly the same—twenty-four hours a day—and that upon the way that supply is used depends the amount and quality of the living one gets. The theme is threadbare enough, in all conscience, and so are most of the things that can be said about it. But Mr. Bennett invests it with much freshness of interest by reason of his straightforward, vigorous manner of writing, the pungent things he says now and then and his firm conviction that most men do not get nearly all the value out of their daily twenty-four hours that they might. He thinks that they do not work at as high a horse-power as they ought while they are at work, and that therefore they do not win as much success in business as would otherwise be within their possibilities; that they waste recklessly an immense lot of odds and ends of time; that they dawdle through most of their evenings and holidays instead of trying to accomplish something or other that would be worth while; and that, in consequence of all this, the years rush past and they do not achieve as much as they have planned and do not enjoy as much or as deeply as they might. All of which is fairly true even in this land of hustle and bustle.

"SIGNIFICS"

MANY a private citizen, eager to be called an author, so declares himself with less justification than the late King Edward, who is announced as a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, because he allowed his Orders of Knighthood to be copied for the work, and with his own hand corrected the inscriptions on the colored plates. The really remarkable thing about the new and eleventh edition of this work is that, for the first time, women now stand recognized by the editorial powers as among the contributors. Miss Janet Hogarth is at the head of the staff of female writers, therefore with full control of the entirely female indexing staff. Correction and the excision of "overlapping" articles made a great part of the work of these ladies, but women were employed to write many important articles because they were the highest living authorities on their subjects. Among such names as Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Meynell, Mrs. Sidgwick, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, and Mrs. Gomme one finds Lady Lugard (formerly Miss Flora L. Shaw) and Miss Emily Davis, pioneer of university education for women. The comparatively unknown name of Lady Welby may excite curiosity, for she is editorially proclaimed as the author of the article on "Significs," a "hitherto unformulated idea that will probably exercise much influence on future thought." This is pleasantly mysterious, and American women will keep their eyes open to see "Significs" begin its perfect work.

"THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS"

Gen. Morris Schaff's Personal Recollections of This Furious Struggle in the Dark

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

GEN. SCHAFF'S book may be characterized as the poetry and romance of war. It takes a long-range view to see war's poetry and its romance; close observation produces mainly the tragic and the terrible impression so aptly described by Gen. Sherman. It is said of Carlyle's "French Revolution" that "the march of history is stayed while the author plucks flowers by the roadside." While this book in no degree resembles that just mentioned, the line is more apposite to it than to the other.

In his youth Gen. Schaff was a soldier; in his old age he is a poet and a philosopher. In both capacities he has written of the frightful two-days struggle in the wilderness in the Spring of 1864. His two natures are apparent in his writings. You are astonished and your mind is stimulated by some logical and brilliant discussion with shrewd, thoughtful, discriminating comment or suggestion; you feel that the battle and its tactics are being set forth by a master hand, when suddenly the poet seizes the pen and war is forgotten!

Moreover, the author is also a humorist and a man in whom good humor abounds. The book is full of genial anecdote; the tension is often relieved by laughter. Probably in neither army was there a man with a wider personal acquaintance, nor one who took more cheerful note of men and affairs, than this young staff officer. In that blind, furious grapple in the almost inpenetrable woods and thickets his chance was given to him; he saw as much, perhaps, as any one in the army saw of the battle, and friends acquainted him with other episodes.

One reads the book with the liveliest and most varied emotions; scarcely has one attuned himself to one mood when the author drops into another. It would be quite possible to divide the volume into three parts: one a delightful series of anecdotes and reminiscences, another a little book of essays and exquisite expressions, and the third an account of the battle itself. Now this may be a fault in some eyes, but it makes mighty pleasant reading. I do not think the book intends to be an authoritative study in tactics or strategy, but just one man's story of a great conflict. It is not to be compared, for instance, with Major Bigelow's "Campaign of Chancellorsville," recently reviewed in these columns, and it is not intended to be so compared.

The Battle of the Wilderness was a frightfully confused, uncertain struggle; it is hard to follow it under the very best auspices, and sometimes it is difficult to keep the thread of the story from entangling in Gen. Schaff's pages; but perhaps, after all, we get a better idea of war from such an account than we can from more closely reasoned studies. Gen. Schaff's book is like an impressionistic picture, though it is not lacking in detail either—quite the contrary.

The spirit in which it is written is beyond all praise. The author is so fair, so just, so kind, affectionate, and even generous, that you realize that for him at least the war is over. He rates Lee's generalship in this battle even higher than Grant's. He points out that the wounding of Longstreet by his own men on the afternoon of the second day, when he was smashing Hancock and the Federal left, prevented an almost certain catastrophe, which might have put the Army of the Potomac back again on the Rapidan, and might have so strengthened the peace party in the North as to have brought the war to a close. He points out the similarity between this disaster and that which befell the South at Chancellorsville, when Stonewall Jackson fell in the same way in the moment of victory. He sees in these two parallel incidents the direct interposition of the Almighty in behalf of the Union.

The maps are few and wofully inadequate. Those that do exist could have been made much better with a little care—if the names of the corps and division commanders, for instance, had been printed near the opposing lines of battle. A very small expense would have procured a half-dozen adequate maps (there are plenty available), and the value and interest of the book would be enhanced thereby fourfold. In order to read the book intelligently, one is forced constantly to consult maps and plans in other books.

*THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS. By Gen. Morris Schaff. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

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A ROUND-UP OF STORY-BOOKS

Fiction by Writers Old and New

—Mrs. Barclay, E. Nesbit, Carter Goodloe, etc.

WHILE "The Mistress of Shenstone," by Florence L. Barclay (Putnam's, $1.35), is a fairly readable story, it fails to fulfill the expectations raised by "The Rosary." One remembers—and disbelieves—Poe's account of the mechanical composition of "The Raven." A similar confession from the author of "The Mistress of Shenstone" would be readily credited. The story is machine made, with calculated effects and unnatural characters. Its people of rank are amusing; its religion has an unpleasant tang; its situations are unreal. A practical reader is at once aware of the absurdity of the romance, while a plain-minded person is unable to recognize the obstacle thrown in the way of its smooth progress or to believe in the hero's needless scruples in regard to his marriage. This skepticism is justified when we come upon his sudden volte-face, which secures the happy ending. Indeed, the whole story refuses to stand firmly upon its feet. It so impresses one as a manufacture rather than a creation, that thrills do not come at call, declining to respond to its extremities of peril or of passion.

"Opal" is a rather high-sounding title for Miss Bessie R. Hoover's tale of humble folk (Harper, $1.20). But Opal was the youngest daughter of the house of Flickinger, and everybody knows that the more homely the family the more romantic are the names with which the offspring are endowed. The story is a very real one, without sentimentalism or squalor—just a tale of plain working people; a dutiful daughter, true love which did not run smooth, and the happy thought of the worm that turned. It is a true and wholesome story, well packed with human nature, stripped of its trappings; and, therefore, showing us how much alike we are, after all.

Two children handicapped, the one by his birth, the other by her environment, are the hero and heroine of "The Handicap," by Robert E. Knowles (Revell, $1.20). As often happens, however, some of the older characters are more interesting, notably a racy Irishman and a large-minded clergyman. There are some strong scenes and well-contrived situations, but the story is prolix and too sentimental. The Canadian atmosphere gives it a touch of the unusual, but really is of small significance. Once upon a time it was well to bespeak sympathy for wearers of the literal or metaphorical "scarlet letter," but latter-day fiction has gushed over them to such an extent that one is inclined to say "Go to! She whose price is 'above rubies' may possibly have interest and charm as well." We have grown a bit weary of the altogether lovely woman at whom the Church and the world look askance. She has got on our nerves until, perhaps, we are scarcely inclined to be fair to her—in novels. Without doubt "The Handicap" will appeal to that large class of worthy persons who rejoice in Ralph Connor, and take Chautauqua courses. It is well-intentioned and sincere, all its ideals good, and presented without intolerance.

When Corinna, the heroine of "White Roses," by Katharine Holland Brown (Duffield, $1.20), was invited to a construction camp in Texas, "the Chief," her cousin, remarked with sarcasm: "If you asked her to define it, she'd probably say it was a large, informal garden party, entirely surrounded by millionaires"; and that is precisely what it appears to be. "Titled Englishmen" were, truly, "lined up on the front stoop." Lovers sprang up like Clan Alpine's warriors at the whistle of Roderick Dhu; lovers scientific, professional, titled; lovers of varying nationality and of diverse merit; nearly all, however, even the ultimate desirable undesirable, having "money to burn." Motor cars and gorgeous gowns pervade the scene. Never did girl have such a career of conquest as the fair Corinna. To behold her was to fall at her feet and break into the language of passion. Sufficiently absurd all this; and yet the story is a bright and entertaining one, with sprightly dialogue, picturesque descriptions and some well-defined characters—a pleasing companion for a dull afternoon.

A baker's dozen of short stories are contained in "The Justice of Gideon," by Eleanor Gates, (Macaulay, $1.20), the first, and perhaps the best, giving the title to the volume. The scenes are, for the most part, laid in California, with a wide range of characters, not only "human various," but what we are pleased to call "the lower animals." Although slight in structure, and unequal in merit, the close not seldom falling short of the opening promise, all are animated and readable, pleasant companions for those odds and ends of time, especially times of waiting, which are wont to hang so heavily. Some of the tales, "Doc," for example, might even make the reader forget an impending séance in the dentist's chair.

That the attitude of society toward its outlaws, especially toward the woman who is a sinner, is less than just and very much less than Christian, has long been admitted, but certain baffling questions remain. How are the home and the family to be guarded? How can we poor human creatures freely forgive the sinner without dangerously condoning the sin? "People of Position," by Stanley Portal Hyatt, (Wessels & Bissells, $1.20), so far from clearing up any social problems, only succeeds in making darkness visible. Hero and heroine are moral outcasts; the hero adds drunkenness to his other sins, while the heroine, by profession a prostitute, pursues her vocation—to obtain food for her lover, it is true—even after they have made their home together. Yet it is considered an outrage that the man should not be permitted to marry a pure young girl; and of the frail Lalage he says, "I respect her as much as I respect any other woman living," declaring to her, "I honor you and trust you above all women." On the other hand, every decent character is represented as narrow and cruel. "People of position" seem to be, of necessity, Pharisees of the straitest sect, while the sine qua non of a generous and lovable nature is moral obliquity. How the author thinks society should deal with its Griersons and its Lalages he does not hint. He contents himself with scourging it for the way in which it does deal with them. His book leaves a bad taste in one's mouth.

"Harding's Luck," by E. Nesbit (Stokes $1.50), is the story of a poor boy, lame and orphaned, who lived in a squalid spot, known as New Cross, and who spoke two languages—the argot of the streets and the romantic speech of the books he loved, "Quentin Durward," "Children of the New Forest," "Hereward the Wake," and the like. He is, certainly, not a very natural child of the slums, and the reader is not surprised when, after many strange wanderings and adventures, he is discovered to be something quite different. Mrs. Bland writes always with a sympathetic comprehension of the veiled heart of a child. Her style is engaging; her story goes. But we think she has made a mistake in introducing into apparent biography a bewildering fairy-tale element—though, to be sure, Charles Kingsley does the same in his classic, "Water-Babies." Dickie Harding's magic seeds, the hidden treasures, the "mouldiwarp"; his sojourns and final withdrawal into the times of James I, are all too fantastic for intrusion into what has appealed to us as a sketch of a genuine "human boy"; while, on the other hand, the realism is too real to permit us to lose ourselves in the fantasies. But it is all very deftly done, and its spirit is compressed into its closing paragraph: "Dreams go to the making of all proper men. * * * Let thy dreams be of the life to come, compared to which all lives on earth are only dreams. And in that life all those who have loved shall meet and be together forevermore, in that life when all the dear and noble dreams of the earthly life shall at last and forever be something more than dreams."

"Is it what folks want, or what they can do, that makes them of use to anybody else?" asks Sally Creighton, one of the heroines of Harold Bindloss's "Masters of the Wheat Lands," (Stokes, $1.30, $1.42). That question would be the fitting motto of the book, for the answer is the story—a story dealing with the vast wheat-lands of Western Canada, and the men who, pitting against almost incredible obstacles their own energy, pluck, and endurance, change the stubborn sod into acres of golden grain. The author has the gift of taking his readers with him. Few will close the book without realizing as never before the courage needed to endure the strain, to bear torrid heat and arctic frost; above all, "to hold fast the tighter under each crushing blow," when again and again adverse nature sweeps the stakes, and ruin stares in the face the man who has dared contest her powers. Mr. Bindloss adds thrill to thrill by embarking his hero upon the grim adventure of the ice, in the forlorn hope of rescuing three men long lost in the frozen solitudes of Russian Asia. The book, therefore, furnishes many examples of "what folks can do" at the challenge of difficulty or the call of duty. Its stories of love are less engrossing than those of manhood at its manliest, but they are of no little interest. Of the triple strand of romance, one is rather colorless and superfluous, but the double thread is well contrasted and ingeniously twisted. The hero contrives to be lovable in spite of his perfection; while the way in which a strong daughter of the plains takes in hand the man of feeble fibre, and loves, although she knows him, is a clever bit of delineation. Mr. Bindloss has told an unusually good story unusually well. Its people have something real to do, consequently they are not forever searching their own "innards," and making morbid mischief for themselves and others, as is the way with those who have wants only. The novel is somewhat overloaded, as regards both adventures and love affairs, but it is a wholesome, effective book, wherein we breathe the clean air of the prairies, and catch the enthusiasm of the fine, strong pioneer life.

"The Star-Gazers," by A. Carter Goodloe (Scribner, Sons, $1), is a pleasant little book of letters from a "splendid young creature" to her former professor of astronomy, "an old maid of the new school." The letters are chiefly descriptions of Mexico, whither the young lady goes after her engagement with an English lord is broken by his family because her father declines to come forward with a handsome marriage settlement. Of course she has all the men at her feet wherever she goes, and the story not only culminates in a less sordid romance than that of "Lord Bobby," but she has the pleasure of rejecting fresh overtures from him. Moreover, the "watcher of the skies" herself is provided for by the return of an old lover. Why the letters should be written to a professor of astronomy is not quite clear; but, on the other hand, as the March Hare asks, "Why not?" Even that poser cannot silence the question, Why should the book be called "The Star-Gazers"? It gives agreeable pictures of a fascinating part of this particular planet, but is not otherwise concerned with celestial bodies—save, indeed, the lover's orb, the moon. Upon the whole, it is well written, though it is to groan when we read from the pen of a college-trained woman: "There is no place else I so much want to go to."

The latest book by Sir Gilbert Parker, "Cumner's Son" (Harper, $1.20), consists of nineteen stories, of which the one which gives the title is the most important. It tells a tale of youthful heroism, the eighteen-year-old son of the English Governor of Mandskan risking his life to ride across a hostile country with a message which is to save men, women, and children from a hideous fate. It tells also of heroism even more difficult, when again, for the sake of the people, he watched for three days and nights beside a victim of the Red Plague; and at last was made "Dakoon" for the love and faith the natives gave him. The motto of the story might well be Sir Gilbert's words: "To the old is given counsel and device, and wisdom and holding; but to the young is given hope, and vision, and action, and building, and peace." The scenes of the tales are set for the most part in the British possessions of the South Sea—Queensland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and many islands of the Pacific.

"Her Highness: An Adirondack Romance" is an anonymous novel (Badger, $1.50), of which one naturally expects the heroine to be an American queen, royal only by right of her sway over the hearts of men. Not at all: she is a veritable German Princess, who, with a charming young cousin, is spending a summer in the woods. A party of their countrymen has followed them there, resolved to marry the Princess, nolens volens, to one of their number. Thither, too, comes a certain Capt. Elsesser, who—but that would be telling the secret—and a literary man, one Josiah Haskins, so like the Captain that, when together, neither is quite sure of his own identity. There are, in consequence, endless mistakes and confusions; there are plots and counterplots; captures, escapes, rescues—all as wild as a fevered dream. Every situation is dominated, as is the book itself, by Bill Pickett, an ex-guide, and a really racy and original character, worthy of a less impossible setting. The story is worth reading for his sake, and the pen that limned him is capable of better things than "Her Highness."

Charmingly Japanese in form as well as in atmosphere is "Tama," by Onoto Watanna (Harper, $1.00). The story is of a mysterious "fox-woman" and O-Tojin-San (Hon. Mr. Foreigner), who comes as a teacher to Fukui, the first white man to set foot in the province since the sixteenth century, when the Jesuit fathers, after well-nigh Christianizing the nation, were done to death with cruel tortures, and all foreigners were expelled from the empire. The tale gives a curious insight into the lingering superstitions of an enlightened people; of their unconquerable quietness the "tojin" of our day needs no assurance. The exquisite personality of the blind girl, shunned and detested as a witch, condemned from childhood to an awful isolation, is a thing incredible; but none the less is her history full of fascination. It holds the very spirit of Japan, a spirit fragrant, dainty, elusive; capable withal of devotion and loyalty, which, put to the test, esteems death but a little thing. The book has four illustrations in color by Genjiro Kataoka. Each page bears shadowy blossoms, butterflies, birds and scenes of Japan. In its box, repeating the beauty of its cover, it makes an ideal gift.

"Jehanne of the Golden Lips," by Frances G. Knowles-Foster, (John Lane, $1.50), is a romance of the Kingdom of Naples in the fourteenth century. To support her own portrayal of Queen Jehanne, wonderful for beauty, for charm, for wisdom and for genius in government, the author quotes old Cæsar Nostradamus, the historian, who in his quaint French closes his impassioned eulogy with "Bref, elle fut douée de si grandes et aimables, et tant reccommandables qualitez, vertuz, et perfections, qu'on l'estimoit plus tost divine qu'humaine cest aimable Princesse." Mrs. Knowles-Foster does wisely to furnish a historical foreword to her tale of a court unfamiliar to a large number of readers. It introduces a drama of more than usual historic verity, and of abounding incident, picturesquely told as befits its subject, and rich in the impassioned romance of the place and time—a notable addition to the long procession of historical novels.

A most ingeniously contrived plot is that of "The Double Cross," by Gilson Willets (Dillingham, $1.50). It may be described as a detective story with the crime left out, the object of detection being which of two very much mixed-up heroines is the right woman. The mystery is well kept until the end; and on the way to its solution the reader is led through many an adventure, and finds himself entangled in many a labyrinth. The scene is laid in Mexico, and the book is fairly steeped in romance of the passionate Spanish kind. Mr. Willets, the travelling correspondent of The Railroad Man's Magazine, has recently spent a year in the country he has chosen as the theatre of his drama, with the result that local color is unusually correct and vivid. The novel will not appeal to those who care most for delineation of character, its interest lying in an intricate plot, skilfully managed, and a story of love told with fervid feeling. All ends happily,

(Continued on following page)

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DICK TURPIN'S HISTORIAN

(Continued from page 13)

ready met. Lady Blessington's influence was very helpful to him.

Many portraits of Ainsworth adorn these handsome volumes. He was assuredly the most dandified author of his era, comely of feature, in spite of his protuberant brow, and dressing like D'Orsay himself. He was painted by great painters, and Maclise, one of his many intimates, often sketched his likeness. Not to know William Harrison Ainsworth was to be unknown in the literary London of the last years of King William IV. and the beginning of Victoria's reign. After "Rookwood" Ainsworth planned a long series of similar novels, and had settled upon Claude Duval and Jack Sheppard as protagonists. Between "Rookwood" and "Jack Sheppard," however, he published "Crichton," a historical romance, a tale of the court of Henry III. of France, which never had much popular success; and with "Jack Sheppard," which was first issued periodically in Bentley's, beginning January, 1839, he abandoned the criminal field to others. Bulwer's "Paul Clifford" and Dickens's "Oliver Twist" were contemporary works, and there were hosts of imitations. Thackeray started to burlesque the craze in "Catherine," which turned out to be a rather serious work and very dull. "Father Prout" and "Tom Ingoldsby" made fun of it.

The success of "Jack Sheppard" was prodigious. It was translated into many tongues. The reading public could not get enough of it. Dramatizations of it held the stage for nearly forty years. Blueskin and Jonathan Wild, Thames Darrell and Winifred Wood, the bibulous widow and Edgeworth Bess are all but forgotten now. They belong to another world. Indeed, few read Ainsworth at all. He wrote many more books, and his English historical series—beginning with "The Tower of London," in 1840, and including "Guy Fawkes," "Old St. Paul's" (largely founded on Defoe's two wonderful books about the plague in London,) "Windsor Castle" (treating of bluff King Hal's courtship of Annie Boleyn and the queer doings of the ghostly hunter, Herne, in the great Windsor Park), "St. James's" and a host of lesser novels, were highly esteemed. He wrote and published with industry until he was well-advanced in years, and he lived to be seventy-seven.

One incident of Ainsworth's career, of which this biographer makes much, and sets forth in an interesting and authentic manner, is his famous quarrel with George Cruikshank, the illustrator. Quarrels between this gifted, but very uneven and often grotesque, artist and the authors whose books he illustrated, were inevitable. "Temperament" was Cruikshank's bane. He was vain beyond ordinary comprehension. He made the striking pictures for "Rookwood," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Guy Fawkes," "The Miser's Daughter," and "St. James's" and contributed some plates to "Windsor Castle." With Dickens Cruikshank quarreled because he claimed to have invented Fagin—to have made him, in fact, a receiver of stolen goods and a trainer of young thieves. In this dispute he seems to have made as little headway as the Baconians in their efforts to prove that Shakespeare did not write his own plays. But in the case of the Ainsworth novels, Cruikshank seemed to have a real grievance when the stories were quickly transferred to the stage and his drawings were reproduced in the scenery and the disguises of the actors, without a word of credit to him. His chief claim was that he invented incidents and characters in "The Miser's Daughter." Ainsworth bore his part in the dispute cheerfully.

A more complete and painstaking biography than this of Ainsworth by S. M. Ellis could not be asked for. It contains a large selection of letters by the novelist and his eminent friends, it pictures a notable literary epoch vividly and minutely. It is safe to say that no incident of Ainsworth's life, from his schooldays to his old age, that was of the slightest public importance, is omitted. It begins with a complete genealogy of the novelist's family, it comprehends a bibliography lacking in no essential details, and it concludes with a long, well-made index, so full of great names, that as the eye wanders over its pages one has a feeling akin to that inspired by a visit to Westminster Abbey. The epoch is crowded with interest, and though we have had countless books on Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, the Countess of Blessington group, and Maclise, the latest writer has found plenty to tell that has not been better told before. Of Ainsworth, as we have said, he tells everything. We know all his aspirations, all his friendships, his domestic life, the plans of his books, the content even of the little, ambitious, boyish plays he wrote for performance by himself and other lads in the basement of his father's Manchester House. We have his formal letters, and his intimate notes, specimens of his handwriting, and portraits at every stage of his career. The two volumes are beautifully printed.

A ROUND-UP OF STORY-BOOKS

(Continued from preceding page)

with the modern elements of happiness not wanting—the satisfying millions.

It is pleasant to meet again and again the friends we make in books; and there is no fear of our wearying of clever Barbara Campbell, the Commuter's wife. Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright keeps her discreetly in the background in "Princess Flower-Hat," (Macmillan, $1.50,) but she is just as companionable as ever. The Princess herself, a charming mondaine, in the early thirties, purchases a cottage near the home of the Campbells, and enters with enthusiasm into suburban life, which gives Mrs. Wright, in the person of her Barbara, occasion for many helpful hints as to gardening and all things rural. Of course, as soon as the mysterious next-door neighbor appears on the scene, and the Princess so safely begins "with a little averson," we "see her finish." Both she and her maid succumb to adjacent masculinities with astonishing suddenness, and we leave the two homes welded into one, and provided with that necessity of country living, a man to the fore—in this case, two men. A thoroughly agreeable little story, though we thought better of Mrs. Wright than that she should write "women of her ilk," or should make her Princess "hiss" the words "Barbara Campbell"!

A romance of the eighteenth century is usually a dreary thing, and, if written for the young, is drearier than dreary. In view of the Revolutionary stories with which of late years we have been inundated, there have been moments when we have deplored our revolt against the methods of George III. We did not embark upon the 423 pages of Margaret Sidney's "A Little Maid of Boston Town," (Lothrop, $1.50,) with much more cheerfulness than the little maid herself embarked for the wilds of America; but one does not proceed far without discovering that the liveliness of the pen which produced the eleven Pepper books has not been quelled by its historic excursions. Young readers will be as much interested in the characters as though they were of our own period, and, since the young are rich in time, they may not feel as do their elders that somewhat of length might well be spared.

As "the founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution," the author is peculiarly well qualified to foster their reverence for the "tempora acta." This, her stirring tales of our country's history will surely accomplish. She has the gift of infusing life into the past. Her characters are not simply wooden pegs upon which to hang the fashions of bygone days; they are real human beings. The little maids of the present can clasp hands with this little maid of almost a century and a half ago, and through her will be able to enter into the dauntless spirit of the men and women who created the Republic. A pretty love story runs through the book.

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NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1911

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MR. HEDGES'S COMMON SENSE

MR. JOB E. HEDGES is well known and much esteemed in New York as a lawyer, an active worker in Republican politics and an "occasional" speaker of unusual brightness and effectiveness. He has recently entered the field of letters in a little volume of a long dozen of essays on "Common Sense in Politics" (Moffat, Yard & Co.), "dedicated to the man who does the best he can, at all times, without hypocrisy and regardless of applause." Early in the book, the author writes: "While charges of inconsistency, maladministration and graft are occupying public attention, it may be pertinent to remark that the political crime of the present decade is not larceny but hypocrisy." At the close, this declaration is repeated and enlarged. It is no longer limited to the decade, in the closing year of which it was written. Hypocrisy becomes not merely the "political crime" of a specified brief period, but is announced as "the corroding evil in American political life."

This, we suppose, may fairly be taken as the note of Mr. Hedges's essays. He does not get down to specific instances, though there are rather numerous passages which may be taken to refer to gentlemen prominent in political life in this State in "the present decade." He condemns sharply and at length those who pretend to be guided solely by devotion to the public service, when they are really inspired by selfishness or vanity. On the other hand, he is even more severe on those who, with some degree of sincerity, profess high ideals and denounce public evils, but are not willing to give time, labor and money to secure their abatement. The former he presents as guilty of positive hypocrisy, the latter as the victims of a sort of negative hypocrisy. Then there is another class who excite his disapprobation to the point of contempt. It is those who seek political reform without taking into consideration what he regards as essential facts.

Had Mr. Hedges chosen, we have no doubt that he could have drawn from his ample and varied experience specific examples of the defects and vices he so emphatically denounces and ridicules. We wish he had seen his way clear to do this. A very few of these instances, with names and dates and facts, would have added much to the effectiveness of his criticism. No one familiar with New York politics can deny that there is some foundation for that criticism, but its mere recognition in a general way, even the earnest but vague comment of Mr. Hedges, cannot be very telling in removing the evil. "It may be annoying," he says feelingly, "to a President or Governor to have his time imposed upon and his tranquillity disturbed by his inferiors, but certainly they have a Heavenly Father in common and a Federal Constitution which declares their common rights. Why, therefore, hide behind the cloak of hypocrisy, and endeavor to differentiate?" Now if we had been given the name of the President or Governor here so roundly reproved, with the names of the maltreated "inferiors," we should be in a position to guide our votes by our knowledge of facts, which is one thing that Mr. Hedges insists upon. As it is, we are the victims of a futile impulse toward the condemnation of an undiscoverable offender. And this is an example of a number of cases in which the author fails to make his point as practicably as he might. He gives us plenty of tales of hypocrisy, but not one of an actual named and punishable hypocrite. In a volume devoted to the condemnation of hypocrisy, this is an appreciable defect. Indeed, it would be open to Mr. Hedges's enemies—and one so honest and active as he cannot have failed to make enemies—to insinuate that the motive of the reticence was in the nature of that hypocrisy he despises. That, we believe, would be very unjust, but, as he is fond of saying, "it is a fact."

The underlying notion of Mr. Hedges's book, as we gather it, is that men must be judged, and can be judged justly, only by their motives. It is an indisputable thesis, but it is very hard to apply. Any man's motives, in public or in private life, must be to any other man a matter of inference based on information as to facts. It seems to us that he has impaired the effect of his criticism of public affairs, which is based on sound general ideas, by his omission of concrete facts. He has also missed an opportunity to contribute to the gaiety of so much of the Nation as may be interested in local New York politics.

THE COLLECTING OF BOOKS

IN "The Story of Libraries and Book-Collecting," by Ernest A. Savage, Librarian of the Wallasey Public Libraries in England, may be found a short but very rich account of the long history of the written word (Dutton, 75 cents). In a pleasing narrative form the author traces the currents of culture from the tablets of the ancient city of Nippur in Babylonia to the present time. He discusses the mediaeval libraries and the preservation of the Greek and Latin classics, and the Renaissance when private collecting began for the first time after the Roman era. Coming down to modern times, the volume contains the history of all the principal libraries of Europe with accounts of public libraries in America and the colonies. An appendix gives short accounts of famous book collectors. To librarians and collectors alike Mr. Savage's book should be valuable as a guide, and to all book-lovers it will appeal because it is so evidently the work of one of their own number.

"ROYALTIES" FOR THE YOUNG

FOUR volumes have been added to the series of "Life Stories for Young People" (McClurg & Co., —cts. each,) so that there now are twenty-eight volumes in print. The new books—like the others, translations from the German, by George P. Upton—contain sketches of the lives of Charlemagne, the Empress Eugénie, Queen Maria Sophia of Naples and Prince Eugene of Savoy. The careers of these "royalties" are of the romantic and dramatic sort that appeals strongly to young readers.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

The "Smart Set" and Their Relation to "Spicy" Novels and Reminiscences

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is well understood that the wing of society which we call the "smart set" is to have no sort of countenance from the Court of King George and Queen Mary. One hears amusing stories of how, when the Coronation comes next summer, one shining light or another of the "smart set" will be traveling, and so will not be able to attend the great event. Well, you have to be invited, nay commanded to a Coronation, and the "smart set" are afraid that the commands their way will be few and far between. But what, you may well ask, has this to do with books, much less with literature? I'll tell you.

The "smart set" of English society supply the "character," the human nature, the material from which "spicy" books are made. The same "smart set" are also the best customers for such books. In fact, they may be said to take, in this matter, the advice of the quack about his medicine—they use no other. Now, if the "smart set" are to be tabooed in the very highest circles of social power, may not this spoil their value as subjects for the fiction market and eventually curtail the "spicy" book alike as novel and reminiscence? We are not, perhaps, likely to arrive altogether at that state of perfection, and if we were it might be rather dull. But here is a tendency, a society wind, which will be worth watching for its results.

However, the authorities of "law and order" are understood to be keeping a keen eye on unduly questionable novels. Any censorship of this sort would be strongly resented in a country where personal freedom, meaning also literary freedom, is part of the national faith. Knowing that, the powers which be will act with tact and delicacy; but if necessary they will act. Just before Christmas they gave a hint that a foreign novel recently published in England had better be put on the "top shelf" and kept there to cool. "But," the publisher might have said, "this is a great novel by a great master of fiction." He might quite fairly have taken the highest literary ground and found every literary support for his attitude. Was it worth while? And anyhow what would have been the outcome?

While the West End of London reads and buys "spicy" books—the "spicier" the better—there is a stage of this business at which the mass of English public opinion calls a halt. There, I fancy, is the kindly lead which the circulating libraries endeavor to follow in their dealings with "problemy" novels and over-daring works of reminiscence. There lies before me, as I write, an advance copy of a book about which Mudie's, Smith's, and the other big circulating libraries will, with entire reason, be asking themselves: "Are we to put it in our lists?" It is entitled "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant," and some of its stories make the liveliest kind of reading. Mr. Eveleigh Nash, who publishes the volume, has printed it in as dainty and readable a manner as he issued the Countess of Cardigan's famous "Recollections." Indeed there may exist the hope of a like selling success for it, but its contents are less "strong" in several respects.

For one thing, Lady Cardigan wrote out of her fullness of knowledge of an order to which she belonged. She wrote with amazing frankness and she gave names unhesitatingly. Our "Clairvoyant," whoever he may be—one gathers that he is French by birth—refers to Lady Cardigan with approval if not with patronage. But of course he is only a retailer of what he has seen and heard—he does not write as one bred in "smart society." Moreover, he shrinks from giving names, or gives merely general names, except when he has harmless enough gossip to set down about royalties. He says in one place that a lady whom he did not know brought him, at the "anxious time of the postponed Coronation" of King Edward, a glove to "sense." "The person who owns this glove is dangerously ill," he said to his client. "He is," she answered—"tearfully," adds the "Clairvoyant." "He will get better, although he will only live about ten years longer," was the mystery man's deliverance on the glove.

It is wonderful to think of a "smart society" in which clairvoyance should be a thriving trade. But this exponent of the dark art tells us that he has been everywhere in pursuit of it—even to America. "I was," he says, "particularly impressed by American men of business, and those with whom I came in contact were most kind to me. But financiers in New York, and indeed all over the States, are more or less a mass of nerves and suffer martyrdom from insomnia." Another American item runs that "During my stay in New York I often used to visit Brooklyn Cemetery, which possessed a strange fascination for me." At Washington "I was impressed by the good psychic atmosphere of the city," and San Francisco had also a "far more psychic circle" than New York. These remarks, generalities dropped by the way, give a fair idea of the style and manner of the "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant" in dealing with people and things. But it is the sort of literature that "smart society," wherever found, dotes on, and we shall very likely be hearing a good deal about this book, just warm from the press, as printers say.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MISS ALICE MACGOWAN, author of "The Sword in the Mountains," like most writers, has always had an eye upon the stage, and has recently taken part in a widely noticed dramatic production at her home in Carmel, Cal. She thinks of making a play from her new novel, and will probably undertake the work this Winter.

MR. GELETT BURGESS will receive official recognition as a word-maker in the revised edition of "The Standard Dictionary." "Bromide" and "sulphite" are the words, taken from his "Are You a Bromide?" to which he has given a new meaning.

MR. THOMAS DIXON, JR., leaves to-day for Texas, where he will play the leading rôle in his "Sins of the Fathers" in the principal towns. Last year, it will be remembered, when the leading actor in his play suddenly lost his life, in Wilmington, N. C., Mr. Dixon stepped in and played the part with marked success. His latest novel, "The Root of Evil," will be published this month.

MR. GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON, an indefatigable collector of rare books, is having bound, by Mr. James Macdonald, thirty volumes of the first editions, issued in parts, of Dickens's novels, and first editions of Stevenson's "St. Ives," "Father Damien" and "The Black Arrow."

MR. LEE MERIWETHER, twenty-five years ago, spent a year walking through Spain, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria and the other countries between Gibraltar and the Bosporus. The result was the well-known book, the vade mecum of many ambitious but penniless American pedestrians, "A Tramp Trip: How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day." In celebration of the anniversary of this trip, Mr. Meriwether has gone over the same route as before, making the trip this time by automobile instead of afoot. This time he calls his book "Seeing Europe by Automobile," and gives in it a series of striking contrasts.

MR. OWEN JOHNSON is engaged on his second "Varmint" book, which will probably be entitled "The Varmint at Yale."

MR. R. L. ZIV, author of "The Tree of Modern Life," "Spirit of Truth," etc., and editor of The Kriterion, will shortly visit New England to investigate the penal institutions and the general conditions of life, as he has done in the Western States, with a view to obtaining material for books to be entitled "The Profit and Loss of Crime" and "Modern Jewish Life and Its Future." In the meantime he will issue a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Reason."

MR. CALE YOUNG RICE, having read the proofs of a volume of one-act poetic plays, to be published in February, and to be called, after one of them, "The Immortal Lure," has turned his attention, for the time being, to the writing of lyrics.

MR. HERBERT W. FISHER, author of "Making Life Worth While," etc., was once an actor. He played Harry Hotspur in "Henry IV." in an open-air theatre in southern California. One of the pupils of the school that was giving the play complimented Mr. Fisher so highly on his "swell croaking" that the latter forthwith turned his attention to the law.

MR. HENRY BRYAN BINNS, biographer of Lincoln and Whitman, has written a play entitled "The Adventure," which will be played in London this Spring. It will be published simultaneously there and in New York.

MR. CLIFFORD HOWARD, author of "The Story of a Young Man," "Did Jesus Live in Nazareth," and other critical religious works, wrote his latest book, "The Passover," under the semi-tropic skies of southern California. Mr. Howard was for many years a resident of Washington and identified with the literary life of the capital, but four years ago he visited the Pacific Coast and fell a victim to the seductive clime of Los Angeles, where he now lives in a bungalow banked with papyrus and roses and geraniums. His chief work, "An Exposition of the Phallic Origins of Religion," is now in its sixth edition.

MR. RALPH HENRY BARBOUR has returned to his Winter home in Cambridge and is at work on his output for next year. Besides two juveniles, Mr. Barbour's contracts call for a novelette in the style of "The Golden Heart," which has been brought out as a Christmas gift-book.

LAFCADIO HEARN'S JAPANESE LETTERS

Correspondence That Promises to Rank with the Letters of Cowper and FitzGerald

By H. W. BOYNTON

SOME years ago, it will be recalled, the editor of this book prepared the "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn." There was a temptation to generalize about so extraordinary a man, but Mrs. Wetmore wisely contented herself with arranging and explaining the abundant material which Hearn's letter-writing habit had placed in her hands. The new collection, chiefly made up of letters addressed to Prof. Basil Hall Chamberlain, is in some respects more interesting than the earlier and more miscellaneous collection. Prof. Chamberlain seems to have been given a measure of Hearn's confidence hardly yielded to any other among his numerous correspondents. They had many things in common—an intimate knowledge of Japan, and a love for her which had nothing to do with condescension. Hearn's letters give not only a record of his years of teaching the Japanese, but of his years of intimate living among them. That mask of cold courtesy with which other foreigners were treated held real kindness behind it for him. He married a woman of the samurai class, of the old Japanese nobility, and made her happy. Those passages in the present series of letters which deal with his family display a touching degree of trust and tenderness between the husband, the wife, the children, and the numerous relatives of whom, according to Japanese custom, Hearn's marriage placed him in charge.

Somehow it appears that Japan held the natural and only satisfying home for a man who had wandered far, and always as an alien. Hearn lived many years in the United States without renouncing his English citizenship; but he did not hesitate to become a naturalized subject of Japan. The facts of his birth go a little way toward explaining this curious fact. His father was an Irishman, his mother a Greek. His own racial nature was a composite one. In temperament he was, he declared, "three-fourths a Latin." He had an inborn taste for the Oriental, the exotic, very similar to that of Pierre Loti, whom he greatly admired. He had also, it must be admitted, a relish for a good deal of that European literature of decadence which sprang up in the later years of the nineteenth century. It is interesting to note his eagerness in the present correspondence to get Prof. Chamberlain, a man of sturdier Anglo-American temper and taste, to share his admiration for Loti or Gautier or Baudelaire. He meets rebuffs with a sort of apologetic good humour, a gentle surprise untouched by impatience. He is sorry that his friend cannot share his pleasure, that is all. But if it must be owned that he had a touch of morbidness, it is all the more to his credit that he refused to be swept away into the sewers of the decadent movement. "There is no joy in this new world," he says, "and scarcely any tenderness; the language is the language of art, but the spirit is of Holbein and Gothic ages of religious madness."

Tenderness and magnanimity are the mainspring of Hearn's nature, by the abundant testimony of these letters—a really good man, according to his lights. In a brief but vigorous preface to this volume Mrs. Wetmore disposed of some of the charges which have been made against Hearn. In her preface to the "Life and Letters" she had specifically waived discussion of such charges: "There seems a sort of gross curiosity in raking among such details of a man's life as he himself would wish ignored." Since then others have been less scrupulous, and the ghost of Hearn has taken on in public rumor a shape of vague disreputableness, such as haunts the memory of the luckless Poe. With regard to the most persistently nourished of these rumors Miss Bisland says frankly: "Hearn did not lead the life of a Gala had up to the time of his marriage. But soon as he had the smallest hope of being able to support a family he married a lady of rank and high character, and was a devoted husband and father to the day of his death."

His attitude toward things Japanese varies somewhat with his mood and undergoes a gradual change from infatuation to sympathetic comprehension. At times he feels the permanence of the Oriental type so strongly as to utter extravagances like: "I think it highly probable that the white races, after having bequeathed all their knowledge to the orient, will ultimately disappear, just as the ichthyosaurus and other marvelous creatures have disappeared—simply because of the cost of their structure. There is something very sinister in the fact that the cost of life to an Englishman is just about twenty times the cost of life to an oriental." At other times a visit to Tokio or Yokohama, and renewed contact with the vigorous and straight-dealing Western type, renews his allegiance to the race of his birth. "How small suddenly my little Japan became! how lonesome! Whate a joy to feel the West! What a great thing is the West! What new appreciations of it are born of isolation!"

Mrs. Wetmore claims much for Hearn—that he is "in the foremost ranks of the world's great letter-writers." Such a matter cannot be decided offhand on the ground of an immediate success. But the letters of this shy man are so spontaneous, so varied, so warmly human, that they certainly promise to take their place beside the letters of those earlier and equally shy recluses, Cowper and FitzGerald.

*"THE JAPANESE LETTERS OF LAFCADIO HEARN. Edited by Elizabeth Bisland. Illustrated. Houghton-Mifflin Co. $3.

MRS. SERRANO'S "ASPHODEL"

IN "Asphodel" Mrs. Mary J. Serrano makes a new departure. Appearing first before the reading public, years ago, as the translator (from the French) of Marie Bashkirtseff's famous "Journal," she soon made an enviable reputation as introducer and interpreter to the American people of many French and Spanish works of fiction, some forty in all, doing for these writers in this country very much the same service that was done for American authors in France by the late Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon.") Her skill in translation showed itself also in the rendering into English of numerous poems. Now, however, she brings out for the first time a volume of original verse—a narrative poem modest in aim and of no great length, but romantic in conception and polished in form. In matter and motive "Asphodel" is frankly old-fashioned; and the metrical form—that of "Childe Harold"—is excellently suited to the subject. Dignified, sincere and simple, its qualities are such as have marked the author's previous work as translator, correspondent and literary critic.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

IN the series of "Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans," edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, a new volume, by Lindsay Swift, takes up "Benjamin Franklin" (Small, Maynard & Co.). Mr. Swift is an enthusiast upon the subject of Franklin's personality and achievements, and has spent many years studying his published works and the records of his life and, although his little book is written in a simple style, he has managed to put into its straightforward sentences much of his own feeling as to Franklin's complex character. He describes his book as not so much a biography as "a series of impressions * * * of the career of the most wonderful American." A very full chronology opens the book, and a bibliography, which pretends only to give enough titles to serve as a guide, closes it.

"SUBCONSCIOUS PHENOMENA"

Sometimes the Conscious Finds Itself Dwarfed by Its "Sub"—Psychologists Disagree

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

THIS little book—a symposium by half a dozen distinguished psychologists and physicians—illustrates vividly the present confusion of scientific thought regarding what is known as "the subconscious." There are, in fact, as many warmly advocated views of the subconscious as there are writers in this symposium, although not all of these views are supported here. Three of the writers—Profs. Münsterberg, Jastrow and Ribot—appear to be pretty much of the same mind. They would dismiss the subconscious as a psychological problem, and place it on a purely physiological basis, insisting, in Prof. Ribot's words, that "subconscious activity is purely cerebral; the psychic factor which ordinarily accompanies the work of the nervous centres is absent." This, of course, is an extremely simple and easily understandable explanation. The only trouble with it is, as Dr. Prince points out, that it fails to explain. There is altogether too much evidence of real thinking in subconscious phenomena. For instance:

> In the content of automatic writing, we find evidence which it is difficult to reconcile with a physiological interpretation. * * * When studied we find that the writing does not consist of words, phrases and paragraphs which might be mere repetitions or memories whether physiological or psychical, of previous experiences, but even consists of elaborate original compositions. Sometimes in Mrs. Verrall's writing they consisted of original Latin or Greek compositions. Sometimes, as in those who are inclined to a spiritistic interpretation, of fanciful, fairy-tale-like fabrications. Sometimes they exhibit mathematical reasoning, shown by the solution of arithmetical problems. Sometimes they consist of ingeniously fabricated explanations in answer to questions. Sometimes they indicate a personal character with varying moods and temperaments. Feeling and emotion, whether of anger, hatred, or malice, kindness or amiability, are often manifested.

Assuredly, if there be no "psychic factor" in all this, then is there none in conscious thinking, and the manifestations of personality are one and all to be attributed to mere nerve activity, unaccompanied by any mentation whatsoever. On the other hand, the difficulty arises that if we once concede a psychic element to subconscious phenomena, the door would seem to be opened for some such explanatory hypothesis as that to which the present writers allude as the "mystical theory" of the "subliminal self," first advanced by the late Frederic Myers. Dr. Janet, declaring that the presence of a psychic element must nevertheless be conceded, seeks to avoid this risk by affirming that subconscious phenomena are invariably pathological—that is to say, are due only to a diseased condition of the psychic organism, the personality, and are symptomatic of such a condition.

Unfortunately for this interpretation, subconscious phenomena have been experimentally demonstrated to be invariable accompaniments of the conscious in normal mental life; a fact which leads Dr. Prince to suggest that the term "co-conscious" would be much more appropriate than "subconscious." Dr. Prince's own interpretation would close the door to any "mystical theory" by representing the subconscious as nothing but the manifestation of ideas "dissociated," or cut off, from the main stream of consciousness. He says:

> Subconscious ideas are dissociated or split-off ideas; split off from the main personal consciousness, from the focus of attention—if that term be preferred—in such fashion that the subject is entirely unaware of them, though they are not inert but active. These split-off ideas may be limited to isolated sensations, like the lost tactile sensations of anesthesia; or may be aggregated into groups or systems. In other words, they form a consciousness co-existing with the primary consciousness, and thereby a doubling of consciousness results. The split-off consciousness may display extraordinary activity. The primary personal consciousness as a general rule is of course the main and larger consciousness; but under exceptional conditions, as in some types of automatic writing, the personal consciousness may be reduced to rudimentary porportions, while the secondary consciousness may rob the former of the greater part of its faculties and become the dominant consciousness.

Obviously, however, this is more descriptive than anything else, and leaves us still very much in the dark regarding the process by which these dissociated ideas, mere forgotten memories or unnoticed perceptions, are transformed beneath the threshold of consciousness into, as frequently occurs, original conceptions of great beauty and embodying, it may be, discoveries of real importance. All present interpretations, for that matter, are faulty in this respect, unless it be the much-condemned theory of Myers. Possibly, as Dr. Hart suggests, this problem will eventually be cleared up by the new method of approach adopted by the Austrian psychologist, Sigmund Freud, to the importance of whose investigations, and to the merit of whose work as the originator of a conceptual psychology, Dr. Hart's paper pays deserved tribute.

*"SUBCONSCIOUS PHENOMENA. By Hugo Munsterberg, Theodore Ribot, Pierre Janet, Joseph Jastrow, Bernard Hart, and Morton Prince. Richard G. Badger. $1.20.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

History of Daniel Manin, the Venetian Patriot—The Legend of Tenterden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands—Original Manuscript of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" and the Works of Capt. William Baillie—Sketch of Thomas W. Parsons

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

A. W.—Can you give me in your query column some information concerning Daniel Marine, a Venetian patriot, whose career is said to have inspired Garibaldi?

I have been told that there exists, in either French or Italian, a biography of Marine, and I shall be very grateful for any assistance you may be able to give me in finding the title of this book.

Daniel, or Daniele, Manin, not Marine, was born in Venice May 13, 1804. He studied at Padua, graduating as Doctor of Laws when only seventeen years of age. In 1830 he began practice as an avocat, and became the leading spirit of the new National Party. In 1847 he spoke on political economy at the scientific congress held in Venice, and soon after presented petitions to the "congregaton," demanding, among other things, separate government of Venice and Lombardy, revision of the code, an annual budget, freedom of the press, and religious equality. He was arrested Jan. 18, 1848. Crowds of citizens marched past his prison, silently and mournfully, every head uncovered, so it is said. On March 17 he was carried in triumph to the Place St. Mark, and virtually declared dictator, and on March 22 he became President of the new Republic of St. Mark. On April 2, 1849, there was passed in the palace of the Doges a decree in two clauses, viz.: Venice will resist the Austrians at whatever cost, and the President, Manin, is invested with unlimited powers. Venice, only when cholera had attacked it, when food and ammunition were gone, when her houses had been burnt or riddled with shot and shell, and it could find no gleam of hope of aid from without, capitulated on Aug. 24 on terms of amnesty to all except Manin and thirty-nine other citizens. Manin, with his wife and two children, left Venice on Aug. 27 for Paris, where he maintained himself by teaching Italian. He died of heart disease Sept. 22, 1857, and was buried in the family vault of Ary Scheffer. In 1868 his remains were removed to Venice, and honored with a public funeral. His son George, or Georges, in 1860 accompanied Garibaldi in the expedition of the 1,000, and was wounded at Calatafimi and at Palermo. In 1866 he was wounded at Custozza. He died in 1882. See Henri Martin's "D. Manin," 1850, and "L'Unité Italienne," 1861; C. L. Chassin's "Manin et d'Italie," Errera's "Vita di D. Manin," 1872, and P. de la Faye's "Documents, &c., de D. Manin," 1860. Other writers are Ernest Legouvé, A. di la Forge, and Edmund Flagg. (New York.)

A. N. H.—Tradition states that a quantity of stones which had been gathered for the purpose of strengthening the sea wall of Goodwin Sands were employed in the building of Tenterden tower in Kent, eighteen miles southeast of Maidstone, and that in the first storm afterward the Goodwin Sands, which had been a part of the mainland, was submerged. Hence the phrase "Tenterden Steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands," and the legal phrase, "funds gained for one purpose and devoted to another." Is there any Latin or legal phrase for the above, or legal pamphlet relating to "Goodwin Sands and Tenterden Steeple"?

Goodwin Sands, the range of exceedingly dangerous shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the southeast coast of the County of Kent, England, consisted at one time, it is said, of about 4,000 acres of low land, fenced from the sea by a wall, and belonging to Earl Godwin, Godwine, or Goodwin. William the Conqueror bestowed the lands upon the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, whose abbot allowed the sea wall to fall into a dilapidated state so that the sea broke through in the year 1100, and inundated the whole. The following is given as the origin of the saying "Tenterden Steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands." A man, named More, was sent with a commission into Kent to ascertain the cause of the Goodwin Sands. He called together the oldest inhabitants to get their opinions. One of the most aged of them said: "I believe Tenterden Steeple is the cause." It was then explained that a Bishop of Rochester had applied the revenues received for keeping clear the haven to the building of Tenterden Steeple. Another story is the one given by our correspondent, that the stone collected for strengthening the seawall was used for building the church tower. One of our readers may know of a Latin or legal phrase for this saying and whether there exists a pamphlet on the subject.

GIDEON T. STANTON.—Kindly tell me the value of the following facsimile of the original manuscript of The Heathen Chinee, published by J. H. Carmany & Co., San Francisco, 1871, bound in buff paper. The Works of Captain William Baillie, after Paintings and Drawings by the Greatest Masters, London, printed for Boydell, no date, 107 plates folio. Is there any biography of William Baillie?

A copy of the facsimile of the original manuscript of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," San Francisco, 1871, 8vo, paper covers, brought $3.25 at auction in this city in 1904. The "Works of Captain William Baillie," folio, London, Boydell, no date, fetches from $12 to $16 in the public market. Baillie was born at Kilbride, County Carlow, Ireland, in 1723, and was educated in Dublin under Dr. Sheridan. He fought in the 13th foot at Culloden and in the 51st foot at Minden. He retired from the service in 1761 with the rank of captain in the 18th light dragoons. Both before and after leaving the army he devoted his leisure to art and was considered one of the most accomplished connoisseurs of his time. He practised engraving in all its branches, but excelled in his imitations of Rembrandt, whose "Hundred Guilder" print he exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1770 in two States, before and after his reworking of the original plate he had acquired in Holland. He produced upwards of one hundred plates, of which he himself was the publisher, but nearly all were collected and issued in two folio volumes by Aldeman Boydell in 1792, and reissued in 1810. His best known works are his restoration of Rembrandt's "Christ Healing the Sick," commonly called the "Hundred Guilder" print; his completion in mezzotint of Rembrandt's own etching of "Jesus Disputing with the Doctors," and his copies of Rembrandt's "Three Trees" and "The Gold Weigher." His principal works in mezzotint are a whole length portrait of James, Duke of Monmouth, after Netscher and Wyck; a half length of Frans Hals, the Dutch painter, after himself, and "The Piping Boy," after Nathaniel Hone. He died in 1810.

TOWNSEND OSGOOD.—Kindly tell me where I can procure a copy of the poems of T. W. Parsons, the American poet, especially the volume containing the threnody, "For a Soldier Fallen in Battle." Also can you give me any information about Parsons?

Thomas Wilson Parsons was born in Boston in 1819, died at Scituate, Mass., in 1892. He visited Europe in 1838, and, in Italy, devoted himself to the study of the Italian language, which resulted in his metrical translation of Dante's "Inferno" (1843), extended editions of which were published in 1867 and 1893. He translated other parts of the "Divina Commedia," but did not finish the work. His much-admired "Lines on a Bust of Dante" was first published in 1841. He practised dentistry in Boston and in London. After 1872 he resided permanently in or near Boston. The first collection of his original poems was "Ghetto di Roma" (1854). It was followed by "The Magnolia and Other Poems" (1867); "The Old House of Sudbury" (1870); "The Shadow of the Obelisk and Other Poems" (1872), and a definitive edition of his "Poems" (1893), published posthumously. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. were his publishers. Dr. Parsons fills the part of the Poet in H. W. Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." The poem asked for is as follows:

DIRGE

FOR ONE WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

Room for a soldier! lay him in the clover;
He loved the fields, and they shall be his cover;
Make his mound with her's, who called him once her lover:
Where the rain may rain upon it,
Where the sun may shine upon it,
Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
And the bee will dine upon it.

Bear him to no dismal tomb under city churches;
Take him to the fragrant fields, by the silver birches;
Where the whip-poor-will shall mourn, where the oriole perches:
Make his mound with sunshine on it,
Where the bee will dine upon it,
Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
And the rain will rain upon it.

Busy as the bee was he, and his rest should be the clover;
Gentle as the lamb was he, and the fern should be his cover;
Fern and rosemary shall grow my soldier's pillow over:
Where the rain may rain upon it,
Where the sun may shine upon it,
Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
And the bee will dine upon it.

Sunshine in his heart, the rain would come full often
Out of those tender eyes, which ever more did soften;
He never could look cold, till we saw him in his coffin:
Make his mound with sunshine on it,
Plant the lordly pine upon it,
Where the moon may stream upon it,
And memory shall dream upon it.

"Captain or Colonel"—whatever invocation
Suit our hymn the best, no matter for thy station—
On thy grave the rain shall fall from the eyes of a mighty nation!
Long as the sun doth shine upon it,
Shall glow the goodly pine upon it,
Long as the stars do gleam upon it
Shall memory come to dream upon it.

EDWARD G. McADAM.—Will you kindly give me an idea as to the value of a book the title page of which reads as follows: The Morall Philosophy of the Stoicks. Written Originally in French by that Ingenious Gentleman Monsieur du Valx, first President of the Parliament Provence. Englished by Charles Cotton, Esq.; London, Printed for Henry Mortlock at the sign of the Phoenix in St. Pauls Churchyard, near the little North door. 1664.

A copy sold for $5.50 at Bangs' auction rooms in this city in 1895, and the Lefferts copy in 1902 brought $6. The translation was undertaken at the instance of his father, also named Charles Cotton, who numbered among his friends Ben Jonson, Donne, Selden, Sir Henry Wotton and Izaak Walton, with whose "Compleat Angler" the younger Cotton's name is so closely associated.

C. L. ADAMS.—I should like to learn if possible the value of a good copy of "Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York" by O. Turner, Buffalo; Published by Jewett Thomas & Co., Geo. H. Derby & Co., 1849.

It is worth from $6 to $7.50.

WILLIAM PARK.—The inclosed title page I took from an old book. Would you kindly inform me through your interesting Queries and Answers from Readers if there is any value to the book? It is in good condition: "The Compleat Works of That Eminent Minister of God's Word, Mr. Isaac Ambrose. Consisting of the Following Treatises: Prima, Media, Et Ultima; or, the First, Middle, and Last Things. Wherein is Set Forth: 1st: The Doctrine of Regeneration; or, the New Birth. 2d: Of Sanctification in the Means, Duties and Ordinances, Both Private and Public, for Continuance and Increase of Godly Life. 3d: Certain Meditation on Man's Misery in His Life, Death, Judgment, and on Heavan and Hell; as also on God's Mercy in His Redemption and Salvation." Glasgow: Printed by Joseph Galbraith, and to be sold at his Printing Office in Paul's Close, above the Cross, in year MDCCLXVIII.

Isaac Ambrose was a Lancashire divine, who was born in 1604 and died suddenly of apoplexy in 1664. His works were long held in esteem. The book which our correspondent asks about, and which was published more than a century after Ambrose's death, has no special value.

ELIZABETH HESS.—Can you give me the name of the author of the following, also the entire poem:

Ah, me! How easily things go wrong,
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

The authorship seems to be unknown. The poem is as follows:

RIGHT AND WRONG.

Alas! how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch on a Summer night,
For the sigh will come and the kiss will stay,
And the Summer's night is a Winter's day.

Alas! how easily things go wrong!
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there come a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

And yet how easily things go right,
If the sigh and the kiss of the Summer's night
Come deep from the soul in the stronger ray
That is born in the light of the Winter's day.

And things can never go badly wrong
If the heart be true and the love be strong;
For the mist, if it comes, and the weeping rain
Will be changed by the love into sunshine again.

Answers from Readers

R. FLEMING.—The English Bishop to whom "C. D. C." refers in your issue of Dec. 3 is Henry King, who was Bishop of Chichester in the reign of Charles II. Born in 1591, died in 1669, he wrote some of the finest elegaic poetry in the English language. The lines on the death of his wife, who died before her twenty-fifth year, from which your correspondent quotes, are a choice specimen, and are given in part below:

Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed,
Never to be disquieted.
My last "Good night!" thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to that dust
It so much loves, and fill the room
My heart keeps empty in thy tomb.

Stay for me there: I will not fail
To meet thee in that hollow vale;
And think not much of my delay,
I am already on the way;
And follow thee with all the speed
Desire can make or sorrows breed.
Each minute is a short degree,
And every hour a step toward thee.

At night when I betake to rest,
Next morn I rise nearer my west
Of life, almost by eight hours' sail,
Than when sleep breathed his drowsy gale.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. S. L. Bowman, Newark, N. J.; M. R. Audubon, Salem, N. Y., who writes that the poem is printed in "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," edited by Rossiter Johnson and published by Henry Holt & Co.; Irene Bates, N. Y.; Mrs. E. B. Alward, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Anon", N. Y., and Mrs. Cornelia T. White, N. Y.

JOHN H. HEWITT.—In THE TIMES Supplement for Nov. 19, "J. R." asks where he can obtain a poem or essay describing the Pass of Thermopylae. Probably the best description of the Pass and the battle will be found in the best histories of Ancient Greece—Grote, Curtain, Bury, &c.,—or in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.

The Eclectic Magazine for May, 1890, contains a poem on Thermopylae by Kennell Rodd.

The following poem by Simonides, translated by M. P. Fitz Gerald, may be found in the volume on Greece in the series "Poems of Places" edited by H. W. Longfellow.

THERMOPYLAE.

Who at Thermopylae stood side by side
And fought together and together died:
Under earth-sorrows now are laid in rest,
Their chance thrice glorious, and their fate thrice blest;
No tears for them, but memory's loving gaze.
For them no pity, but proud hymns of praise.
Time shall not sweep this monument away—
Time the destroyer; no, nor dank decay.
This not alone heroic ashes holds;
Greece's own glory this earth-shrine enfolds;
Leonidas, the Spartan King; a name
Of boundless honor and eternal fame.

ELIZABETH A. RUSBY.—Referring to the query of Olivia L. Wilson in your issue of Nov. 26, I am happy to be able to inform her that Mary Eva Kitchell is the author of that most beautiful poem, which she quotes. I am interested to learn of one who has cherished these lines, doubtless with my own sense of their exquisite feeling.

Miss Adelaide Meloney, N. Y., also furnished the name of the author of the poem.

JOHN H. HEWITT.—In addition to the reply I have already given to the inquiry of "J. R." in Supplement of Nov. 19, I may say a poem of thirty-nine stanzas on "Thermopylae" may be found in a book called "Lays of Hellas," by Charles Arthur Kelly, published by Kegan Paul, London, 1908.

Mrs. C. A. ROBBINS.—In your issue for Dec. 3 "E. G. R." inquires for the author of the following quotation, which is by Adelaide A. Procter:

No star is ever lost we once have seen,
We always may be what we might have been.
Since good, though only thought, has life and breath,
God's life—can always be redeemed from death;
And evil, in its nature is decay,
And any hour can blot it all away;
The hopes that lost in some far distance seem,
May be the truer life, and this the dream.

The lines quoted are from "A Legend of Provence." This appeal was answered by "M. H.," N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Wharton, East Orange, N. J.; M. H. W., N. Y.; H. M. Dickinson, East Orange, N. J.; Anna L. White, Lenox, Mass.; Bertie L. V. Shanton, Staten Island; H. J. Young, Wyoming, N. J.; "M. L. C." Hunton, W. Va., and R. L. Rothbon, Plainfield, N. J.

EVELYN CABLE.—I take pleasure in sending a copy of "Grandmother's Sermon," requested by A. B. C., regretting, however, that I cannot state the authorship and date of its appearance. I cannot even recall the publication from which I clipped it for my scrapbook a number of years ago. No name was attached to it.

GRANDMOTHER'S SERMON.

The supper is o'er, the hearth is swept,
And in the wood fire's glow
The children cluster to hear a tale
Of that time so long ago,

When Grandma's hair was golden brown,
And the warm blood came and went
O'er the face that could scarce have been
sweeter then
Than now in its rich content.

The face is wrinkled and careworn now,
And the golden hair is gray;
But the light that shone in the young girl's eyes
Never has gone away.

And her needles catch the firelight
As in and out they go,
With the clicking music that Grandma loves,
Shaping the stocking toe.

And the waiting children love it, too,
For they know the stocking song
Brings many a tale to Grandma's mind
Which they shall have ere long.

But it brings no story of olden time
To Grandma's heart to-night—
Only a refrain, quaint and short,
Is sung by the needles bright.

"Life is a stocking," Grandma says,
"And yours is just begun;
But I am knitting the toe of mine,
And my work is almost done.

"With merry hearts we begin to knit,
And the ribbing is almost play;
Some are gay-colored, and some are white,
And some are ashen gray.

"But most are made of many hues,
With many a stitch set wrong;
And many a row to be sadly ripped
Ere the whole is fair and strong.

"There are long, plain spaces, without a break,
That in life are hard to bear;
And many a weary tear is dropped
As we fashion the heel with care.

"But the saddest, happiest time is that
We count, and yet would shun,
When our Heavenly Father breaks the thread,
And says that our work is done."

The children come to say good night,
With tears in their bright young eyes,
While in Grandma's lap, with broken thread,
The finished stocking lies.

Mrs. "M. E. O." Brooklyn, has also furnished a copy of the verses.

ELLEN VAN ALLEN LYMAN.—A. S. Chalmers asked about two months ago, I think, for a little poem, a copy of which I send. It was in a number of the Wide Awake Magazine—perhaps fifteen years ago. My children were very fond of it. The copy I came across a few days since.

THE LITTLE OLD MAN.

I met him one day on a long railroad track,
With a staff in his hand and a pack on his back,
And I said to him merrily, "Whither away?"
And, "What part of the world have you come from to-day,
In such mizzly, drizzly weather?"

The old man turned round with a laugh in his eye,
And he said to me quickly, "From nowhere come I;
But I'm walking as fast as I possibly can
To the place"—(he was smiling, this little old man)
"To the place where the tracks come together!"

"But don't you, my dear Sir, get tired at all?"
"O, no! I keep walking from Spring until Fall,
And during the Winter, through ice and through snow,
The more happy am I, the farther I go
Toward the place where the tracks come together.

"Some days it is weary and dreary to walk,
With no one to listen, nor even to talk;
But when nobody's talking I walk at my best,
And although I'm not tired, I'll have a good rest
In the place where the tracks come together.

"Now I must hurry, or I'll never get there!
My time is so short that I don't even dare
To stop for a moment. Good-by, Sir," said he;
And so he trudged onward, as blithe as a bee,
Toward the place where the tracks come together.

I wonder if e'er I shall meet him again—
This little old man with his little cracked brain!
I have ne'er seen him since, but (I can't tell you why)
I know I shall meet him some day in the sky,
In the place where all tracks come together.

JAMES WALTER SMITH.

GRACE DODGE.—The quatrain Victoria Ellis inquires about is not correctly quoted. It was first published in The Century Magazine as quoted below. It is the first of a series of three quatrains under the title of "Not By Bread Alone," by James Terry White. The whole poem is as follows:

NOT BY BREAD ALONE.

I.

If thou of fortune be bereft,
And in thy store there be but left
Two loaves—sell one, and with the dole
Buy Hyacinthes to feed the soul.

II.

But not alone does beauty bide
Where bloom and tint and fragrance hide;
The Minstrel's melody may feed
Perhaps a more insistent need.

III.

But even Beauty—howe'er blant
To ear or eye—fails to content;
Only the Heart—with Love afire—
Can satisfy the Soul's desire.

ANN GREENE MOORE.—Answering the appeal of "Inquirer" in your paper of Dec. 3, I am sending you the little poem by Adam Lindsay Gordon:

Question not, but live and labor
Till your goal be won,
Helping every feeble stranger,
Seeking help of none.

Life is mostly froth and bubble,
Two things stand like stone;
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in our own.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Bertie L. V. Shanton, Staten Island; J. N. Beach, New York; "C. C. H.," New York; Mrs. C. A Robbins, East

Orange, N. J.; Marion R. Duncan, Weehawken Heights, N. J., and Miss Caroline Bensel, New York.

EDWARD E. JONES.—In the Dec. 17th number of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW one reader inquired for the poem beginning "How Big Was Alexander, Pa?"

It was written by the Rev. Elijah Jones of Minot, Me., in the earlier days of his ministry there. One of his parishioners was William Ladd, a retired sea captain and President of the first Peace Society in America. Capt. Ladd had a copy of "The Battle of Blenheim" hung on the wall on one side of his study table and "The Child's Inquiry" was written as a companion piece and hung on the other side of his table.

Inclosed find copy of the poem.

Son—
How big was Alexander, pa,
That people call him great?
Was he, like old Goliath, tall?
His spear a hundred weight?
Was he so large that he could stand
Like some tall steeple high,
And while his feet were on the ground
His hands could touch the sky?

Father—
O, no, my child, about as large
As I or Uncle James.
'Twas not his stature made him great,
But greatness of his name.

Son—
His name so great? I know 'tis long
But easy quite to spell;
And more than half a year ago
I knew it very well.

Father—
I mean, my child, his actions were
So great, he got a name,
That everybody speaks with praise,
That tells about his fame.

Son—
Well, what great actions did he do?
I want to know it all.

Father—
Why, he it was that conquered Tyre
And leveled down her wall,
And thousands of her people slew;
And then to Persia went.
And fire and sword on every side
Through many a region sent.
A hundred conquered cities shone
With midnight burnings red,
And, strewn o'er many a battle ground
A thousand soldiers bled.

Son—
Did killing people make him great?
Then, why was Abdel Young,
Who killed his neighbor, training day,
Put into jail and hung?
I never heard them call him great.

Father—
Why, no; 'twas not in war;
And him that kills a single man,
His neighbors all abhor.

Son—
Well, then, if I should kill a man,
I'd kill a hundred more;
I should be great, and not get hung
Like Abdel Young before.

Father—
Not so, my child, 'twill never do;
The Gospel bids be kind.

Son—
Then they that kill, and they that praise,
The Gospel do not mind.

Father—
You know, my child, the Bible says
That you must always do
To other people as you wish
To have them do to you.

Son—
But, pa, did Alexander wish
That some strong man would come
And burn his home and kill him, too,
And do as he had done?
Does everybody call him great
For killing people so?
Well, now, what right had he to kill
I should be glad to know.
If one should burn the buildings here
And kill the folks within,
Would anybody call him great
For such a wicked thing?

This appeal was also answered by E. H. Raymond, N. Y.; Spencer C. Coe, Winsted, Conn., and Alex H. Ross, Newark, N. J.

R. FLEMING.—The hymn C. Birtwhistle is seeking may be found, generally in an abridged or altered form, in many—perhaps a majority of the hymn books issued the past hundred years. It is the familiar New Year's hymn of Charles Wesley, and has been much used by the Methodists in watch-night meetings. It was first published as Number 5 of 7 hymns in a penny tract entitled, Hymns for New Year's Day MDCCL. It was originally published in three stanzas of eight lines each.

COME, LET US ANEW.

Come, let us anew
Our journey pursue—
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till the Master appear:
His adorable will
Let us gladly fulfill,
And our talents improve
By the patience of hope, and the labor of love.

Our life is a dream:
Our time, as a stream,
Glides swiftly away,
And the fugitive moment refuses to stay:
The arrow is flown,
The moment is gone;
The millenial year
Rushes on to our view, and eternity's near.

O that each, in the day
Of His coming, may say,
"I have fought my way through;
I have finished the work Thou didst give me to do."
O that each from his Lord
May receive the glad word,
"Well and faithfully done!
Enter into My joy, and sit down on My throne!"

Answers to this appeal were also received from Rev. Henry Clausen Whitney, West Haven, Conn.; Joseph J. Lafetra, N. Y.; Mrs. Alfred Green Menands, N. Y.; Mrs. Edwin Brockway, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Elizabeth Baldwin, New Brunswick, N. J.; James H. Downey, Brooklyn; Miss E. L. Davidson, Essex Fells, N. J.; "H" Ware, Mass.; Arthur E. Gray, Worcester, Mass.; William Hogarth Tower, Montclair, N. J.; Miss A. Sperry, Armonk, N. Y.; Dr. H. Ridgeley Robinson, Red Bank, N. J.; A. H. Ross, Newark, N. J.; S. B. Waters, Brooklyn; Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, Jamesburg, N. J.; Rev. M. H. Fogson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; W. W. Olmstead, Brooklyn; Charles H. Rogers, N. Y.; William W. Ferrier, N. Y.; Eliza B. Allen, Brooklyn; F. C. Phillips, N. Y.; Margaret Anderson, N. Y.; John Phillips Meakin, N. Y.; Frank Johnson, Brooklyn; Willis N. Tucker, Albany, N. Y.; Charles H. Schott, Brooklyn; Gilbert T. Woglom, N. Y.; B. L. Brown, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Rev. W. W. Wilson, Brooklyn; "F. J. A. G." Brooklyn; Mrs. Eben C. Sage, East Haven, Conn.; Mary E. Adams, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Esther Dunning, Canaan, Conn.; Mrs. N. N. Crocker, Haworth, N. J.; Ray S. Ball, Huron, Ohio; John J. Laney, Jersey City, N. J.; F. Dunsford, N. Y.; Mary J. C. Throop, Brooklyn; "E. B. S.," N Y.; Mrs. J. Goodenough, Sparrowbush, N. Y.; "M. F. D.," Schenectady, N. Y., and Alfred O. Blaisdell, Brooklyn.

Appeals to Readers

ALICE M. WALKER.—Two diligent and much interested readers of "Notes and Queries" department of your valuable paper would like to inquire about the lines quoted below. They are incomplete, and my friend and myself ask for the rest of the thought:

It may not be my lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,
Nor mine to hear on Summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

A.—Can you obtain through your readers and print the carol:

I saw three ships come sailing in
Christmas day in the morning,

and also, if you can obtain them, the three missing lines in a little poem beginning:

"Where does the snow go?"

The second stanza is:

Where does the love go that's frozen to grief,
Over the heart strings its cold thrill is brief;
The snowfall of sorrow turns not to dry dust,
It blooms in white blossoms of patience and trust.

H. H. F.—Will some kind reader favor me with the authorship of the following lines, and tell me if there is more to the poem, and where I can secure a copy?—

As swift as the wind my gay dreams bear me on,
O'er mountain and valley, o'er hillock and stone,
Over churches and coverts all hoary and old,
With their stones thick encrusted with centuries' mold,
Like lightning I speed, nor take rest in my flight,
'Till the home of my childhood breaks full on my sight,
By the Douro that rushes to meet the blue sea,
Through the loveliest of valleys that 'ere there could be.

LAWRENCE ROCHESTER.—Can you direct me where I can find some lines beginning with the following:

"We all within our graves shall lie, a hundred years from now
And other hands the lands shall till,
And other hands the garners fill,
And other birds shall sing as gay!"

F. R. W.—Can you tell me from what the following lines come, and their author:

Very pleasant hast thou been unto me; thy love for me was wonderful.

JAMES DOUGLASS.—Would some reader furnish the poem a few lines of which are as follows:

A little pain, a little pleasure,
Earth gives to each this dusty measure
* * *
We are born with travail and strong crying,
And from the birthday to the dying,
The likeness of our lives is thus.

I have forgotten the third line of this verse. If any reader of the Saturday Review can furnish the entire poem it will be appreciated very much.

JOHN K. LEWIS.—Will you please ask your readers for the poem often ascribed to Bryant, and in style wonderfully like his "Thanatopsis," but inscribed "Athanatopais"? The last lines run as follows:

Live thou that when the mighty caravan
That halts one night within the vale of death
Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
Thou shalt mount onwards and upwards
Thy feet unwearied and thy strength renewed
Like the strong eagles for the upward flight.

H. M. GREENLEAF.—I appeal to your kind readers for the author of the following quotation: "The Scallop Shell of Quiet."

It is associated in my mind with Miss Hazard of Wellesley College, for I think she has written a book or article, using that quotation as a title.

B. F. R.—Can you tell me the author of the following lines? Or where they can be found?

Our memories are distant waves that flow
Against the shore-line of the long ago.
A dim land, stretching 'neath a dimmer sky,
Where past events, like ships at anchor, lie.

G. E. M.—Will you kindly quote me, through the columns of The Saturday Review, the complete poem of which each stanza ends, "Good-bye, John. Take keer o' yourself"?

I think the author is James Whitcomb Riley.

JOHN LEGGETT.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can give me the poem entitled "The Great Black Crow of Queensland." I have never read anything to equal its imagery and dash.

BOSTON LITERARY NOTES

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A novel and a volume of the Criminal Science Series are yoke-fellows in to-morrow's list of the publications of Little, Brown & Co. The latter—Dr. Hans Gross's "Criminal Psychology"—is on the generous, German plan, minutely exploring its subject, and containing the germs of whole series and libraries of literature. Prof. Jastrow of Wisconsin University gives the book a spirited introduction, in which he suggests that mechanical devices, although they accomplish heroic service for man, may provoke a certain mental indolence, a tendency to prefer to attend to the details necessary to operate the machinery, rather than to think of the principles of its operation, and so to fall into danger of losing that sense of justice by which measures are inspired and justified. In this book on a grave subject, the American reader will not be required to go very far without finding tidbits to his taste, for it is by no means ponderous in style.

Mr. Trotwood Moore's "The Gift of the Grass" will be found quite as sentimental as "Black Beauty," but in a man's way, not in a woman's. Indeed, "Hal" may be found too masculine in speech, but he is never dull and he takes his readers to some lively races.

The death of Mrs. Howe, followed by the publication of her volume of poems, "At Sunset," many of them personal, has renewed interest, not only in the ten-year-old "Reminiscences," but in "The Greek Revolution" and "The Servant of Humanity," the two volumes in which her daughters published Dr. Howe's "Journals and Letters." Would the poet of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" have believed, as she wrote the denunciation of those who were "God's contemners" (by implication Confederate soldiers) that she would live to write more than forty years later:

Thy soldier grave beside
We honor thee, Virginia's son?

meaning Lee! Would not one as soon have expected Edward Everett Hale to revoke his fiery words in "The Man Without a Country," where they wisely remain as an example of what the best of men may say when he resents what he regards as an intentional wrong to his country?

It seems that it was Prof. Hannes Webster, whose coming "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution" is announced for the Spring by Houghton Mifflin Co., who discovered the Pelatiah Webster pamphlet as the undoubted source of the American Constitution.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Will Levington Comfort has been in the East for several days, and came to Philadelphia from New York this week to confer with his publishers, J. B. Lippincott Co., with respect to his new novel, with which both author and publisher hope to repeat the success made by "Routledge Rides Alone." The new story is virtually complete, and it is possible that the momentous decision as to the title it is to bear will be settled in a day or two. It will differ markedly from the war tale which constituted so powerful a peace sermon.

Two or three handsome books are being prepared for publication next month by the Lippincotts, among them being another contribution to the literature concerning contemporary China. This will be a posthumous volume by Archibald Little, and will be issued under the suggestive name, "Gleanings from Fifty Years in China." These papers, some of which had previously appeared in the pages of periodicals while others are new, cover a wide range of subjects, political, religious, social, and literary. Several of them have to do with the Chinese drama, including one translation of a popular Chinese play, and another original dramatic work by the author of "Across Yunnan" on the Chinese model.

"Britain's Birds and Their Nests"—a sumptuous volume, to be ready in February—is by A. Landsborough Thomson; it has an introduction by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, Aberdeen University; and its 132 colored plates have been drawn by George Rankin. "A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Terms," by John S. Bumpus, Librarian of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, will be published about the same time.

The Lippincott Co. have just made arrangements for publication in the Spring of a new book by Douglas Sladen dealing with "Oriental Cairo." It will be profusely illustrated, but the details have yet to be announced.

"HANDICRAFTS IN THE HOME"

MOST advocates of the Arts and Crafts movement believe it to be leagues in advance of the old-fashioned "Woman's Exchange" type of handicraft. Some of it is and some of it isn't. A new fashion of handicraft has been started, and those home-staying, industrious ones who enjoy keeping their clever fingers busy with pleasant fabrics and novel designs will find Mrs. Priestman's "Handicrafts in the Home" (McClurg, $2) a godsend. The announcement states with absolute truth that the author "has shown how certain crafts may be done quietly in the home by mother or daughter, as a relaxation, or as a means of earning pin-money; the book is clearly expressed, so that any one without technical knowledge of designing or workmanship can understand and carry out the instructions." Among the crafts treated are stenciling, block printing, batik, the Javanese art of ornamenting cotton or other fabrics; handweaving, netting, wood-carving, applique-work, and the simpler forms of furniture-making. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

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DR. MARDEN'S HOMILIES

DR. ORISON SWETT MARDEN has added two volumes to his already large output of popular "inspirational books." He calls one of the volumes "Getting On" and the other "Be Good to Yourself" (Crowell, $1 each). In a way the two volumes are complementary, one to the other. One teaches that the youth who has the right stuff in him must inevitably win; the other points out to the aspiring climber the importance of keeping himself in good trim for work, and warns those who allow themselves to become physically and mentally unfit, that they need indulge is no great expectations of success. There are excellent precepts in each of these books.

VIEWS OF READERS

"Nathan Burke" and Gen. Quitman

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A book has recently been put into my hands, entitled "Nathan Burke"—a work of fiction published by the Macmillan Co. in 1910. Were it not for the publishers I would not deem the matter worth notice, but the name of the house carries weight. I am a daughter of Gen. Quitman, consequently the book's interest for me lies in the account therein given of personal intercourses between Gen. Quitman and Nathan Burke, who is said to be acting as the General's aide at that time. This must be entirely fictitious, as I know of no one of corresponding character who was even temporarily on Gen. Quitman's staff; and I fear the author had gained but little of the true nature and personal qualities of the hero whose brilliant prowess and general ability filled every mind at that time—and, indeed, until the civil war subordinated all other issues.

Gen. Quitman is described at length in this book as he appeared to his aide—a man "mercurial," "vain," "melodramatic" and "boyish," of evanescent enthusiasms which passed away leaving no result, given to "bombastic and rounded periods," and "writing long, glorious letters where two words of ordinary talk would have served the purpose." Also, his mind absorbed in petty and selfish political schemes for his own advancement, one eye on the presidency, etc. In fact his follies and weaknesses often excited a contemptuous and patronizing pity on the part of the raw young backwoodsman, his temporary aide, who liked, but could not admire, his general.

How different was the actual man, known to his contemporaries and the world of his day as one of singular modesty and restrained judgment combined with emphatic decision, who, undaunted by circumstances, could seize the moment of opportunity with unerring effect, and push action to brilliant completion, as in the storming of Chapultepec, followed immediately by the capture of the Garita and the City of Mexico; thus anticipating the mind of his Commander in Chief, and winding up the brilliant war in Mexico, which acquired for the country the vast and valuable territory of New Mexico, Arizona and California. Gen. Scott recognized his signal services by immediately proclaiming him Civil and Military Governor of the City of Mexico. I had it from Gen. Scott himself, who was a frequent visitor to our apartments in Washington afterward, that it was chiefly to my father that his own success in that war was due.

Our home was the resort of those who had participated in those brilliant events, as the officers came and went by Natchez, going to the frontier of Texas, or returning; and the figure and character of my noble father, who was "every inch a man" of the highest type, are still present to my mind.

I have in my possession the first signal of victory that was waved over the fortress of the Gate of the City of Mexico, the colorbearer having been shot down twice. It is a red silk handkerchief of my father's, which he tied hastily to a musket and, handing it to a sergeant, made him mount on the parapet. This rallied our wavering troops to the final assault at the Garita; they rushed forward, and the city was won. ANTONIA QUITMAN LOVELL.

Sewanee, Tenn., Jan. 3.

Contributors as Editors

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some time ago Judge issued a Waste-Basket Number. It was edited by contributors. Many jokesmiths were so positive that their best MSS. were returned to them that an opportunity was afforded them in this number to publish the same. Contributors "in good or regular standing" were asked to send in two or three MSS. which they considered very humorous but which had been returned by editors. It was distinctly understood that the editor would make no selection of material beyond fitting the MSS. to the amount of space at his disposal. Every contribution was signed and authors were responsible for the selection of material. The experiment was very interesting. Many of the contributors insisted that it was the best number of Judge ever issued. Col. William J. Lampton boldly made such an assertion at a gathering of the American Press Humorists at Montreal. Naturally the editor thinks that such an opinion is biased.

Since the publication of this number, Judge has received many letters suggesting that it would be an excellent idea for a short-story magazine to make the same experiment. Short-story writers seem equally positive that their best stories have been rejected by editors and are now gathering dust in the pigeon-holes of their desks. I should like to pass the suggestion along through your columns. It will certainly be very interesting to see what sort of number a fiction magazine would get out, if it afforded an opportunity to story writers to publish these (so-called) best MSS. Of course the editor would have to limit his pages to those writers who have already achieved some success in the short-story field. The idea of such a number is novel, to say the least, and I pass it along for what it is worth.

JAS. MELVIN LEE, Editor Judge.

New York, Jan. 3.

London Push vs. Yankee Hustle

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When in London recently on book business I was recommended to Heinemann's as the ablest and most enterprising of British publishers by such eminent names in the London book world as Bernard Quaritch and Henry Sotheran. The entrance to Heinemann's is through their shipping department. I noticed two immense cases of books, one addressed to Berlin, the other to Paris. On my remarking to a clerk, "Your business does not seem restricted to England," he laughed, saying, "No, we ship all over the world. Where do you come from?" "New York." "Oh, we have agents there, and ship any quantity of books there."

How many New York publishers have agents outside of the United States? Why, they neglect even the market that adjoins them—Canada, with a population of eight millions. It is a well-known fact that no New York publisher will publish a book on Canada, except at the writer's expense. They may ship American books to Canada or Australia, but they do not seek the business; it must come to them. Yet publishers and booksellers here are cutting the ground from under each other's feet in their mad hustle for a slice of the home market, neglecting the far greater market that lies outdoors.

EDW. ANTHONY HART.

Borough of the Bronx, Jan. 9.

AS FAR AS EAST FROM WEST

DANIEL D. BIDWELL'S "As Far as the East is from the West" contains a pleasing account of his circumnavigation of the globe, along with about six hundred other Americans, all passengers on the steamship Cleveland from New York to San Francisco, and thence home by rail. The story is illustrated with a large number of interesting photographic views, some of which indicate clearly that the excursionists were a jolly party and kept themselves well amused. (Hartford: S. S. Scranton & Co., $2.25.)

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FRANCIS PARKMAN'S masterpiece, "The Oregon Trail," has been added to that excellent series of classics known as Merrill's English Texts. (Charles E. Merrill Co., 50 cts.) Apart from the introduction and notes by Clarence Walton Vail, the text is that of the original, as published in 1847-9 in The Knickerbocker Magazine. Mr. Vail, in support of his return to this text, expresses the opinion that Mr. Parkman, in revising his story for later editions, omitted portions which gave "greater virility and freer expression of self" than are to be found in the revised form.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Podmore on Psychical Research—The Russian Novelists —Many Works of Fiction

IN a book of essays, "The Newer Spiritualism," to be published next month by Messrs Henry Holt & Co., Mr. Frank Podmore analyzes the recent evidence given by the Society for Psychical Research and its bearing upon the hypothesis of a life after death. The physical phenomena of Eusapia Palladino are discussed and her methods of deception illustrated from the past history of spiritualism. The bulk of the book is devoted to a sketch of trance and automatic writing. Mr. Podmore is reluctant to pronounce definitely against the theory of spirit communication, and shows that the recent evidence, the most striking yet obtained, in any case throws new light on the structure of the human mind and possible extensions of human faculty.

Later in the season this house will publish "The Influences of Geographic Environment," by Ellen Churchill Semple. The geographic basis of sociology and history is discussed, the various factors, such as climate, soil, etc., being considered in detail as so many influences in civilization's progress. There are twenty-one maps, two of which are in color. Another book having a sociological interest is M. J. Novicow's "War and Its Alleged Benefits," translated by Mr. Thomas Seltzer. The author's position is given in this terse introduction:

"War's convinced advocates attribute numerous benefits to it. The opinion of the apologists of brute force should be examined with the utmost care. They should be combated with an energy proportional to the evils they produce. We shall consider these opinions one by one to show how little they can withstand criticism, how they fall not only before sound reasoning, but even before the mere say-so of ordinary common sense."

Messrs. Harper & Bros. publish this week "The Lever," a novel by Mr. William Dana Orcutt. The author is a Boston business man, and in picturing his hero makes special use of his own observation of the modern business spirit. So wrapped up in business is this hero that on his marriage a friend exclaims: "It's bigamy; he's married already—to business!" A revised edition of Anne Frances Springsteed's "The Expert Waitress" and new editions of Katherine Cecil Thurston's "Max" and Mr. Hamlin Garland's "Boy Life on the Prairie" are also published.

Tolstoy is compared with Turgenev in Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd's "Two Russian Reformers," published this week by John Lane Co. The spiritual and artistic development of the two great Russians is traced. Illustrations are from portraits and drawings. "The Oldest Music Room in Europe," another of this week's books, by Mr. John H. Mee, gives an account, with numerous page illustrations, of the professional orchestra instituted at Oxford University in 1748. The limited édition de luxe, printed on hand-made paper, with copies signed by the author, of Mr. A. M. Broadley's "Napoleon in Caricature, 1795 to 1821," is ready.

A new novel by Mr. John Trevena will be published this Spring by Mr. Mitchell Kennerley. The scene of "Bracken" is laid in Devonshire, but the story does not contain the familiar Dartmoor dialect. The two principal characters are a mystical schoolteacher and a precocious youth, whose amorous adventures form the bulk of the story. The heroine is a case of triple personality.

The next volume in Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s International Scientific Series will be "Crystals," by Dr. A. E. H. Tutton. The latter has been an original investigator in crystalography for over twenty years, and practically all his experiments, with numerous illustrations and a color frontispiece, are given. This will be followed in the series by "Practical Archaeology," by Prof. Garstang; "A History of Birds," by H. O. Forbes, and "The Modern Science of Language," by Mr. Henry Cantley Wyld.

Mr. George Gibbs's novel, "The Bolted Door," will be published on the 27th of this month. It is a New York story in which a millionaire's niece is left in her uncle's will the alternatives: marriage with the man she dislikes, or disinheritance. Early in February a new and much enlarged edition, containing supplementary information and twenty new illustrations, of Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews's "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," will be published. Prof. Maspero's "Egypt: Ancient Sites and Modern Scenes," picturing the Egypt of antiquity by the villages and towns found on the banks of the Nile to-day, will be published on the 27th of this month. The fifteenth edition of Admiral Evans's "A Sailor's Log" has just been issued.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. publishes Miss Kathleen Haddon's "Cats' Cradles from Many Lands," a collection of "representative cats' cradles" gathered from all parts of the world. The home of the real cat's cradle, the author explains, is in China, Japan, Korea, Borneo, the Philippines and Europe. She deals with the hitherto unregarded forms of the game rather than with the better known variety. There are fifty-nine illustrations.

"The Aeroplane," an illustrated study of the principles governing dynamic flight, suitable for schools and colleges as well as the general reader, by Messrs. T. O'B. Hubbard and J. H. Ledeboer, will soon be published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. During this month will be issued "The Chemistry and Testing of Cement," by Prof. Cecil H. Desch of Glasgow. Three religious books to be published shortly are "Christ in the Church: A Volume of Religious Essays," by the Rev. Robert Hugh Benson; "Studies in the Passion of Christ," by the Rev. C. H. Robinson, and a volume of essays by the Rev. H. Ignatius Dudley Ryder.

Mr. James Macdonald has completed this week the binding of five sets, for the Grolier Society, of B. F. Stevens's "Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783." Each set consists of twenty-five large folio volumes, in extra-finished red morocco. The manuscripts in the first five volumes are from unpublished documents in private archives. The work includes "confidential and private correspondence of the British Government with its political agents and spies, including secret and intercepted intelligence from the time of the receipt in England of the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, until the signing of the Paris Treaty of Peace in 1783, with similar secret intelligence obtained by France, Holland, and Spain."

On the 25th inst. Frederick A. Stokes Co. will publish a new novel by Mr. Harold Bindloss, "Sydney Carteret, Rancher," a story of Western adventure in which the hero is forced to search for evidence of his own death, without knowing that a pretense of finding proofs would end his chance for happiness.

"The New Machiavelli," Mr. H. G. Wells's novel of English political life, is published this month by Messrs. Duffield & Co. Three novels of English life promised for the month are "Tillers of the Soil," by Mr. J. E. Patterson, dealing with the types and environment of prosperous English farmers; "The White Peacock," by Mr. D. H. Lawrence, the hero of which is "a study in modern paganism," a picture of town life, and Miss Jessie Leckie Herbertson's "Young Life," the story of a young English girl.

This week this house publishes four novels besides Mr. H de Vere Stacpoole's "Patsy," already announced. Mme. M. G. D. Bianchi's "A Cossack Lover" deals with the love of an American girl and a Russian aristocrat, an "international" theme that gains in interest in Mme. Bianchi's hands from the fact that she is herself an American woman, married to a Russian officer. "My Lady of Aroe" is a Scotch romance by a new author, Mr. John Brandane, whose work is commendingly characterized by The London Times as belonging to the school of Stevenson. "Maradick at Forty," by Mr. Hugh Walpole, narrates, with some touches of mysticism, the complete transformation wrought in the life of a middle-aged man by a brief holiday and contact with youth. "Sir George's Objection," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, is the story of an English gentleman, with the virtues and faults of his class, whose strong belief in the power of heredity becomes an important factor in his son's love affair.

"American Lyrics," edited by Edith Rickert and described as "a definitive collection of American poetry, containing practically every notable American poem," will be published this Spring by The Baker & Taylor Co. There will also be "Child Guide to Living Things," the initial volume of a new series, by E. T. Brewster, giving an illustrated account, for children from eight to fifteen, of such familiar creatures as birds, chickens, rabbits, guinea pigs, frogs, etc.

This month this house publishes Mr. William M. Hillyer's "Kindergarten in the Home," illustrated with drawings and diagrams. This is a series of "play-lessons," intended for the use of those who have the care of children.

The Macmillan Co. will publish this spring a volume of essays by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale, on the Russian novelists: Turgenev, Tolstoy, Gorky, Gogol, Dostoevski, Andreyev, etc. Prof. R. G. Moulton will have a book on "World Literature," in which is suggested the rational scheme, or philosophy, which should be at the back of any attempt to make a selection of the "best books."

Next week the Macmillans will issue Mr. Scott Nearing's "Social Adjustment," a constructive discussion of many of the social problems that have arisen during the last two decades. Before the end of the month there will be five religious and philosophical books: "Unitarian Thought," a statement by a layman of the Unitarian view of Christianity, by Prof. Ephraim Emerton, of Harvard University; "New Testament Theology," in which is taken up the general sources of theology in apostolic times, and then the teachings found in the Gospels and Epistles, by Prof. Henry C. Sheldon of Boston University; "The Basal Beliefs of Christianity," a popular statement of religious theory and duty, by Dr. James H. Snowden; "The Gospel According to St. Matthew," in the Bible for Home and School Series, by Prof. A. T. Robertson, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and a new edition of the first and second volumes of "A Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," edited by Mr. James Mark Baldwin.

A considerably enlarged edition of Mr. Norman Angell's "Europe's Optical Illusion," a discussion of national conquests in the light of the modern credit system, is published this week by the Putnams, with the new title "The Great Illusion." The book appears simultaneously in New York, London, Paris, Leipzig, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Madrid, Borgå (Finland), Leyden, Turin and Tokio. Other books of the week are a fourth edition of "The Jukes: A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease, and Heredity," by Mr. Robert L. Dugdale, with a foreword by Dr. Elisha Harris, and an introduction by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; "The Clipper Ship Era," an account of English and American shipping in Colonial times, by Capt. Arthur H. Clark; "A Short History of Women's Rights," by Prof. Eugene H. Hecker; "Controversial Issues in Scottish History," by William H. Gregg; "The Constitution and Law of the Church in the First Two Centuries," in the Crown Theological Library, by Adolf Harnack; "The History of Medicine," in two volumes, by Dr. David Allyn Gorton; "Baldur the Beautiful," a dramatic poem taken from the prose Edda, by Miss Grace Denio Litchfield, author of "Narcissus"; and Mrs. M. A. B. Evans's "The Moonlight Sonata, and Other Verses."

Four Spring novels promised by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. are "The Golden Silence," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, a story that begins in London and is thence transferred to Algiers, illustrated in color by Mr. George Brehm; "The Harvester," by Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter, the hero of which is "a man of the woods and fields," the heroine a girl of the city; "Fenella," the romance of a little French watering-place, by Mr. Henry L. Stuart, and "The Vanity Box," the unraveling of a mysterious crime that is suggestive of a famous murder case that occurred in England some years ago, by Alice Stuyvesant.

A new book on Browning, which has just appeared from the Alice Harriman Co., is a compilation of biographical notes, appreciations by Mr. Henry van Dyke, Prof. Corson, Mr. Mabie and many others, and selections from Browning's "Fifty Men and Women." It also includes a list of the Brownings' friends and a selected list of books recommended for study by the New York Browning Society. The compiler is Miss Pauline Leavens, President of the New York Browning Society. A fac simile of Browning's signature, from the Parish register of St. Marylebone, which he signed on his wedding day, Sept. 12, 1846, adorns the binding.

Beginning with this month, the publishers of Current Literature will bring out an illustrated monthly magazine, printed in German—the Rundschau Zweier Welten (Review of Two Worlds). This will be a German edition of Current Literature, with the addition of a special department devoted to the furthering of friendly relations between this country and Germany, and combined with the magazine Der Deutsche Vorkampfer (The German Pioneer), published in this city by Mr. Louis Viereck, who will act as contributing editor (resident in Berlin) to the new venture. His son, Mr. George S. Viereck, will be the editor of Rundschau Zweier Welten, with Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature, as an advisor.

"RULERS OF THE SURF"

IT not quite true that the world knows nothing of its greatest men, without doubt it knows nothing of its real heroes—the men who sacrifice everything, life itself, at the call of duty, well knowing that no reward, not even fame, will be theirs. To tell us of some of the noblest of these, Mr. J. W. Muller has written "Rulers of the Surf" (Appleton, $1.50), a thrilling story of "the mysteries and perils of the sea," with special regard to the work of life-saving crews, than which none is more fraught with hardship and peril, or more sublime in the heroism that is wholly unconscious of its own existence.

So many books fire the young imagination with the glory of destroying life, that it is well to put before it the braver and infinitely greater thing of saving it. Mr. Muller tells us that "the events narrated as part of the life of bay and surf are true." So vividly does he narrate them, that dull indeed will be the spirit not kindled by his tale. There could be no better gift for a boy with a keen appetite for adventure than "Rulers of the Surf," telling as it does of the supreme adventure of humanity—that which springs to meet the call of danger, risking life for life without pause or faltering.

JAPANESE FAIRY-TALES

How They Look, in Translation, to One Who Was Brought Up on the Originals

By KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI

TO us of Nippon, Lafcadio Hearn is the most appealing, the most fascinating of those writers who tell our legends and fairy-tales through the medium of the English language. The reason for this is not far to seek. Hearn not only lived among us, but lived as we ourselves lived. His heart was always with us; he joined us in our rejoicings, and mourned with us when misfortune befell us. Not that he always admired us. He knew our foibles, our vagaries, our follies, as he knew our good qualities. Yet his knowledge of our defects did not prevent him from entertaining for us in tense sympathy, which incessantly vibrated, as it were, upon his exquisitely sensitive heart. Even where he meant to reproach us he did so much in the same spirit as a loving father would admonish his son, simply because he loved him. Herein lies the secret of the heart-searching power which we feel in his writings.

Lafcadio Hearn does not tell tales merely to entertain. He pours out into his narratives the cry of his heart, and thus invests them with a sort of lyrical pathos and melody. The commonest stories, which to the prosaic mind have no particular import, proceed from his pen fraught with deep philosophy or grave moral. His power of pathos and imagination, his passionate insight, and his sensitive, subtle discernment pervade everything he writes; and as he is thoroughly possessed with his subject, so his readers are possessed with his intensity.

In a word, Hearn's mission is the mission of an interpreter, of a poet, and of a philosopher. And just because this is so, his stories do not always appeal to the immature mind. It is impossible for him to tell stories without philosophising and interpreting, and he bids us pause and ponder as we turn his pages. Such a writer, however exquisite his art may be, is not likely to please that class of readers who listen with avidity to stories about Cinderella or Jack the Giant-Killer.

In the volume before us—Miss Grace James's "Green Willow and Other Japanese Fairy-Tales,"*—we have a book which ought to delight all classes of readers. The rôle of the author is, to all intents and purposes, the rôle of an entertainer, and she plays it admirably. Unlike Lafcadio Hearn she does not force us to meditate over her pages, but contents herself with telling her stories in a manner that is graceful, delightful, and entertaining. Her style is simple, forceful, epigramatic, and she has a diction well suited to narrate such stories as are contained in this book. Evidently Miss James has a thorough knowledge of Japanese life, scenery, and atmosphere, which can be acquired only by personal observation and study extending over many years; for she paints her pictures with remarkable fidelity to the truth.

It is rather for want of a better term that we speak of these stories as "fairy-tales," for fairies, properly so-called, seldom appear in them. They tell of weird doings of ghosts and spirits, grotesque performances of goblins and devils, and the witchery and mischief of badgers, foxes, cats and dogs. We see that the families inhabiting the Japanese fairy-land are entirely different from those in the world of fairies created by Hans Andersen or in the "Arabian Nights." Japanese superstitions pertaining to these demons and wicked animals, though contemned by the Japanese of to-day, have, as Hearn says: "Rarest value as fragments of the unwritten literature of [Japan's] hopes, its fears, its experiences with right and wrong—its primitive efforts to find solution for the riddle of the Unseen." But stories of superstition are not the only ones contained in Miss James's book; it includes a number of those mythological tales which are, to quote Hearn once more: "Comparable for beauty of fancy even to those Greek myths in which our noblest poets of to-day still find inspiration."

The beautiful illustrations—forty in number—are from the brush of Mr. Warwick Goble, and add much to the charm of the book, although they appear extraordinary to Japanese eyes. One of their peculiarities is due to the fact that the artist seems not to have paid very close attention to the conspicuous difference beween the costume and coiffure of ancient Japan and those of modern times. The flowing, trailing kimonos that are nowadays seen displayed in fashionable stores in New York are on thing, and the primitive garments of mythological Japan quite another. But such considerations need not blind us to the charming effects the artist has achieved.

MISS KATHERINE RIEGEL LOOSE ("Georg Schock"), spending the Winter in her father's home at Reading, Penn., is at work upon a novel in which she will make use of the familiar scenes about her.

*GREEN WILLOW AND OTHER JAPANESE FAIRY TALES. By Grace James. The Macmillan Company. $5.